The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5487. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1869.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Letters from Our Correspondents in London, Paris, Madrid and Florence.

Financial Condition of England---Mr. Lowe's Budget.

Newspaper Enterprise in Paris---Need of an American Journal.

Radical and Reactionary Movements in Italy.

The letters from our European correspondents, given below, present an interesting survey of affairs in the Old World.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Lowe's Budget—The Scheme Analyzed—"A Pleasant Surprise"—Press Comments—Future Financial Estimates—What Army and Navy Reductions are Expected to Accomplish.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 10, 1869.

It cannot be said that Mr. LOWE'S Budget revolutionizes the English financial system, but it certainly introduces some new and questionable elements into it. I have remarked in a former letter that Chancellors of the Exchequer have recently aimed at, and achieved, considerable popularity by simple expedients. They have taken off indirect taxes and increased direct taxes, so that the expense of Government falls more and more on those who are called the "rich," although the word is a bitter sarcasm on the class to whom it applies. The persons upon whom the burden of taxation presses most severely in this country are not the rich, nor the "poor"—*i. e.*, the bulk of the working classes. The real sufferers are the middle class—the tens of thousands of clerks and professional men, whose income depends on their own exertions, who may lose that income at any moment by illness, by inability to find employment, or by any misfortune from which the class above them are exempt. They are obliged to study to keep up appearances more than the class beneath them, to educate and clothe their children better, and to make some sort of decent provision for poor or aged relations. This is the class upon whom demands for direct taxes fall most severely, and yet their grievances are almost unheeded, by Liberals and Conservatives alike. They make no outcry or noise; they have no time or inclination to get up "monster processions," and march with bands and banners to Trafalgar-square or Hyde Park, breaking a few club windows on their way. It is, therefore, not worth the while of any statesman in search of popularity to go out of his way to study them. There is a very clear advantage in trying to win the applause of the laboring classes proper, because of their number and consequent power in the electoral system. It is, therefore, an inviting course to take the taxes off the "masses" and put them on the clerk, the doctor, lawyer or author, the struggling tradesman, the quiet, plodding, anti-agitation class generally.

Mr. LOWE, in this new budget of which you will hear so much, has done nothing more than construct an ingenious device for digging deeper than ever into the pockets of this middle class—as we may call them. People are crying out, "What a wonderful man!" Mr. LOWE is that, no doubt, but I can find nothing very wonderful in his present scheme. The surprise which it has occasioned arises solely from the secrecy which was preserved by the Cabinet down to the very last moment. If people had been prepared in any way to anticipate a surplus, they would have criticised more closely the means by which Mr. LOWE proposed to obtain it—but he had industriously spread abroad the impression that there was a large deficit, (which was true,) and that he knew of no other way of meeting it than by new taxes or a loan, (which was not true.) This idea he sought to convey to the minds of his hearers even in making his budget speech—an exercise of art which may safely be pronounced superfluous, even if we do not suspect Mr. LOWE of a consciousness that his scheme was defective, and a desire to conceal its defects by a cunning artifice. If a man appoints an agent to look into his affairs, and that agent comes to him and says, "You are in a very bad way—there will be the greatest possible difficulty in showing a balance on your side, but if you will give me power to draw on your estate for the liquidation of certain claims *in advance*, I may be able to pull you through it"—that man is very likely to defer to his agent's counsel. Mr. LOWE deals in a similar spirit with that unfortunate section of the nation who have paid out of their own pockets for the Abyssinian war, and who are expected to satisfy every fresh claim that may be made upon the Government.

The newspapers here have not as yet given anything worthy to be called criticism on the budget, with the exception of two of your contemporaries, to which I shall presently call your readers' attention. As I have said, the *surprise* of the Budget seems to have paralyzed men's judgment. Long before this letter reaches you that surprise will have passed away, and it may be discovered what hardships, it may almost be said what *misery*, will be inflicted by this scheme if it is accepted without alteration. To understand M. LOWE'S proposal it is necessary for the reader to bear in mind that income tax in this country is at present levied upon the income of the year that is past. In 1869 a man returns what income he received in 1868. The sum assessed is then payable in *three* installments—one at the end of six months *after* the assessment, another in three months, and a third in three months. Thus the payment is distributed over a year. Mr. LOWE'S great change is this—he proposes to call upon the income tax-payers next January to pay their assessment for the whole of 1870 *in advance*. That is to say, they will be required at the beginning of the new year, when demands of all kinds are pressing severely upon them, to pay tax upon an income not yet earned, and which they may not be able to earn. Suppose, for instance, a hard working man manages to scrape together an income of from £300 to £600 a year. It is as much as he can do to keep a wife and bring up a young family respectably upon that, and it is of no use for Mr. MILL or others to tell him that he ought to have "restricted the number of his family," and to have had one child only, or none at all. What he has before him is the fact that the children are in the world, and that God and man have laid upon him the obligation of supporting them. At the end of the year, in the midst of Winter, when his purse has run dry, the tax-payer is henceforth to call upon him for a tax on the *next year's income*. By great sacrifices he pays the demand, and very likely his children go without shoes or stockings to enable him to do so. Now it may happen (such incidents are as common as day and night in this world) that he soon after this falls ill, and is unable to earn that income upon which he has paid the tax. Can he claim any part of his money back again? No—if he lives till the following January the collector will call again for the tax on the next year's unearned income, and so it will go on year after year, unless the last straw breaks the camel's back, and the man who was willing to work gives up the fight.

And this is the scheme of which the *Saturday Review* says: "It has been the rare fortune of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to gratify the House of Commons and the country with a pleasant surprise." A pleasant surprise truly for many a home upon which the pressure of debt and embarrassment constantly hangs like a dark cloud. The injustice is not redressed by Mr. LOWE taking off a penny in the pound from the income tax, or by abolishing the one shilling duty on corn and the duty on *hair-powder!* This is as if Mr. LOWE put a penny into one pocket of the tax-payer and took a shilling out of the other. If he is enabled to show a surplus by this new squeeze of the tax-payer, it must be very clear that the burden upon the tax-payer has been somehow increased. But Mr. LOWE calls the process "Parliamentary magic." Surely *juggle* is the word he must have had in his mind while *magic* was in his mouth.

By this new thumb-screw for the *poor* tax-payer—for the classes now chiefly drawn upon *are* poor—Mr. LOWE will gain nearly £2,000,000. I am very glad to see, since I began this letter, that the *Spectator* has shown how this will affect the middle class. "The month of January would become one of bitter tribulation and anguish to small traders under Mr. LOWE'S scheme." The *Daily News* says: "In some particular twelvemonth, people will find that they have had to pay a year and a half's income and assessed taxes instead of a year's, and they will afterward always have a year's to pay as before. To call one of the payments an anticipation makes no material difference." The *Economist* points out a fault in the plan upon which professed financiers alone are competent to speak with authority. "The Government would receive in the first quarter of the year over £8,000,000 sterling from the tax-payers. It could not wait every year for this money, and therefore in the last quarter, when it would necessarily be poor, it would have to borrow largely from the Bank of England." And few things could be more mischievous and unpopular than that Government, in the Autumn season of pressure, should be a large borrower from the Bank of England. This new mode of taxation would strangely alter the money market, and alterations in a delicate market resting on credit are always somewhat dubious."

There is, of course, a good principle at the bottom of Mr. LOWE'S idea. At present the taxes are collected in a cumbrous manner, by amateurs, and at a great expense. A proposal to employ excise officers in the collection, and to gather some portion of the taxes at the beginning of the year, would not have given rise to great objection. But Mr. LOWE has been too ambitious. He might well have been content with defraying the supplementary bill just brought in ona ccount of the Abyssinian war. But he wished to make a "sensation," to astound and dazzle people, and to cause them to cry out, as they have done, "Was there ever so wonderful a man as this Mr. LOWE?" He must, therefore, not only pay the Abyssinian bill, but go on to make large remissions of taxation, while at the same time cruelly pressing the class of tax-payers already most ill used. As he said of Mr. MILL, he has been too clever. It appears to be his way. After several of his reform speeches in 1866-67, he was so applauded that he thought he would excel all former efforts, and so wound up his last speech with a wild burst about the fall of England as typified in an ancient carving, which excited the just ridicule of the House, and caused Mr. DISRAELI to liken the speaker to an "inspired schoolboy." This budget would have been better if it had aimed at less. In its present state there will be a fight over it; but when you remember that the "working classes" have no reason to be dissatisfied with it, since it places no new burden upon them, it may seem doubtful whether Mr. GLADSTONE will deem it necessary to make any essential alteration.

I ought to mention, before concluding, that our estimated expenditure for next year is £68,223,000. This is an improvement upon recent years, but the people ought never to rest satisfied until a much larger retrenchment is carried out. We shall see whether sweeping reductions in the army and navy will eventually lead to this result.

L. J. J.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

An American Journal Needed in Paris—Successful English Newspapers—Parisian Influence—Minister Burlingame's Soiree—The American Theory of Invitation—A New Paper.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 9, 1869.

We continue to stand greatly in need of an American daily paper at Paris, and rather than have none at all, we would accept a "six by nine" of the humblest pretensions. We can give it eight hundred subscribers to start with and from two to three thousand to finish with, at a rate that will more than pay expenses, and it can have a page, at least, of well-paid advertisements. The operation is a safe one.

We have already five weekly papers printed for Americans, viz.: the *Continental Gazette*, the *Franco-American*, the *European News*, the *American Register*, and the *Tablet*, the three first large, well printed, and costly papers, all of them, I believe, but the first printed by either Englishmen or Frenchmen. The curious part of it is that they are all paying well. Who ever before heard of a weekly *news* paper paying well for a race of people brought up on the electric telegraph and the morning and evening daily? The secret lies in the fact that there is a great demand for American advertisements, or rather a desire to place advertisements before Americans, and in their own language, and these weekly papers are better than nothing for that purpose. A daily paper would rapidly absorb this advertising and create more, and might therefore be expected to pay almost from the first day.

The following conditions are essential to the success of the paper. The proprietor ought to be a printer, and if a journalist so much the better. He ought to be an original Union man, and so thorough an American as to know by instinct and his own feelings the political matter that would be acceptable to the majority. There must be no discussion as to the politics of the paper. In order not to create jealousies the proprietor ought not to occupy himself with other business; but an exception might be made in favor of American books and stationery and Yankee notions, in which there is a large field for operations and no competition.

The secret of the success of *Galignani's Messenger* is that it is a thoroughly English paper—so thoroughly English that an American can't read it half the time without having his digestion spoiled for the rest of the day. It is an excellent English paper, for Englishmen, with nothing hybrid about it, and, in like manner, we want a good American paper, for Americans, as little hybrid as the other.

Good ABRAHAM LINCOLN once said that two years' residence in Paris was enough to denationalize an American, which is so true and so palpable. Alas! for a certain number of people, that he was not the first to make the remark. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, long ago, when he was at Paris, laid down the doctrine to a party of friends, that no man ought to remain outside the democratic influences of his country more than two years. For he had observed that foreign influences, like sin, deadened a man's perceptions, and hindered him from measuring the depths of perversity into which he had fallen. Little by little he fell into that state of mind where, while believing himself to be an American, and vehemently claiming to be one, he had become powerless to perceive the distance that separated him from one. Having no longer the institutions of his country, nor the prodigious daily manifestations of brain power of his countrymen directly under his eye, he adopts, without knowing it, foreign institutions, foreign men and a foreign habit of thought. Without knowing the depth of the political perversity into which he has fallen he gets to admitting to himself the superiority of a one-man power, and the force of gold leaf and titles. For him there is no longer any strength in simplicity. He forgets that the basis of true civilization is the doctrine of the greatest good to the greatest number, and that this doctrine is found only in the Republic; and he forgets that those nations which create the most titles and wear the most gold leaf are exactly the nations which invented neither the steamboat nor the electric telegraph, nor anæsthesia, nor the reaping machine, nor the sewing machine—in fine, that he, the representative of a grander and a nobler civilization, is consenting to play second fiddle to nations and people who, when they found themselves incapable of attracting the attention of the world in any other way, adopted the plan of giving to each other, or of assuming, high-sounding titles.

The other night the Minister of China and his lady gave a grand *soirée*, the most brilliant of the season, and Mr. BURLINGAME—a true American, that one, notwithstanding his official title—was overrun with demands for invitations from people of whom many signed only Duke or Marquis, and supposed that this alone entitled them to an invitation. Mr. BURLINGAME did not see it in that light, and he set up the doctrine that a man who governs himself is a sovereign, and a man who is governed by another is a subject; that, therefore, a Duke was not honoring him, as is generally supposed, by coming into his house, but he the Duke; that the rule governing invitations should be previous acquaintance or official position. On this rule he acted, and even then he had more than a thousand people in his house—for the Minister of China is a sympathetic man, who makes friends wherever he goes, and the officials were all glad to meet under his roof.

A few years ago, when the late lamented Mr. DAYTON was Minister at Paris, two sons of men of high rank, whose fathers at the same time were favoring in public bodies the recognition of the South, went to ask in person an invitation to one of the legation balls. It was impudent enough under the circumstances to ask for such a thing, and they were refused politely by Mrs. DAYTON on the ground that she had already asked as many of her own friends as the house would hold, but they went all the same to the ball! They went because they supposed the American people to be a sort of democratic mob, and because they were titled men and supposed they were doing us an honor by going there. There was no malice in their conduct; they acted on a very general opinion that we are yet a show for civilized people, and that the European rules of social intercourse do not yet apply to us!

If we can have a good daily newspaper at Paris it will do some good in correcting this opinion, and it will, perhaps, serve also in some sort as an antidote to the political divagations of some of our own people. Do send us out somebody for this purpose.

Mr. BLANCHARD JERROLD, son of the late DOUGLAS JERROLD, of the *Punch*, is about to start a daily paper at Paris to be called the *Continent*, and which is making an appeal for American as well as English aid; but, after all, it will be an English paper, and we want an American paper, pure and unadulterated. The *Continent* will be probably an improvement on *Galignani*; but it is not what *we* want.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Labors of the Cortes—The American Legation—Inquiry in the Cortes—The Constitution.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, April 7, 1869.

Since it has resumed its sittings, the Cortes has been steadily pushing forward the work of legislation. It first took up the bill authorizing the loan, which was passed with the usual majority of 168 votes to 49; and in the same sitting the *projet* of the Constitution was introduced and read. You are already in possession by telegraph of its principal provisions, and therefore I do not think it necessary to send you the document in full, as it occupies a great deal of space, and will be so cut up and altered in its progress through the Chamber, that its authors will scarcely be able to recognize their work.

Apparently liberal, this measure has the fault of leaving the door open to a host of restrictions by legislative enactment, which will have the effect of almost entirely neutralizing the principles which it proclaims. It has of course been variously appreciated by the newspapers, according to their political color. The Republicans assert that individual rights are not sufficiently guaranteed in it, and they complain more especially of the clause having reference to liberty of worship, which, it must be owned, is equivocally worded. Article 109, which gives the sovereign power to suspend individual guarantees in certain cases, is also the object of severe criticism. An article abolishing slavery in the colonies was, I understand, inserted in the original draft of the measure, but was withdrawn at the last moment. An effort will be made by the Opposition to have it restored in the law.

Among the amendments, of which notice has already been given, is one demanding the appointment, during the intervals between the sessions of the Cortes, of a committee charged to watch over the strict observance of the Constitution, and invested with power to convoke an immediate meeting of the Chambers on the four following eventualities: First, when the Throne becomes vacant; second, when the King finds it impossible to sustain his authority from any cause whatever; third, when the monarch abstains from convoking the Cortes in cases provided for by the Constitution, and fourth, when the Constitution itself is violated. Another amendment demands that the article on liberty of worship shall be framed in these terms:

"The public or private exercise of any other form of worship than the Catholic is guaranteed to all Spaniards and foreigners residing in Spain, without any other limitation than the universal rules of morality."

On article 70, notice has been given of an amendment to this effect:

"The King has power to dispose of the military and naval forces of the country, and, with the consent of the Cortes, to declare war, and to make and ratify peace."

There are two other amendments on the notice list, one prohibiting the monarch from exercising any of the powers conferred upon him by the Constitution until he shall have taken the oath and been recognized by the Cortes, and another demanding that the form of this oath shall be the same as that used for the enthronement of the Kings of Arragon. Those versed in Spanish history will remember that the latter expressly affirms that the monarch is but the equal, and, in certain cases, the inferior of those by whom he is chosen.

THE AMERICAN LEGATION.

In Wednesday's sitting an interpellation was put to the Minister of Hacienda, by Señor FUENTE ALCAZAR, respecting the alleged introduction of goods for commercial purposes under cover of Mr. HALE'S diplomatic privilege. Both the Minister of Hacienda and of State declared that they had no cognizance of any such matter, but would make inquiries. The result of their investigations has not as yet been communicated to the Chamber.

Although this matter has been brought forward from motives of hostility to Mr. HALE, I regard it as fortunate for that gentleman and for the credit of our country that it should have assumed this tangible shape. As long as it was confined to mere gossip it could not have been noticed or answered, and the accusation will now, I presume, be disposed of in a manner which will silence the Minister's enemies. As soon as the story came to my ears, some six or seven weeks ago, I thought it but fair to Mr. HALE to address him a note communicating the charge thus privately circulated against him, and inquiring if there was any foundation colorable or otherwise for it. The following was his reply:

MARCH 2, 1869.

To the Madrid Correspondent of the New-York Times:

MY DEAR SIR: Ordinarily I should not take notice of the inquiries which you have addressed to me concerning my importations of furniture and clothing into Spain under my privilege as Minister of the United States, but appreciating your motives in making the inquiry, I will say to you that I have not imported half the amount to which I am entitled under the laws of Spain. As to the list which you have shown me as pretending to come from the State Department, I know nothing of it; and as to any goods imported in my name having been exposed for sale in a store in Madrid, I can only say, if it were so it was without my knowledge or consent. I am satisfied that the statement shown to you is entirely false. Yours, sincerely, JOHN P. HALE.

Now that the matter has been brought before the Cortes, I see no impropriety in publishing this letter. I have only to add that the inquiries to which it replies were made by me simply as a guide for my own conduct.

The sittings of Friday and Saturday were of a more than usually interesting character. A project of law on the freedom of agricultural ranks, which was presented by the Ministry and accepted by the Government, was referred to a committee. The Ministry presented two bills, one regulating the positions of Government employes and the other fixing the effective of the army at 80,000 men for the exercise of 1869-70. An annimated debate took place on the subject of the alleged atrocities committed by the army at Jerez, in which the Minister of War was very emphatic in his denials of the charges brought forward by the minority. M. SAGOSTA informed the Chamber on Saturday, that jewels to the value of fourteen millions of reals had been stolen from the Cathedral of Toledo, and he attributed their abstraction to the dishonesty of some of the persons intrusted with the guardianship of the Church valuables. In this sitting on the motion of M. ORENSE, the Cortes unanimously voted the pardon of a soldier who had been condemned to death at Granada for the assassination of a sergeant, and who was to be executed on the same day at 4 o'clock. Immediately after the result of the vote had been ascertained, the Minister of War dispatched a telegram from the chamber communicating the pardon to the military authorities who had charge of the arrangements for the execution, and shortly after the Cortes had the satisfaction of learning that the message had been received in time, and that the life of the unfortunate culprit had been saved. This episode created quite a sensation in the Chamber, and much impatience was manifested until the answer was received. It is the first instance, I believe, on record of the life of a criminal having been saved by the vote of a deliberative assembly, and the fact shows the determination of the Cortes to do away altogether with the punishment of death.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The discussion on the *ensemble* of the Constitution commenced yesterday. Señor SANCHEZ RUANO (Republican) made a most effective speech against it. He characterized the measure as reactionary, and reproached its authors with leaving in force the punishment of death, the *quintas* and slavery, with have limited individual rights, given to the monarch the power of suspending the most important of them, and maintained the privileges of the Catholic Church. The principle of the national sovereignty had been ignored.

"You have decided on the monarchy," added the orator, "and I know not whether the candidate you favor will come here, but if he should accept the throne, all I can say is that he will have as enemies not only those who sit on the Republican benches, but many others among yourselves. We will leave you to seek your King. It is sufficient for us to raise our banner and to wait until the country decides what will best suit its aspirations. In the meanwhile, and notwithstanding that you say you will not accept amendments to the Constitution, we mean to present them, in order that the nation may see that there is no party serious in this Assembly, save the Conservative Republicans, who represent the interests of justice, who preach not disorder, pillage and the division of property, as asserted, but order, liberty, tolerance, and respect for the rights of all. On this side there are no demagogues, and if some are disposed to raise that banner in order to sustain certain ideas, we would be the first to take up arms against them. There is no solution possible but a Republic, serious, conservative and loyal in its form. I do not want a Republic composed of our side alone. That I would consider a great misfortune, but let me tell you, that if you have rendered impossible a Republic with us alone, we shall render impossible a King with you exclusively. Be logical. If you accept the democratic principle, you must accept the form which represents it the most naturally. What sort of idea is that of a King wearing the Phrygian cap?"

The speech of M. RUANO was his maiden effort, and is regarded as a great oratorical success. He was repeatedly interrupted with bursts of applause throughout its delivery. He was replied to by M. GIL SANCHEZ, who defended the Constitution in a speech remarkable for the feebleness of its arguments.

Señor FIGUEROLA followed in a strain of brilliant invective:

"To-day," he said, "the partisans of Don FERNANDO, of Cobourg, are dejected because their candidate not only says that he will not accept the Crown, but that he will not even receive the Commission which you propose to send to offer it to him. Therefore, after the acknowledged defeat of the Montpensierists, there being but two candidates, unless indeed you hold in reserve another of whose name I am ignorant, for you will hardly attempt to prove that Don ALFONSO is not a Bourbon, it turns out that we, the Republicans, although the least numerous in this Chamber are the strongest in the public estimation from this very impossibility to find a monarch, and each day that passes in the present situation will serve to prove to the country that the existence of a Republic is entirely consistent with order and justice."

M. FIGUEROLA then proceeded to dissect the project, and demonstrated its weaknesses and inconsistencies in a vein of quiet humor and satire which told most effectively. The sitting terminated at 6:15 o'clock.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Austro-Italian Relations—Movements of Royalty—Radical and Reactionary Movements—Chances of the Mazzinians—Foreign Relations—The Roman Question—Nicolo Machiavelli—Napoleon—Anniversary Days—Italian Palaces—Monument to Cherubini.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, April 6, 1869.

General MOESING, sent by the Emperor of Austria to acknowledge the expressions of respect with which FRANCIS JOSEPH was met on arriving near the Italian border, had no reason to complain of the manner in which he was received by the Florentines. The King gave him a hearty welcome at the Pitti Palace, where the ceremonies of a formal meeting took place, and the people gathered under the windows of the Hotel de New-York, where he was lodged, and with music and applause added their testimony of friendly feeling. The ancient malevolence toward Austria does not now exist, and in place of it something like good feeling has grown up. The contrast between the relations of the two countries to each other now, and ten years ago, does not escape observation. One never hears of the *maladetti tedeschi*, or of the Austrian flag, *il giallo ed il naro colori esecrabili*, expressions indulged with malicious delight before Solferino and the liberation. It hardly seems just that a good deal of this anger should now be directed toward France.

RADICAL AND REACTIONARY MOVEMENTS.

The King to-morrow will slip off to Naples, there to be present at a banquet to be given in honor of the Committee who had charge of the project of the golden crown subscribed for by the Neapolitans, on the recurrence of the twentieth anniversary of the accession of VICTOR EMMANUEL to the throne. The King and Royal Princes are obliged to be as active as any politicians to keep up their popularity. The country is tormented with factions, some of them with a programme reasonable enough, but others influenced less by patriotism than by selfish passions. From all that comes to the knowledge of the public, at no time have the leaders of radical and reactionary movements been more energetic with word and action than now. There was a little incident witnessed a few nights back, at one of the theatres here in Florence, which shows what means are resorted to for the purpose of keeping alive a feeling of disaffection. There was, at the Pagliano Theatre, a benefit night for the Society of *Reduci Dolle Patrie Battaglie*, when, in the middle of the play, down came from the upper row of boxes a shower of incendiary handbills, making a violent appeal, and declaring that the hour had struck for a revolutionary movement. The association receiving the benefit of the night's revenue is an organization partly political and partly with an object of charity, and the directors declared that they had no knowledge of any such intended demonstration. But no fire was kindled, as the sparks fell upon incombustible material. People read the bills, enjoyed the play, and went quietly to their homes.

Florence, of all the cities of the Kingdom, is the one in which a political revolution is least likely to find substantial encouragement. The people are by habit conservative, and are disposed, if matters are going on tolerably well, to let the actual situation alone. As for the demonstrations, such as they are, which we are frequently witnessing, it seems as if they must be fraudulently made by the enemies of republican reform, so little calculated are they to produce the result professedly aimed at. I see no possible chance for Signor MAZZINI and his party to compass their ends in the actual circumstances of the nation. The country needs rest and will have it, and it seems almost a crime to hinder it, either by internal commotions or by alliances which have for their object foreign wars.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Paris journals put into the mouth of the King of Italy, when he received the deputation from Naples, words which he never uttered. People here are puzzled to know who could have been the inventor of those remarkable expressions, which, had they been genuine, would have revealed the secret which Europe for so many months has been anxious to find out. The alliance between France, Italy and Austria, which for a week or two past has been alleged with so much positiveness, is doubted by those generally considered the best informed. That the very best understanding between the Austrian and Italian Governments has grown up we have evidence enough to prove. The Austrian special agent has brought from the Emperor an acceptance of the invitation sent by VICTOR EMMANUEL for a meeting, and it is understood that it will take place at Trent before the close of the coming Summer. The Emperor's agent has been feasted and loaded with honors, and the King has given him a horse from his stables to carry back to Austria. I do not know how many ribbons and crosses of the everlasting order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus. But prudent people here very naturally ask, what advantage is Italy to gain by any formal alliance with Austria, if such alliance there is, or is to be? Will Austria give up the Tyrol or Istria for any help that Italy can lend? And as for LOUIS NAPOLEON relinquishing his protection of the priests, none but half crazy enthusiasts think of it. Bishops have a value as well as bayonets, and they know it, and their power they are ready enough to exert when the interests of their order are menaced.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The Italians, the past week, have been examining documents taken from their *Libro Verde* concerning the Roman question; or, at least, that part of it which has to do with the retirement, for the second time, of the French military force. From what now comes to light, not much encouragement is given to the belief that there will be any immediate change in the situation, and it may prove to be as long a job getting the French out as it was before. The Government here, certainly, does not distress itself much about the matter, and would be willing to let it drop, for the present, quite out of notice, so as to give its exclusive attention to more pressing questions. But an influence is constantly exerted, and no rest is given by the party of action. It is pretty certain that the Pope may rely with confidence, not only upon French military support, but upon the presence of soldiers in the Pontifical territory as long as such occupation is desired.

ANNIVERSARY DAYS.

The municipality of Florence has voted the sum of 10,000 francs toward paying the expense of celebrating the fourth centenary of the birth of MACHIAVELLI. The old house in the Via Guicciardini, in which the Secretary was born, and which all who have visited Florence so well know, is to have a new monument built into its walls, and a new biography of the remarkable man is to be prepared at the public expense. This is rather an extraordinary year in Italy for anniversaries. The Machiavelli century comes round on the 3d of next month. That of NAPOLEON I. is to be celebrated at his birth place, in the Island of Corsica, in August, when it is expected that all the members of the BONAPARTE family will be present. Tuscany is full of the traces of this stock, which is to all intents Italian, for at the little town of San Miniato, twenty miles from Florence, it had its origin. In the obscure church are found the earlier monuments of the family, and the Tuscans are not ashamed that the great Captain sprung from their gifted race. The splendid house, in a fine situation, which the Emperor NAPOLEON has built here in Florence, shows that the ancient connection is to be kept up. The eagle may fly to this perch if scared from its nest in the Tuileries, and the imperial eaglet, hardly yet fledged, here may pick up a few crumbs of nourishment and add some grains of force in the preparation for coming flight. Admirers of the BONAPARTES are found here, and some are hoping that at the time of the visit to Corsica the chief of the house may stray into Tuscany.

ITALIAN PALACES.

We have many comfortable and elegant houses in our cities, but we have not a single palace in all America. The space for a grand staircase in a first-class Italian palace is equal to the whole bulk of one or two London or New-York houses. Such a standard of proportions may serve to indicate their grand scale. As well as I know these vast historic houses of Italy, I was impressed more than usual the other day in looking for the first time into the Capponi Palace in Florence. Its great front has an extent equal to that of the Metropolitan Hotel, and each of its stories has an elevation equal to that of two of the floors of that lofty pile. It is hid in the retired street of San Sebastiano, and few strangers who visit Florence ever see it, or know that this noble house is among the finest monumental structures of this ancient capital. Italy is so rich in these symbols of its half-exhausted patrician life, that one who knows the country well passes them by with hardly a thought of the proud memories which hang around them.

The Marquis GINO CAPPONI is the present representative of one of the most illustrious families of Tuscany. The ancestor of the same name was the PIER CAPPONI, and was the one who, in the time of the mission of CHARLES, tore in pieces the letter of that Prince in presence of the messenger who bore it, and sent back a defiant reply. It is one of the passages in their history of which the Florentines are most proud, and it has been frequently illustrated in art. The present Marquis CAPPONI has almost reached the age of 80; but his great figure, more than six feet high, stands as erect as one of the stately towers of his native city. I am told by a contemporary enjoying an equally vigorous old age, that thirty or forty years ago CAPPONI was considered the finest-looking man in Florence, a city which has a reputation for handsome men. The Marquis CAPPONI has been blind for more than thirty years, but, with the aid of readers, he is able to enjoy the great collection of books with which his palace is enriched, and through his secretaries to keep up a correspondence with the most eminent men in Italy. His attention has been more directed to scientific and literary, than to political studies, but he has watched with interest and given his aid to the regeneration of Italy, and his sympathies with enterprises for public improvement are as lively as ever. CAPPONI has no children, and I believe was never married, and except the domestics of the establishment, he is almost alone in his enormous house. But society does not fail, for daily upon the superb staircase, upon which stand the statues of his ancestors, there is a procession of cultivated men.

It is rarely by sale, that the old palaces of Florence pass into the hands of others. But during the last week there has been an example of such transfer. The Baciocchi Palace has been purchased by Mr. JAMES EWING COOLEY, of New-York. This house was probably built before America was discovered to Europe by COLUMBUS. It forms a part of the vast Picci Palace, built by the ancient family of that name. The dimensions of the portion of it now sold are about 110 by 140 feet, which figures will serve to give an idea of the extent of these houses. The ball-room, which would be rather a wonder in a private house in London or New-York, is forty by seventy feet, and forty-five feet high. The staircase, without being monumental, is of such gentle rise that it would be easy to make the ascent on horseback. Besides this there are four other staircases in the palace.

Large houses of recent construction are frequently sold. The palace on the "Lung Arno," built a few years ago by Madame RISTORI, has recently been purchased by the Marquis FRANZONI for 550,000 francs. It has never been to the octrice a favorite place of residence; indeed, she could not very well occupy more than a corner of it, for it is not planned with the best judgment as concerns convenience or comfort. It has been rented in large divisions to foreign families—a custom not altogether uncommon here even with houses of considerable historic dignity.

MONUMENT TO CHERUBINI.

A monument to the Florentine composer CHERUBINI, is before long to be raised in Santa Croce. While this name has been honored in other capitals of the world, here little more has been done than to give it to a new street, and to a musical society. Florence has certainly done its part in furnishing talent of every kind to Italy and the rest of Europe. There are few streets in this city that have not at least one house on which a marble tablet records the fact that some artist or writer there first saw the light. But the more illustrious have claimed their niche in Santa Croce, and although often reluctantly, the demand has at last been respected.

ANGELICO.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

General Dulce's Latest Proclamations—A Reply to M. Lemus—Stringent Internal Regulations—The Question of American Citizenship—Bright Future for Foreign Journalists in Havana.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 17, 1869.

In another letter, I sent you a translation *in extenso* of the circular issued by M. LEMUS, President of the Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico, and calling upon the Cubans to contribute funds in aid of the revolutionary cause. Having given our first attention to our ultra Republican friend, let us now turn it to General DULCE, and hear his answer to this proclamation:

CIRCULAR: A printed paper has been received through the mails, and is now circulating profusely, signed by JOSE MORALES LEMUS, President of the Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico.

In the reading of this document are involved many important considerations which I, first and highest authority of this Spanish Province, and responsible to my country for the integrity of its territory, cannot allow to go by unnoticed.

The field is clear and the banner is displayed. Among the enemies of our country those are not the most to be feared who from mountain to mountain and from ridge to ridge shun to meet our soldiers; there is even some nobleness in their cowardice. They contend after their own mode of warfare, and at times stain the field with their blood. From the beginning they said where they were going, and proclaimed the independence of the country which gave birth to them; forgetting, it is true, that they are and will be Spaniards, against their own will, because language, religion, customs and the blood which runs in their veins constitute man's true country.

More culpable of the crime of treason are those who, with cringing humility and fawning hypocrisy, demanded political rights as the sole remedy for our discords, and responded when these were conceded to them with startling ingratitude.

Since that day their machinations have been the sole and exclusive object of my vigilance. Since that day I have followed their footsteps and spied out their intentions. With preventive measures I caused them to understand on one solemn occasion that their projects were not unknown to me. Powerless and blind, however, they have not maintained themselves in the limits of their habitual prudence, and they themselves with this document hasten to justify the measures already taken.

In that document, and realizing that which is recommended in it, its authors would secure for themselves mines of gold; they intend to frighten the timid, and flattering the instincts of the covetous, threaten those who, faithful to Spanish traditions, will never be guilty of perfidy or treason.

As you will understand neither respect to doctrines nor obedience to principles, now that the legal and administrative of our country is a secret of the future, will keep me in the path that the tranquillity of families and the security of property advise me to pursue.

The armed insurrection conquered, it is necessary that the severe application of certain laws should dry up the spring whence the secret instigators of a fratricidal contest draw their main resources.

I charge you, therefore, with the exercise of a prudent vigilance; let not boisterous professions of false patriotism render void the execution of the orders you have received, or those you will receive in future.

Whatever may be the omission or want of care on your part, it will impose on me the unpleasant duty of punishing for it with all the rigor of the law. DOMINGO DULCE.

HAVANA, April 15, 1869.

Lieutenant-Governor:

CIRCULAR: Under date of the 1st inst. I have forwarded to the Political Governor of this capital the following:

ILLUSTRIOUS SIR: You will proceed immediately to lay an embargo on all the goods and chattels of Jose Morales Lemus, Nestor Ponce de Leon, Manuel Casanora, Jose Mestre, Jose M. Bassora, Jose Fernandez Criado, Antonio F. Bramosio, Jose Maria Mora, Ramon Aquirre, Javier Cisneros, Tomas Mora, Federico Mora, Federico Galrez, Francisco Izquierdo, Plutarco Gonzales and Joaquin Delgado, possess or may have possessed in this island. I send this to you for your information, and in order that you may proceed at once to lay an embargo of all the estates, real and personal, of those individuals referred to in the foregoing document. DOMINGO DULCE.

HAVANA, April 15, 1869.

FURTHER EDICTS.

General DULCE further says:

It is the duty of every Governor to provide for the security of the territory confided to his command. Revolutionized as is that of his province by an unjustifiable insurrection, at whose cry many of the rich districts are being ruined and depopulated, it is indispensably necessary to adopt all the precautions which may be needful to annihilate the enemies of our nationality, principally by depriving them of the resources upon which they may rely to continue their acts of aggression.

In this belief, and as it may occur that sales of property can be effected with illegal ends in view, (in which case such contracts are null, in conformity with the dispositions of our laws,) making use of the extraordinary faculties with which I am invested by the supreme Government of the nation, I decree the following:

ARTICLE 1. Contracts of sales of personal or real estate, before being effected, will be presented to the revision of the Government.

ART. 2. In order to comply with this disposition, the contracts made in the District of Havana will be presented at the Secretary's office of this superior political Government, and to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor when the sales are effected in the other jurisdictions of the island.

ART. 3. The presentation referred to will take place by the parties interested, when the contract is private, and by a notary when it relates to deeds, &c. Before its confirmation, will be exhibited, in the first instance, the original document, and in the second a draft of the deed.

ART. 4. Once *viséd* by the Government, the contract cannot be altered or modified without a new revision by the authorities, under pain of nullifying the reform requetsed in case of infraction.

ART. 5. Sales of fruit and other articles of commerce for exportation, as well as the transfer of shares of anonymous societies, remain subject to the forgoing rule.

ART. 6. In those cases in which the sales to which the foregoing article refers are effected by the broker, the latter must present the contract in a mercantile form for its revision. If the broker should not intervene, the presentation of the document will be made by the contracting parties.

ART. 7. The officers of "anonymous" societies, and those including silent partners, and who, subject to the rules established, should authorize the transfer of shares on the books of the Company, shall not make such change until authorized by the Government, to which end they will give account for all transfers which parties interested intend to effect, giving, in the communication which they make to the Government, the name and residence of the contracting parties and the number and value of the shares about to be transferred.

ART. 8. In order not to impede in any manner the sale of real and personal estate, or any mercantile transactions, the Government will concede or refuse its approval in the space of four days, and in the sale of fruits for exportation and shares in twenty-four hours, reckoning from the time of presenting the document.

ART. 9. All contracts and sales of property of all kinds effected without the previous sanction of the Government, will be null and void; and private individuals, merchants, brokers, presidents of anonymous societies, silent partners in companies and notaries, who may trangress any of the dispositions contained in this decree, will be subject to the penalties established by the penal code in those articles comprehended in the fifth chapter, title second of the second book. DOMINGO DULCE.

HAVANA, 1st April, 1869.

As will be seen from the date of this famous document the rod now wielded by General DULCE has been in pickle for a considerable time, and is likely to prove a heavy scourge for the Cubans who possess much or little of this world's goods, and who have embarked in the precarious undertaking of establishing the independence of the island. The decree has been joyfully hailed by all ultra Spaniards.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

The question of American citizenship and the protection naturalized citizens are entitled to, has come up very often since the insurrection commenced. It is high time that a certain rule be adopted by the Government of the United States for the protection of such citizens as have not forfeited their allegiance to the United States, and as for the definition of the status of others who, born in the Island of Cuba, have become naturalized by a five-years residence in America, or who have obtained citizens' papers by fraudulent means. There are many who have only declared their first intention, and have never been naturalized, but who nevertheless consider themselves citizens and entitled to all the rights and privileges. The Government here is not over scrupulous in making arrests and keeping the prisoners for a long time in confinement, without affording them an opportunity of defending themselves, or of being informed of what they are accused. Among the arrests of suspected persons made in Trinidad are those of Mons. RAFAEL VINGUT, JOSE M. VALDER PENA, GABRIEL SUAREZ, FR. YRARAGORI and LUCAS A. CASTRO, all of whom claim to be American citizens, and now ask the Consul for protection as such, requesting that their cases be communicated by him to the Secretary of State. These gentlemen are undoubtedly in possession of their documents, but, for all that, some of them are not citizens. On taking the oath of allegiance in the United States, two of them, at least, took it either with a mental reservation, or else perjured themselves. If they did not do so there, they undoubtedly perjure themseves here, as they accepted offices of trust and honor from the Spanish Government, one being a Regidor and the other a Justice of the Peace in Trinidad. To fill these positions they were compelled to take an oath of fealty and obedience to the Queen and the Spanish nation. It is impossible that any man can be an American citizen and owe allegiance to that Government while a Spanish official, and having sworn loyalty and obedience to the Queen. Such citizens, if they are citizens of either country, can be dispensed with, and the American Consuls have been compelled to exercise the utmost care and vigilance in registering only such as produced undoubted proofs of clean citizenship. The arrest of Mr. FO. DE ARMAS, a young Havana lawyer, is another case in point. Mr. DE ARMAS is a brother of the well-known writer and Peace Commissioner, JOSE DE ARMAS, and was implicated in some former political affairs. The Government sent him to Spain, whence he escaped to America, where he was admitted to the Bar and obtained the rights of citizenship. Some years ago, Mr. DE ARMAS returned to this country, and again commenced the practice of his profession. The Government now states that Mr. ARMAS cannot be a Spanish lawyer and an American citizen at the same time, as Americans cannot plead in Spanish Courts unless they have been naturalized. Mr. CDARMAS, after his return, did not take a new oath to support the Government of Spain, but practiced under the title obtained previous to his banishment. Mr. ARMAS is still a citizen of the United States, having never held any office under the Government. The Censor, however, would not allow the news of his arrest to be telegraphed, and the Agent of the Associated Press was lucky enough to escape an interview with the Chief of Staff, or Captain-General, which distinction was awarded to the correspondent of another New-York journal. If ever a general row takes place, all known newspaper correspondents will be compelled to take trees and escape the best way they can, until the incident blows over. Both Cubans and Spaniards expect to find defenders and flatterers in the New-York Press, and whoever gives impartial statements of facts is sure to draw on himself the hatred of the ignorant portion of the inhabitants of Cuba, to wit, about nineteen-twentieths of the whole population.

QUASIMODO.

The Death of Mme. Olga Von Plittersdorf.

From the San Francisco Alta California, April 7.

About 5 o'clock last evening Mme. OLGA VON PLITTERSDORF, the celebrated German actress, committed suicide by taking a dose of hydrocyanic acid, at the residence of HENRY MARET, No. 1,222 Kearny-street, where she had been living for a few weeks past. About six months since she came to this city to play star engagements on the German stage, and was received with a generous welcome by the German population. The engagements pecuniarily were a success, and added additional laurels to her already well-earned reputation in Europe and the United States as an eminent tragedienne. Some seven weeks since her husband, who accompanied her in her travels, died in this city; she was extremely devoted to him, and his death preyed heavily on her mind. Disconsolate and heart-broken, she resolved to retire from the stage, which had been her pride for several years, and shortly afterward sold her extensive wardrobe, which was pronounced the richest and most magnificent ever brought to this country. Daily she visited the grave of him who had been so dear to her. On three different occasions she has attempted to take her life by poison; and Dr. REGENSBURGER, her attending physician, always arrived in time to save her, promising the third time to desist in her efforts to destroy her own life; but from the results that have followed, it seems that she could not control herself. Yesterday morning she appeared in good humor and conversed freely and engaged herself in writing letters to her friends. About 5 o'clock she rang the bell in her room. The landlady immediately ran up stairs, and on entering the room saw her fall in bed and expire. She was dressed in a rich satin shroud, and had made all necessary preparations for death. Medical aid was summoned, but when the physician arrived it was too late to render any assistance.

Deceased was a highly-educated and accomplished lady, and was esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends. She was about 30 years of age, and, we believe, a native of Austria.

A NEW-ORLEANS BEGGAR.—A party appeared yesterday to institute suit, and brought with her as security for costs of Court a well-known blind beggar. This beggar said he was worth $5,000, over and above all his debts. The attorney for plaintiff said he knew him to be worth over $20,000! When asked his residence, he said he lived sometimes in St. Louis, sometimes in Mobile, sometimes in other towns.—*New-Orleans Times, March 17.*

CONCORD.

The Home of Hawthorne and Thoreau and Emerson—Thoreau's Successor—The New Hermit at Walden Pond—His Hut and His Life—His Singular Diet—Hawthorne's Grave—The Old Manse—Concord's People and Its Peculiarities—Mr. Channing.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sunday, April 18, 1869.

A day in Concord can be made a red-letter day in one's life. Such a day we have just lived, my companion in tramps and I. And what we saw and heard in this place, whose name and beauties are so familiar to the readers of HAWTHORNE and THOREAU, and which is so pleasantly associated with them in our minds, is well worth the telling. We set foot in the town not long after 7, yesterday morning, and took foot out of it not long after 8, having exercised that important and valuable appendage most thoroughly and "done" the town to our complete satisfaction. We walked down to Walden Pond and about the woods that surround it, which formed THOREAU's world of wonder and delight, and was HAWTHORNE's favorite strolling-place, and is EMERSON's DOW; we bearded the new hermit of the woods in his den; visited the reminders of the Revolutionary War, the skirmish ground and Concord River; reverently uncovered our heads at HAWTHORNE's grave; glanced into the "Old Manse," and into what was HAWTHORNE's last dwelling in this world; saw EMERSON's house and THOREAU's home; and talked with many of the Concord people about men and things in town, and gained thereby much choice note-book stock. We were most fortunate in our choice of a day. No better could we have had had the time been late May or early June, instead of mid-April. Imagine fleecy clouds, a warm, stiff breeze from the genial quarters, dustless paths, singing trees, bright sunshine, a refreshing half-hour shower, brighter sunshine and clearer clouds, and you have the elements that seemed to make our's a perfect Spring day.

THOREAU'S SUCCESSOR.

We made for the pond and woods the first thing. Our main object was to hunt up the successor of THOREAU, the young man who is living a sort of hermit life, after the example of THOREAU, in a hut of his own making on the shore of the pond, studying books a little and Nature a good deal, and getting nourishment and strength from eating corn and meal three times a day and nothing else. We had heard that such a man was living such a life here, but about him we had learned but little, and of his whereabouts nothing definite whatever. The innkeeper—the only person we came across while strolling through the village, save one good-natured fellow whom we concluded was Mr. EMERSON's Good Man Friday, for he seemed to be exercising a tender solicitude over the place of the "thrifty Sage of Concord," as if he loved his master full as well as his work—the innkeeper could tell us nothing about him, except that he was "a queer sort of a fellow, and lived somewhere down yonder hard by the pond; he guessed he didn't amount to much, and wouldn't see folks anyhow; and was starving himself on chicken's dough." Therefore we found it no easy task to find him, not unlike "hunting for a needle in a hay-mow," as the homely old phrase goes, but determined to accomplish it if the thing was possible. So we scoured the woods that skirt the pond, pushed our way through tangled bushes, and in and out of picturesque trees, over steep, slippery hills—for the woods are in great part of pine—and across serene valleys, coming now and then upon bits of landscape which would have charmed a painter's eye, and noting, as we passed along, the peculiarly rich deep blue of the pond-water which THOREAU has noted and described before us. And finally, like good and faithful servants, we were rewarded with the fruits of our labor. Over across the pond, looking not unlike a pile of dirt with a hole in its front, and a thin curl of smoke coming out of its top, was the hut for which we were hunting. We had found our needle in the hay-mow. And now, at last on the trail, we make good progress, and soon brought up to the spot where the hut was placed. We came upon it suddenly, after all, notwithstanding our care not to break in upon the hermit's solitude too abruptly, and our intention to attack him carefully and skillfully. We knew we were at our journey's end by seeing right before us, not a quarter of a dozen yards distant, the rude hut and its occupant. They formed a pleasant picture. The hut is built of rough boards and boughs, faced by a small glass window and a glass and wood door, and banked up nearly to the top, except in front, with earth and turf. It is planted in one of the quietest and most picturesque spots about the pond, where the water makes up into a retired cove; the hills and woods around give protection from the cold winds, and the water-scape in front, framed by the trees, is beautiful indeed. In full view of the hermit, as we were, we had no chance to hold a council, so we made bold at once to address him. "Good morning, Sir. Can you tell us where Mr. THOREAU's hut was situated?" That was a good question to open the heart of a disciple of THOREAN, if it could be opened, was it not? "A few paces to the rear of mine," he answered slowly, looking at us searchingly the while, and seemingly undetermined whether to be friendly or not. An awkward pause, we meanwhile taking as much of a look of the interior of the hut as we could and still remain "within the bounds of politeness." At length he ventured, hesitatingly, "I'm going out in a few moments, and if you'd like, I'll show you place." "We would, indeed," we replied. Another pause. I said, to draw him out a little more, "we have become somewhat interested in you by seeing a newspaper paragraph regarding your style of life here." "Yes," he replied, "some jackass saw fit to publish me." Another pause. And then, perhaps having concluded that our intentions were every way honorable, he changed his manner, looked up into our faces, and cordially invited us to enter his modest house. We accepted the invitation with alacrity, and found ourselves in a cosy and comfortable place. In one corner is a diminutive stove, upon which was then boiling a pot of corn; in another is a rough cupboard, and along one side the hermit's bed at night and desk at day. Over by the stove hung a sack of corn and a sack of meal, a "waffle-iron," a tin cup and a poker, and set up against the side of the house a rural broom, or a broom made of boughs, which, by the way, our friend was using when we came up to the hut, so that the floor was as clean and white as any country housewife's kitchen floor. And the walls were rudely adorned with bunches of leaves, highly-colored wings of birds, queer formations of bark, gnarled branches and Indian relics, the trophies of his walks. Entering into conversation we brought out our host by degrees, and found him a genial, pleasant gentleman, in spite of his oddities. We talked about THOREAU and about himself, his life in the woods and manner of living, and got his whole story freely given. He has been living here, we learned, for nearly six months. He built his house at a cost of a trifle over fifteen dollars, and he has lived comfortably and fared sumptuously at a monthly expense of just one dollar. His house has been so warm that water has not frozen in it at any time during the Winter, though he has had no fire during the nights, and while the pond by the door has been bound by ice the season through. He brought down with him from town, a sack of corn and a sack of meal, and has not yet exhausted his store. He generally boils his corn about seven hours, and eats it cold, as it comes out of the pot after the boiling, or varies the monotony by baking it into a hard waffle—hence the waffle-iron in the stove-corner. He says, now that his stomach is fitted for the corn and meal, "the only true food for man," it will receive nothing else, and he would starve on the "stuff that the so-called civilized people exist on." Once a lady in the village taking pity on him sent down to his den a loaf of bread of her own making. But he could not eat it. He could get no nourishment from it, although when he lived in town, and before he had learned the great goodness that he says is in the corn and meal diet, he would have considered it most delicious food. So he fed his rabbits and birds with the lady's gift, and she sent him no more. We asked him if he kept up with the times at all, and he replied that he did not, for he did not care much for what was going on outside. He didn't care to see any papers at all. His time was fully occupied. He had busied himself upon a certain work that he had laid out for the Winter, read a little, walked a good deal, studied the woods and the banks of the pond, and tamed the rabbits and the birds. He had quite a company of these who called regularly every day at his door for their food. He had calls for the birds, and some of them were so tame that they would light on his head, his face and his hand. He is now preparing to come out of his shell, for the Summer at least, (obliged by the force of circumstances, or in other words, business, to come back to the city.) And so he is educating his stomach to the great change it is to experience from the food of a wild life, as he expressed it, "to that of a wilder called civilized." When we had talked a quarter of an hour or so we started out for the promised walk. He pointed out to us many of the peculiarities of the woods and many pretty pictures, showing his keen perception, and how carefully he had studied his surroundings. Like THOREAU he seemed to have a great fondness for the trees, and to regard those who cut them down as his personal enemies. Passing by a freshly cleared spot, he remarked that there was recently one of the finest groups of trees in the woods, but "some avaricious farmer cut them down, thinking that they would better be in tubs and pails to soak old women's feet in." Reaching a well-worn path, he said: "This is mine, good-bye;" and we parted pleasantly. I trust tha if he should chance to see these words about him, he will not think me "some jackass." We called on him in good faith, not so much to question him for the benefit of curious newspaper readers, but because we were really interested in himself and his ways, as we said we were. And I will assure him that my friend does honestly think of trying a hut-life for a few months, something like his, as he said, but with a diet what we of "the wilder life, the civilized," regard as more palatable, if not substantial, than corn and meal.

HAWTHORNE.

HAWTHORNE's grave, the Old Manse, and the last home of HAWTHORNE, will long be objects of the liveliest interest in Concord. The first is in the well-named village burying-ground, "Sleepy Hollow Cemetery." It is in a retired part of the cemetery, in the midst of a cluster of tall pine trees, on the brow of a picturesque hill. The spot was one of HAWTHORNE's favorite resorts, and is an eminently fit place for the grave of such a man. Two modest marble slabs, one at the head of the grave and the other at the foot, bearing simply the name "HAWTHORNE," no date of birth or date of death, point out his body's resting-place. I recall his funeral. It was in June, '64, I believe, a perfect day. A host of literary people were present, including LONGFELLOW, HOLMES, LOWELL, EMERSON, FIELDS, WHIPPLE, ALCOTT and CHANNING. Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE conducted the quiet services, and a long procession of sorrowful mourners followed the author, poet, scholar and friend to the grave. There was no hearse or carriage, but the old friends and collaborers of HAWTHORNE tenderly bore his coffin between them. On his coffin was carried the manuscript of his last and unfinished romance, and his grave was filled with flowers. Directly opposite that of HAWTHORNE is THOREAU's grave, the head-stone of which bears the words: "HENRY D. THORKAU, born July 12, 1817; died May 6, 1862." * * * The "Old Manse," Rev. Dr. RIPLEY's parsonage-house, in which the "Mosses" was partially written, still makes a picture. The stately avenue of poplars is there, and, as when HAWTHORNE lived in it and wrote in it, so it remains. Its situation is romantic. Before it is the country road and the broad avenue leading therefrom to its door, on one side a generous field, and on the other the fine inclosed monument ground, and behind the Concord River. The descendants of old Dr. RIPLEY, who was pastor at Concord from 1778 to 1842, live in the Old Manse now. HAWTHORNE's last home is desolate. It is on the old Boston road, over which the Britishers came in the Revolutionary days to inglorious defeat. Its singular tower, in which HAWTHORNE arranged his study, has often been described, and said by many, more enthusiastic than sensible, to have been the model for the tower in the "Marble Fawn." HAWTHORNE's people are now living abroad, and so the house is empty and sad-looking, and in its windows is the placard, "For sale or to let."

CONCORD PEOPLE, LITERARY AND OTHERWISE.

There seems to be but little life in Concord. We were in the town a good part of the day, but saw not more than half a dozen people and but little going on. The place was as quiet as most country towns on Sundays. Everything is still, quiet, serene. And this is doubtless the secret of its selection as a home by so many literary people; indeed, we read that "the quiet and repose of the place have made it a favorite with men of letters," and women, too. There is doubtless little sociability among the literary people of the place. They have no club, no meetings, no "conversations." I don't mean to say that they have nothing whatever to do with each other, but that they have no clique such as the literary people in Cambridge and this city have. Perhaps they are jealous of each other; or, more charitably, perhaps they have too much to do to cultivate each other. I found one thing, that Concord people do not appreciate each other. EMERSON tells us in his biographical sketch of THOREAU that "he was of short stature, firmly built, of light complexion, with strong, serious blue eyes, and a grave aspect—his face covered in the late years with a becoming beard." But a neighbor told us that he used to pass her door frequently, and she was always reminded of nothing else but an owl when she noticed him. He had a hooked nose, bushy, unkempt whiskers, and his eyes, big, round, sharp and piercing, looked out searchingly through his hair which hung over them. He was short and ungainly, and he had a stooping figure and a shuffling gait. And, she added, "I don't understand why his books should be so popular." Such is fame at home. The towns-people have a lyceum, and now and then EMERSON reads an essay before them. The people generally speak of him with awe, but all admit that he is a kind neighbor, a good citizen, and a pleasant conversationalist. The ALCOTTS, the venerable BRONSON, Miss LOUISA M., who is coming out so well in literature, and her sisters, are liked by all. They live in one of the prettiest cottages in the place, though Mr. ALCOTT adorned it with his own hands. But this letter must be closed. My notes are not half exhausted, but I might as well leave them here as anywhere. I should like to write something about the river and the monument grounds, and give a bit of experience in trying to get an interview with Mr. CHANNING, the other and the veteran hermit of Concord, and tell him we were made to give up our designs in his direction by the narration of the experience of one who had tried before us and was better armed than we, having a "letter of introduction." This gentleman went to the house in which Mr. CHANNING lives with an old housekeeper, and knocked for admission. The housekeeper coming to the door, he presented his credentials, and claimed an audience with Mr. CHANNING. Noticing the letter, she thought that perhaps her master would make this petitioner an exception to his rule, and so she let the gentleman into the entry-way, and went to announce him. But at that moment Mr. CHANNING appeared at the head of the stairs, and looking right into the eyes of his caller, he said: "Tell that person to go away. I don't want to see him." MUNROE.

LONGEVITY.—We have learned a fact relative to the parents of Captain and Mrs. L. A. PIERCE, of Prospect-street, which we imagine has not its parallel in this city. The parents of Captain P., residing in Northern New-York, will reach the sixty-second anniversary of their marriage in October next, and Mr. and Mrs. BURTON, parents of Mrs. PIERCE, have passed the fifty-fourth year of their married life. The fiftieth anniversary of married life is an unusual event, but the instance is rare indeed where both branches of a family show such longevity as above noted.—*Cleveland Herald, April* 21.

A Boston paper suggests that the election of Hon. HENRY L. DAWES as Governor of Massachusetts, would continue the alphabetical arrangement already commenced—as: ANDREW, BULLOCK, CLAFLIN, DAWES.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Consumptive's Home in Boston.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 22, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many of your readers are doubtless familiar with the great work of MULLER, the founder of the Orphans' Home in England—a work which has stood as a beacon light, and as a visible proof of the power of faith in God, in supplying the means of carrying out benevolent designs for the relief of suffering humanity. Comparatively few, however, are aware that in our own land a work of similar charitable character has been successfully launched, and is now in its fifth year of practical operation, affording relief, both temporal and spiritual, and a comfortable home to many poor sufferers, whose poverty would else have thrown them upon the cold charities of an unsympathizing, unfeeling world. We refer to the "Consumptive's Home," in Boston. The work was commenced by Dr. CHARLES CULLIS, a Christian physician, whose convictions of the necessity of such an institution were, after long and earnest prayer for light, so strongly impressed upon his mind that he devoted the entire income from his profession to its establishment. Commencing with a few patients in a single building, he continued to pray earnestly for means to enlarge the sphere of his usefulness; the prayer was answered—channels were opened and the means began to flow in, increasing from year to year to meet the necessities of the work. A Children's Home was instituted, and a systematic publication and distribution of religious matter entered upon. One of these, entitled *A Saviour for You*, has been greatly blessed as a means of bringing many poor souls to Christ. The report of the "Home" for the past year acknowledges the receipt of nearly twenty thousand dollars for these various objects. And when we consider that this is the work of a single individual, permitted thus to labor as an instrument for good in the Lord's vineyard, relying upon no fund, endowment, or other pecuniary provision for the support and maintenance of a work commenced and carried on in humble reliance upon God, we can but feel, with all faithful believers, that the Lord is not slack concerning His promises, that His ear is open to the cry of the humble. The report of the "Home" is published in simple journal form, narrating the Lord's dealings from day to day, and cannot but be read with interest by all who believe in a direct answer to prayer.

A WELL-WISHER TO THE CAUSE.

Legislative Corruption and Special Legislation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Evening Post*, in its zeal against special legislation, has become a champion of the corruptionists. In a leading editorial, on the 19th inst., the *Post* takes occasion to sneer at all efforts to improve the Bribery laws, and prescribes "general laws" as a specific against corruption. The men who propose to amend the Bribery laws are spoken of as "well meaning but weak," and as "both good and ignorant," as "stopping the way of reform." Let us examine a little into the wisdom and knowledge of this editor who so cheerfully assumes so great superiority over all "weak and ignorant" people.

"We have had a general Canal law for some years," says this sapient statesman of the *Post*. "Why not try a general Railroad law?" Why not, indeed? We have had a general Railroad law, as everybody not "weak and ignorant" knows, since the year 1850, and every steam railroad in the State organized since that time, has availed itself of this general law.

"Why not have a general Ferry law?" continues the oracle of the *Post*. Why not, indeed? A general Ferry law was passed in 1853, and is now in full force. Indeed, there is hardly any lawful business, for which corporations may exist, that is not already provided for by general laws.

Why not, O "ignorant" editor, try to get some little information as to what laws you are living under, before you ventilate your own lack of knowledge in attempts to discourage legislation against bribery?

The *Post* says that "well-meaning but weak men have spent years in the contrivance of laws for the detection and punishment of bribery and corruption." His remarks show almost as much ignorance as those above quoted. The last law passed in this State against bribery was in 1853. There had been none passed previous to that time since the adoption of the Revised Statutes in 1829. No bill has been introduced on the subject since 1853, till this Winter. That, instead of being the product of "years" of labor and study, was perhaps too hastily prepared, and founded upon a principle which has long been advocated by the TIMES and other journals, and indorsed by the late Constitutional Convention. So much for the waste of time in "contriving" bribery laws.

That special legislation has its disadvantages, that it tends to mischief in many cases, no thoughtful man can deny. No man of sense, however, believes that it can ever be wholly dispensed with. Special necessities will and must sometimes be met by special laws. And the idea that bribery can be stopped by stopping "special legislation," is absurd. Money will be and often is spent just as freely to secure the passage or defeat of a general law or an amendment to a general law to meet a special exigency, as to secure the passage or defeat of a special act for the same purpose.

It is true that bribery and corruption cannot be abolished by any law on that subject. But is that any reason why we should have no laws against bribery, or why they should not be made as nearly perfect as possible?

A law has passed the Senate of this State, designed to render the detection and punishment of bribery less difficult. It was supported by the ablest and best men in that body; on its final passage it also received the votes of many Senators who did not wish it to pass, but who were afraid to record themselves against it. It is now pending in the Assembly; how it will fare there remains to be seen. Such articles as that of the *Post* will aid the corruptionists, and may enable them to defeat it. If it should become a law, it will not put a stop to bribery—that can be done only by reforming human nature, and making all legislators honest; but that it will tend to lessen this great and overwhelming evil, no man who takes pains to examine it can question, unless he is as ignorant of our laws and history as the man who was permitted, on this occasion, to disgrace the editorial chair of BRYANT and GODWIN. H.

Surplus Gold.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 21, 1869.

I was much surprised to see by a leader in your journal of this morning that you were under the impression that a late law prohibited the Secretary of the Treasury from relieving the community by using the surplus gold to reduce the five-twenty bonds.

The law you quote forbids him from redeeming or paying off said bonds before specie payments are restored. Of course he cannot do so at present; and even if there were no such law, it is hardly a supposable case that he would be so wanting in financial capacity as to desire to redeem or pay them off, (which of course means giving the holders thereof par,) when they are willing to exchange them for his gold in the open market at about 76 per cent.

Now what is there to prevent his adopting this latter course, against which there is no law, either human or divine? It would be working no injustice to anybody, for it would be only those who are now daily selling their bonds at the market price, who would exchange them for Treasury gold; no one could be forced to exchange, (that would be repudiation;) no one's rights would be invaded; and for every $760,000 of gold in the Treasury, $1,000,000 bonds could be obtained in exchange, and the interest on the latter amount, *in gold*, be deducted from the weight now required to be laid on the suffering tax-payers.

It might not possibly be expedient for him to cancel or destroy such bonds as may be exchanged, but they might be retained in the Treasury in case some very unexpected and unlikely contingency should arise when the Government should require more money than is supplied by its revenues, in which event they might be again issued.

The present policy of the Government is working to defeat its own interests, as well as those of the community. The interests of both are, first, that the price of bonds should go up, and second, that gold should go down—now it virtually makes "a corner" in gold by hoarding an unnecessary surplus, thus playing into the hands of the speculators for a rise, relieving them of the load they would otherwise have to carry themselves, and then as thrown the whole load of the bonds, principal and interest, on the community, thereby forcing the people to carry a greater burden than is necessary.

I trust that you will publish this, in the hope of inviting further discussion of the above proposition, which may show that it is the best way to bring relief to A TAX-PAYER.

THE NEW-YORK DOCKS.

A Comprehensive System of Docks for New-York—Commercial and Maritime Advantages—The London Docks Proposed as a Model—Their Value, Advantages and Profit—An Opportunity for Large Capitalists.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why do not some of the Albany speculators and *peculators* who have met with such serious opposition in their efforts to secure a valuable railroad franchise for nothing, (or at such expenditure as will satisfy the rapacity of legislators,) turn their attention to that broader and no less profitable field, the construction of docks for this city? The railroads we do not absolutely need; the docks are a great necessity, and the public, to secure what they want, will consent to a little judicious and temperate swindling. It is evident by late demonstrations that they are not disposed to consent to wholesale plunder to obtain the railways which they do not want.

There is no port in the world more in need of good and extensive docks than that of New-York. Her present wharves and piers are unsightly objects, poorly constructed, broken down, rotten and dilapidated, not kept in repair, and unsafe from fire and thieves. These are minor objections compared to their extravagance. There is no great maritime city in the world which, in the construction of its piers, has been less economical of its vast water front than the port of New-York. The piers are scattered all along the river without order or arrangement. They are the simplest form of breakwater, and needless as such; mere wooden walls, the foundations of which rot away and the floors of which are worn away every few years. Annually large sums,—this year $300,000—are asked for from the State to repair them, when properly constructed docks would produce an income which would amply sustain themselves, and maintain an ample and effective river police. They are as inadequate as they are unfit to accommodate the commerce of the City. They are narrow as well as short, unprovided with gates for regulating the supply of water and counteracting the influences of the tides, and without mechanical contrivances of any kind for lifting and unloading. There is not a dry-dock in the country in which a vessel can save time and be cleansed while she is unloading or loading. The only basins are those of the dry-docks, and these are for the purpose only of getting the vessel out of the water instead of floating her securely within. The piers have no warehouses, no storage room. I do not know of a single bonded warehouse belonging to the Government which is attached to any dock, or which is below the level of the water. The warehouses are mere sheds, neither fire nor burglar-proof; on the contrary, the eye can detect in all New-York no more inviting objects to fire or thief than the warehouses and piers and ships in our harbor. Most of the docks have no protection for goods from the rain; tarpaulins are used very extensively, but these are no protection at all.

Every great port has had to utter this same complaint at some period of its existence; all have endured, while their destiny was not clearly manifest, the insecurity of bad piers and wharves; but New-York has shown less enterprise in remedying her deficiency in this regard than any city in the world. The thirteenth city and the fourth commercial port of the world, she is the last to consider one of the chiefest of her material interests, and perfect, by artificial aid, one of the finest natural harbors in existence.

These improvements must come in time, and naturally the sooner the better. There are some indications that the public spirit is aroused on the subject. The real estate interest in the upper part of the City has influenced Congress to some extent in the work of the removal of the Hell Gate rocks, and associations have been formed by owners for the improvement of the water front of the upper part of the City. The Legislature has lately authorized the construction of several piers, but no docks, on North River; "the New-York Pier and Warehousing Company," which has an appearance of being of the right complexion, has been incorporated, and a commission was lately ordered "to perfect some comprehensive system for the improvement of the docks, piers and bulkheads of the City." A thorough system needs to be developed, and this system should make the large, canal-like basins and docks such as exist at London, a *sine qua non*. An examination of these institutions will perhaps suggest to some the commercial value and great profit of this kind of dock.

The vast extent of the London docks can hardly be estimated with the eye, though, as ESQUIROS has said in his admirable volume on the port of London, they are marked out on the horizon by the forests of masts which tower over them. England has never risked her treasures in greater and more useful undertakings than these docks. The same difficulties and dangers which now affect the piers of New-York led to the construction of the docks of London. Before they were built, the ships which entered that port, as those which enter this, had no other places at which to discharge their merchandise than the wharves stretching along the banks of the river. These narrow platforms were heaped up with valuable goods, exposed to fire, and protected only at a high rate of insurance. On the other hand, the ships in the Thames, as in the Hudson and East Rivers, had to complain of an organized system of piracy. River thieves crept into the vessels at night, and favored by the darkness, as well as by the confusion which necessarily prevailed among ships crowded so closely together, carried off some portion of their cargo. The amount that was thus lost every year by the commerce of London I find estimated in 1793 at $2,500,000. What can the amount thus lost to New-York be at this time? Not less, I should say, recollecting the statement of a day or two ago that river thieves had actually stolen nine hogsheads of tallow. It is almost as wonderful an achievement as that of the inveterate thief who carried off a red-hot stove in lieu of anything else to steal.

In 1793 a plan was proposed preventing these robberies. This is ESQUIROS' statement, but I imagine the high rate of insurance and the necessity of remedying the obstructions to commerce and lessening the danger to property, as well as facilitating and cheapening the loading and unloading of vessels, were greater incentives. It was not, however, until August, 1802, that the first of the docks constructed were thrown open to trade under the name of the West India Docks. At first sight of them it seems as if the combined efforts of several generations would have been necessary to carry out works of the dimensions of the London docks; but, nevertheless, these immense basins are all of modern date—the oldest opened, as before stated, only sixty-seven years ago.

The West India Docks of London cost $7,000,000. The whole extent of them is surrounded by a high and thick wall, intended to protect the vessels laden with goods against any nocturnal depredators. Like all works of the same character, they consist of three distinct elements—the basins, the quays, and the warehouses. The advantage of these basins is, that being always filled with an equal quantity of still water, the vessels are sheltered from the rise and fall of the tide. Formerly large ships in process of unloading close to the bank were compelled to haul off into the stream at the ebb of the tide. Nothing, in fact, does so much to strain a large ship, especially when she is laden, as lying high and dry on the strand. Now a days these floating masses repose at their ease in their native element, without troubling about the ebb and flow of the tide. As the keel never touches the ground, vessels now have no cause for suffering from chafing on the hard shore. The success of the docks is easily explained if we only reflect a little on the value of these wooden houses, and the benefits which are conferred on them by these modern constructions. The quays intended to replace the former wharfs are vast granite jetties, on which is proudly spread out the merchandise unloaded from the vessels, or about to be shipped. Every ship has its place marked, and even numbered, on a stone on these wide esplanades. As to the warehouses, they are immense brick buildings, with windows closed with shutters or provided with rusty iron bars; their walls bristle with cranes and pulleys, which by means of chains armed with hooks, lay hold of the heavy bales and casks placed on the ground, and convey them to the upper floors of the edifice.

One portion of these docks is devoted to the importation, and another to the exportation, of goods, and this arrangement very much facilitates commercial transactions. Merchandise imported from distant countries, or which is the product of the manufactories of Great Britain, changes hands and passes from one *entrepôt* to the other, by virtue of a simple piece of paper, known under the name of a *dock-warrant*, which is afterward looked upon in the business world as one of the most certain documents of security that can be offered. The authority of the Dock Company guarantees also to some extent to the buyer the quality as well as the exact quantity of the goods sold. Another great advantage of these warehouses, in a commercial point of view, is that being placed under the inspection of the Custom-house officers, the merchant is not compelled, as he used often to be, to pay the duties at the moment the goods are landed. As long as the merchandise remains in the *entrepôts*, and does not depreciate in value, it answers for itself both to the Customs and also to the Dock Company for their charges. This last consideration appears to be the one that has most contributed to the development among our neighbors of the dock system. As the English—it is only doing them justice to say—know pretty well how to calculate, they reckon that the money they would have to pay into the hands of the Customs immediately after landing their goods, is much better deposited in their own pockets than in the Royal Treasury. Paying nothing to the Customs, the merchant is enabled to dispose of the funds which would otherwise revert to Government in other enterprises.

No one can fail to recognize the services which the construction of the docks has rendered to English commerce. Being surrounded by walls and submitted to an active supervision, they have thus guarded the goods from a system of pillage, accelerated the loading and unloading of cargoes, and facilitated the classification and sale of the produce. Another advantage is especially due to them—that they have brought business matters closer together by concentrating in one system navigation, railways and telegraph.

The East India Docks, made in 1804 to 1806, are situated at a very short distance from their West India compeers. Their walled-in inclosure is entered through a massive stone arch supported on heavy columns, and surmounted by an historical inscription. A black tablet inside points out the names of the newly-arrived vessels, as well as the jetty, quay, or basin where each may be found. These docks are like a town, and that without some information of this sort, a ship would be almost as difficult to find as the address of a merchant in certain parts of London. The line of quays is bounded on one side by the basins overtopped by masts, and on the other by sheds intended to receive the merchandise. These warehouses, which follow one another in succession, are built of wood, with tiled roofs, are lighted by loop-holes at intervals. In each room the cases or bales are ranged right and left in admirable order, a gangway being left open down the middle for the laborers. Behind these sheds there is another range of warehouses, solidly built of brick, and closed in with iron doors. The words "export" or "import," writ. ten in black letters, sufficiently indicate the two great divisions of these depots. The artificial basins of the East India Dock, being intended to take in very large ships, have in no part a less depth than twenty-three feet of water, in which vessels of every shape securely float.

In 1805 the London Docks were opened, situated between Wapping and Shadwell; they were intended to take in vessels laden with wine, brandy, tobacco, rice, &c. The ships are here crowded so closely together that it is with difficulty one can catch a sight of the dark and stagnant water.

The Saint Katherine's Docks, near the Tower of London, have been the most expensive yet constructed, but none pay better. In 1823 a wealthy company of merchants applied to the English Parliament for authority to commence making them. On a portion of the ground which it was proposed to buy, a hospital then stood—Saint Katherine's Hospital; it therefore became necessary to treat with the master and brethren of this charitable institution. They consented to move their location in consideration of a considerable indemnity, and an edifice of the same name was built for them at the east side of the Regent's Park, where it still stands. This was not the only obstacle that had to be overcome; 1,250 houses had to be pulled down, and 11,350 inhabitants had to be evicted. TELFOURD, the celebrated engineer, and HARDWICK, as architect, had the direction of the works. The most difficult part of the job was digging out the very hard soil, and then getting rid of the excavated earth. It was, after all, carried along the Thames to Millbank, where there were at that time some old reservoirs which needed filling up. So one basin served to do away with another.

The St. Katherine's Docks are the only docks where the vessels are able to enter and go out during the night. The warehouses are mostly built on pillars, and the ground floor forms a covered gallery like cloisters, under which goods are discharged, and the laborers can work sheltered from the weather. The characteristic, however, which most recommends these docks to the attention of the economist is, that they were the first of all these institutions to substitute a system of free trade for one of monopoly The first establishments of the kind compelled all those vessels to enter their basins which traded with certain countries, or were laden with certain goods; but the St. Katherine's Dock Company left their fortunes entirely to the choice and convenience of the shipowners.

The Victoria Docks are eight or ten miles from London. The West India mail boats, large Russian vessels, ships laden with logwood, and other articles of commerce which are called bulky by the English, are the more frequent *habitués* of the Victoria Docks. The basins are edged by six large stone jetties, on which stand some large warehouses. There are sheds which are able to contain as much as 100,000 tons of guano, and the Victoria Docks are now the only place where they land this natural manure. But the system of loading and unloading here still more deserves our attention. A branch of the Eastern Counties Railway runs in a straight line right into the interior of the docks. The trucks can thus come close up to the basins where the steamships lie with their cargoes on their return from sea, or just ready to sail on a fresh voyage. In this way the transit of the merchandise from the water to the land, and *vice versa*, is nothing but a short change between two impulses of steam. This branch of the Eastern Counties Railway communicates, besides, with all the other railways in the Kingdom, and once set in motion, the commodities need not stop, or be shifted from the trucks they are in, until they arrive at their journey's end.

The London, St. Katherine and Victoria Docks have been lately combined under the same company. It is the grandest enterprise of the kind existing in the world. Its capital stock is formed by shares, and it is governed by a Board of Directors, who, being mostly merchants themselves, have a personal interest in reducing as much as possible the dock charges on imported and exported goods. At all events, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1866, the net profits amounted to $894,645. The assets of the company in 1866 were reported officially at $46,262,745.

Some comprehensive system like this, elaborate, complete, and even costly docks like these described, are the necessities of New-York at this time; and it would seem from the experience of the English companies that capital cannot find a safer investment than in the construction and maintenance of docks for a port with an annually increasing commerce. It is certainly a subject worthy the attention of great capitalists. P.

OUR WORKING CLASSES.

Preparations for the Coming "Strikes"—Important Statistics of the Workingmen's Unions in this City—Over 60,000 Workingmen Leagued Together.

The preparations for the threatened strikes in the coming Summer are going on with redoubled vigor, and the compromises which we advised, and which we hoped might prevail, appear to be as remote as ever. There is not the slightest disposition to compromise evinced by either the employers or employes, and the fight must in all probability shortly ensue.

Our tables below give an exposition, as far as it is possible to do in figures and words, of the condition of the workingmen's unions of this City, and of their preparations for the threatened strikes. The organization of these unions for mutual protection began many years ago by the establishment of the Typographical Union, but the great majority of the trades had no unions until within the present decade. As we have before shown, the first incentive to union and consolidation on the part of the workingmen in this country was the fact that the manufacturing interests of the country were being consolidated and concentrated in the hands of the few richer employers of the country. This same knowledge actuates the workingmen still, and as the fact of the concentration of wealth in the hands of the rich employers becomes daily more clearly defined, the more positive becomes the action of the employes in this direction. The admission of Mr. SPRAGUE, in one of his latest speeches, that he and other large manufacturers in Rhode Island had succeeded in creating the monopolies they now control only by crushing out their smaller rivals has been a strong argument in the hands of the workingmen most active in perfecting the unions in this City; and repeated and urged upon the attention of others, it has been instrumental in adding largely to the strength of the unions. Indeed, our figures, completed a week ago, are believed at this time to represent considerably less than the full number of members of the unions enrolled. It is certain that they are not exaggerated.

For the better comprehension of the subject, we have divided the tables into five in number, representing: 1, Building Trades; 2, House-furnishing Trades; 3, Clothing Trades; 4, Printing and Publishing Trades; 5, Miscellaneous. In many instances the figures were not obtainable complete. It does not follow, therefore, that an omisson in the column of bank account signifies that there is nothing to the credit of the unions.

I.—BUILDING TRADES.

TRADES.	No. of men in unions.	Wages ℔ week. 1860.	Wages ℔ week. 1869.	Advance ℔ cent.	Bank account of unions.
Bricklayers	2,800	$12@14	$27@30	125	$5,500
Brickmakers	500	15@18	24@24	43	....
Carpenters	2,000	12@15	27@30	125	....
Gas and Steam-fitters	250	16	21	34	800
Hod carriers	2,500	9@10	16@18	80	....
House smiths	450	12@18	24@30	95	1,000
Marble cutters	250	16@18	24@30	50	1,000
Marble polishers	300	8@10	15@18	90	400
Marble rubbers	150	16@18	21@24	48	....
Masons	800	10@12	27@30	150	....
Painters	1,300	12	21@24	95	2,500
Plasterers	960	12@14	30@36	150	6,000
Plumbers	600	12@15	18@24	52	....
Quarrymen	1,500	8@10	15@18	90	....
Roofers, slate	55	12@14	27@30	125	500
Roofers, tin	320	10@12	18@24	100	....
Sawyers	320	8@10	13@20	90	....
Stair builders	250	12@16	22@27	80	....
Stone cutters, blue	200	15@18	20@24	33	1,500
Stone cutters, brown	450	15@18	27@30	80	....
Stone rubbers	360	12@15	16@18	35	800
Totals	16,325			83	$20,000

II.—HOUSE-FURNISHING TRADES.

TRADES.	No. of men in unions.	Wages ℔ week. 1860.	Wages ℔ week. 1869.	Advance ℔ cent.	Bank account.
Cabinetmakers	2,800	$7@10	$18@20	100	$3,000
Carvers and gilders	947	12@18	25@30	110	....
Cutlers	....	9@13	18@25	95	....
Jewelers	1,000	12	25	110	....
Paper hangers	500	7@12	15@18	85	700
Paper stainers	....	12	18	50	....
Piano-case makers	....	....	....	....	....
Piano finishers	800	12@14	20@25	65	....
Piano-key makers	450	15@18	20@30	35	....
Piano machinists	500	10@12	15@20	66	1,204
Piano regulators	....	....	20	..	....
Piano sawyers and planers	390	15@18	20@30	35	....
Picture-frame makers	....	....	18@25	..	....
Silversmiths	1,500	10@15	18@22	80	....
Table and chair makers	900	12	15@18	50	....
Trunkmakers	....	7@12	20@25	100	....
Upholsterers	500	9@12	14@18	50	....
Varnishers and polishers	....	10@14	20@25	78	....
Watch-case engravers	450	12@15	20@25	80	700
Watchmakers	....	15@20	25@30	70	....
Totals	....	18	30	75	....
	11,217

WASHINGTON.

The Final Adjournment of the Extra Session of the Senate.

Investigation Regarding the Publication of the Hale-Perry Correspondence.

The Personal Difficulty Between Senators Sprague and Abbott.

Neither Gentleman Yet Inclined to Resort to Pistols.

List of Nominations which Were Not Confirmed by the Senate.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 23.

The Executive Session of the Senate came to an end at 1:30 o'clock this morning. Thirty-one nominations remained to be acted on, but there were objections to most of them, and on motion of Senator SUMNER, the adjournment was carried by one majority. As stated in these dispatches last evening, CARLISLE was at first confirmed without a division. Shortly afterward Mr. SUMNER moved a reconsideration merely for the purpose, as he said, of having a record of his confirmation. The vote on the reconsideration was twenty-seven to twenty-five. Some of CARLISLE'S friends voted for it, and his name was again put back on the calendar. This was about 1 o'clock, and in half an hour afterward the adjournment took place. A. H. MARKLAND was reported by the Committee, but his name was not reached last night. It is reported that the President has been officially informed that there was no opposition to him in the Committee, and it is believed to-night that the President will commission him as Third Assistant Postmaster-General, for which he was nominated, in a short time. Messrs. KELLY and McELRATH were not reported by the Committee. Mr. HUTCHINSON, nominated for the Sandwich Islands Mission, was reported by Mr. SUMNER without a recommendation, and he was laid on the table. General PILE was rejected by a vote of 25 to 21, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Boreman, Brownlow, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Corbett, Drake, Harlan, Howard, Kellogg, Nye, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Schurz, Thayer, Tipton, Willey, Williams, Yates—21. Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Bayard, Cameron, Cattell, Casserly, Cragin, Davis, Fowler, Gilbert, Harris, McCreery, McDonald, Patterson, Pool, Ross, Sawyer, Scott, Spencer, Sprague, Stockton, Sumner, Trumbull, Warner, Wilson—25. The above list was taken to the President this morning by a Senator who went to see him in reference to the matter. The papers of General PILE making application for the Mission were sent for, and among the Senators indorsing him as a fit person for the office were found five of those who voted against his confirmation. They are Messrs. CRAGIN, HARRIS, McDONALD, PATTERSON and WILSON. It is stated to-night on good authority that the President will appoint General PILE to some less important Mission, and it is also understood that letters of appointment will be issued to Mr. CARLISLE for probably the Brazilian Mission.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

General SMITH, the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, intends to vigorously enforce the law compelling mail contractors to faithfully and fully perform their contract stipulations. To this end he has issued an order to the clerks of the inspection division of the Post Office Department directing them in future to see that the letter of the various contracts is strictly adhered to, and to report all failures in the performance of mail service. The penalties for neglect are to be fully enforced, and no evasion of the laws, rules and regulations of the Department will be allowed to go unpunished.

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

The names of the Commissioners to examine the Pacific Railroads will be announced by the President in a few days. The composition of the Boards has been already determined on, and the gentlemen composing them belong principally to the engineer profession.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Secretary COX has under consideration at the present time the subject of the reorganization of the Patent Office force and business, and intends to make several changes. In the Department he has ordered an investigation into the political antecedents of the examiners of patents, and will not hesitate to make such changes as may be desirable.

DEPARTURE OF SENATORS.

A large number of Senators and Representatives have already left the city, and it is probable that all will have gone to their homes by the end of the week. Messrs. Bayard, Brownlow, Conkling, Edmunds, Ferry, Hamilton, Hamlin, Howe, McCreery, Morrill, Norton, Pratt, Scott, Vickers and Willey were among to-day's departures. Mr. SUMNER leaves next week, and Gen. BUTLER on Sunday. Senator MORTON will remain for some days longer. The Pacific slope Senators will leave in a few weeks.

SALES OF GOLD.

The Secretary of the Treasury is now prepared to receive proposals for the purchase of gold according to the terms of his advertisement. These sales will be made from week to week according as the interest of the debt and the public service may require without the slightest regard whatever to the condition of the gold market. Mr. BOUTWELL is said to have stated that the sooner the gold men understood this fact the better. The Secretary is not yet prepared to say exactly what amounts he can sell, but the average will be about $1,000,000 per week. During some weeks it may not be one-half that amount, and occasionally it may run as high as a million and a half. Mr. BOUTWELL left town to-night for his home. He will be absent for about a week, and will be in New-York on Thursday next.

THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

The feeling in Cabinet circles relative to the annexation of Cuba does not appear to be very strong, and there is not the slightest ground for the supposition that the President is anxious for an extension of our territory in that direction. One of the strongest arguments against the annexation of the island is in the fact that the United States derives a revenue of thirty-six millions annually from duties on imports from that country alone. In the event of annexation there would be exactly a deficit to this amount, which would go a good way toward wiping out our surplus. All the talk on this question appears to be in the interest of some large importers, and the Government is looked on in exactly this light by influential parties here.

SENATORS SPRAGUE AND ABBOTT.

Mr. SPRAGUE and Mr. ABBOTT have not yet exchanged shots. Neither one has sent a challenge to the other up to this writing, nearly 11 o'clock P. M. The scene in the Senate last night, and the expected commencement of actual hostilities, has been the sensation topic of to-day. At an early hour this morning it was rumored that a personal encounter had taken place between the two gentlemen, but it is needless to say that there was no truth in it. ABBOTT is about twice the size and weight of SPRAGUE, and although the world generally sympathizes with the weaker side, the rule appears to be reversed in this instance. All sorts of stories have been put in circulation in reference to the principals. Now it is that SPRAGUE was seen going to the Post Office with a big stick and a bigger companion by way of guard, and, *presto!* ABBOTT is in another part of the city with a new cowhide. One of the TIMES' Washington staff visited Mr. SPRAGUE this morning, and found him—to use a pugilistic term—"serenely confident." "I have," said Mr. SPRAGUE, "remained at home all the morning, expecting to hear from Mr. ABBOTT; but he has not sent me a line, and no friend of his has pulled the bell-knob." Here Mr. SPRAGUE laughed heartily. He appears to regard the matter as a huge joke, and treats it as such.

Mr. SPRAGUE was induced to enter into conversation on other topics, more especially the subject of his recent speeches in the Senate. He is evidently very earnest in the course he is pursuing, and is sincerely convinced that he is rendering the country a great service. He talks very freely about Rhode Island political matters, and is very bitter in his denunciation of political opponents there. BURNSIDE, he claims, was elected Governor by his (SPRAGUE'S) influence and his money. He announced his intention to persevere in his course, and to renew the warfare he has commenced next Winter. The *Congressional Globe* of this morning contains about twelve columns of letters to him, indorsing his views and asking him for copies of his speeches for perusal and distribution, and an extra paper will be printed to-morrow containing about three times as many.

THE HALE-PERRY CORRESPONDENCE.

There was a brief discussion in the Executive Session of the Senate last night, on the subject of the publication of the Hale-Perry correspondence. Senator CRAGIN was anxious that the Committee should be empowered to test the question of the right of newspapers to publish secret documents with impunity, but the matter was not pursued further. The present case will, in all probability, be allowed to go by default, but from the feeling manifested last night it is very probable that the question will arise in some shape during the next session of Congress, when there will be a settlement of it some way or the other.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Senator WILSON addressed a letter to the Secretary of War on the 20th of the month, explaining the Eight-hour law, and giving what he believed to be the true interpretation of its provisions. He quotes largely from the debate on the subject, the spirit of which he holds was directly the reverse of the construction which has been put on it by the Attorney-General. This letter will be given to the Press in a few days. The opinion of the Attorney-General is the subject of much comment here to-night and a great deal of dissatisfaction exists among the Government employes who are affected by its operation. The Secretary of the Navy has issued a circular to the commandants of navy-yards, directing them to make a reduction of wages in proportion to the reduction of working hours.

OUR MINISTER TO CHINA.

Mr. W. A. HOWARD, the new Minister to China, will receive his instructions in a few days. They will have a direct reference to the treaty recently negotiated between that country and the United States.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 23.

NOMINATIONS NOT ACTED UPON.

The following is an official list of the nominations which were not acted upon by the Senate:

John H. Hutchison to be Minister Resident at Hawaiian Islands.

A. H. Markland, Third Assistant Postmaster General.

James L. Foley, Secretary of Legation at Madrid.

Digby V. Bell, Consul at Goderich.

De B. Randolph Keim, Consul at Kin-Kiang.

George W. Swift, Consul at Windsor.

Frank M. Pixley, United States Attorney for California.

John A. Pratt, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District, Kentucky.

Jos. P. Morse, Pension Agent at Portsmouth, N. C.

Anton Newstadt, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twelfth District, Illinois.

Jonathan C. Wills, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighteenth District, Illinois.

William A. Davis, Receiver of Public Moneys at Stockton, Cal.

Addison Low, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Second District.

Joseph V. Schofield, Consul at Hakodadi.

George A. Houghton, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats, Sixth District.

Thomas McElrath, Appraiser of Merchandise for New-York.

Postmasters.

James Kelly, at New-York; Robert A. Smith, Honesdale, Penn; Jackson M. Rose, Abingdon, Va.; Chas. P. Wheeler, at Eufaula, Ala.; Mrs. Adeline Livingston, Greenville, Ala.; Joseph Hall, Oconto, Wis.; John J. Hazerling, Greenburg, Ind.; Joseph Ferrer, Jeffersonville, Ind.; George M. Howlett, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; John Surgafelt, Hollidaysburg, Penn. Fred. Ball, Lagrange, Ga.; O. Z. Olin, Waukesha, Wis.; A. W. Caldwell, Rome, Ga.; James McKean, Mercer, Penn.; W. N. Morrison, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Major CHARLES E. MIX, who has been Chief Clerk, and frequently acting as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for thirty-three years, has been removed, and is succeeded by WM. B. WAUGH, of Maryland. The former retires on the 1st of May.

THE EIGHT-HOUR QUESTION.

Attorney-General HOAR, under date of April 21, 1869, in reply to a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, gives the following opinion:

Hon. A. E. Borie, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d of April, 1869, in which you ask my opinion upon the true meaning and effect of the act of Congress approved June 25, 1868, which fixes the number of hours constituting a day's work of laborers, workmen, and mechanics in the employment of the United States, taken in connection with the act of July 16, 1862, which provided that section eight of the act to further promote the efficiency of the navy, approved Dec. 21, 1861, be amended so as to read as follows:] "That the hours of labor and the rate of wages of employes in the navy-yards shall conform, as nearly as is consistent with the public interests, with those of private establishments in the immediate vicinity of the respective yards, to be determined by the Commandants of the navy-yards, subject to the approval and revision of the Secretary of the Navy."

In reply I have the honor to state that the whole subject was fully considered, in the opinion of my predecessor, Mr. EVARTS, to the President on the 25th of November, 1868, to which I beg leave to refer you, and from the conclusions of which I see no reason to differ. In my opinion, the statute of June 25, 1868, has nothing to do with compensations to be paid to workmen in navy-yards, and leaves that to be determined under the provisions of the act of July 16, 1862. The provision that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor has no tendency whatever to show whether the day's labor thus established shall be paid at a lower or higher rate than a day of ten hours' labor at the same rate. The rate of compensation is still left by the law to be determined under the rule prescribed by the statute of July 16, 1862, so as to conform, as nearly as consistent with the public interest, with those of private establishments in the immediate vicinity of the respective yards to be determined by the Commandants of navy-yards, subject to the approval and revision of the Secretary of the Navy. If private establishments in the neighborhood employed their hands five hours a day only, there obviously would be no justice in reducing the wages of those employed in navy-yards for eight hours to the amount paid by the day in private establishments, and the law intended no such result. On the other hand, I find nothing in the statute which requires you to pay the same price for eight hours' labor which private establishments pay for ten or twelve hours. The amount of service rendered or quality of the work make the fewer hours in navy-yards equivalent in value to the longer time hired in private establishments, or for some other reason make it consistent with the public interest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. HOAR, Attorney-General.

In consequence of the above opinion the Secretary of the Navy sends the following circular letter to commandants of navy-yards and stations:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1869.

SIR: The act of Congress approved June 25, 1868, constitutes eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed in behalf of the Government. While thus establishing the length of a day's work, Congress omitted to repeal the act of July 16, 1862, requiring the wages of employes in the navy-yards to conform as nearly as consistent with the public interest with those of private establishments in the immediate vicinity of the yards. Until these laws are repealed the Department must abide by them. The Department has no authority to extend the hours of labor by making more than eight hours a day's work, but it has the right to employ mechanics, workmen and laborers on extra hours, and to pay them *pro rata* for such extra labor. Where, therefore, a necessity exists for extra labor you are at liberty to exercise your discretion in the matter so as to assist the working classes, and at the same time to do justice to the Government. Very respectfully,

(Signed) A. E. BORIE, Secretary of the Navy.

Senator WILSON has addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, dissenting from the official construction placed upon the Eight hour law. He maintains, first, that the law was passed in answer to the numerous petitions of mechanics and workingmen employed in the Government establishments; secondly, that it was the intention of Congress to fully meet their views; and, thirdly, the law was plain upon the subject. The letter will probably be published.

REVENUE STAMPS.

Commissioner DELANO has decided with regard to affixing and canceling internal revenue stamps that in all cases where an adhesive stamp shall hereafter be used, except as may be otherwise provided, the person making and delivering, or giving the instrument, matter or thing to be taxed, shall affix the stamp, that the entire surface of each stamp shall be exposed to view, and shall cancel the same by writing with ink upon each stamp, or by some mechanical means as the Commissioner may hereafter require, in order that such canceled stamp cannot again be used. The cancellation of stamps for spirits and tobacco will remain as heretofore prescribed. The Commissioner calls the attention of officers to the provisions of the act imposing a fine and punishment for using adhesive stamps which have already been used.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH TROUBLES.

The troubles in the Congregational Church have been amicably arranged. Dr. BOYNTON has resigned, and about 125 members have taken letters to a new People's Church with free seats, of which Dr. BOYNTON will be pastor. The others remain in the present church building with General HOWARD. Satisfactory arrangements were made regarding the property.

A BANK PRESIDENT SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

LEONARD HUYCK, President of the late Merchants' National Bank of this city, who was convicted of a larceny of bonds to the amount of $13,000, was to-day called for sentence; and on being asked if he had anything to say, stated that the bonds in question were given to him as collateral security. Exceptions having been taken by his counsel, the Court sentenced him to two years in the Penitentiary at Albany, to take effect thirty days after the expiration of the next term of the Court in General Term.

PERSONAL.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs PARKER will enter upon his duties next Monday, instead the 1st of May, as originally intended.

Appointments will soon be made of persons to take the place of the two Friends who were rejected last night by the Senate as Indian Agents.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following were the customs receipts from April 12 to April 17, inclusive:

At Boston	$338,938
At New-York	2,395,095
At Philadelphia	184,097
At Baltimore	100,394
At San Francisco, from March 15 to 20	134,124
Total	$3,152,648

THE HALE-PERRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Speech of Mr. Cragin, in Executive Session of the Senate, in Defence of Mr. Hale.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, April 23.

In Executive Session of the Senate April 15, 1869, the injunction of secrecy having been removed by order of the Senate, Mr. CRAGIN introduced a resolution in Executive Session for the appointment of a Committee of three Senators to inquire how and through whose instrumentality the correspondence between the State Department and JOHN P. HALE, Minister to Spain, and HORATIO J. PERRY, Secretary of Legation, or any other part thereof printed in confidence for the use of the Senate, was made public, and made the following remarks thereon:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I hope this resolution will be adopted. For some time past, many things that have transpired in Executive Session, which by our rules are considered secret, have, in some way, become public. So flagrant had this abuse become that a few weeks ago, and especially when the correspondence referred to in this resolution was ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate, special attention was called to this abuse, and all were cautioned to observe the rules of the Senate upon this subject, and not allow their correspondence, or any part thereof, to be made public. In spite of this caution, and in disregard of the manifest proprieties of the case, a portion of this correspondence was published in the New-York *Tribune*, and thereby probably great injustice has been done to a distinguished man, and the honor and veracity of the Senate has been impeached. There were some special reasons why this correspondence should not have been made public. The resolution of the Senate calling for this correspondence was passed in open session on the first day of March last, and it will be observed that the letter of Mr. PERRY which has been published was written at Madrid March 2, the day following, the day when the resolution was passed by this body. Whether Mr. PERRY had information that such a resolution had passed I know not, but for some reasons the State Department delayed an answer to the Senate resolution until the letter of Mr. PERRY, dated March 2, 1869, and accompanying documents were received and included in the correspondence submitted. At the time this call was made for correspondence the letter of Mr. PERRY, which has been published, was not in the State Department, and did not arrive there until some twenty days thereafter. I leave others to comment upon this feature of the case; but it seems to me that a portion of Mr. PERRY'S letter of March 2, should have suggested to the State Department the impropriety of including this letter and accompanying documents in copies of the correspondence sent to the Senate. Mr. PERRY in the letter referred to, says: "It was understood that I was not at liberty to print these documents, seeing that the Spanish Government had declared the affair settled, and had no wish to revive it. But I was authorized to use them confidentially with my own Government if at any time it should become necessary for my own defence." Of course, it is not to be presumed that the State Department intentionally waited for this letter, and then deemed it necessary to send it to the Senate for the defence of Mr. PERRY. That part of this correspondence which has been made public involves the character of a man long in the public service and distinguished for leadership in a noble cause. Mr. HALE is a citizen of the State which I in part represent in this Chamber, and was my immediate predecessor. For sixteen years he occupied a seat in the United States Senate, and there are now honorable members here who served with him in his Senatorial capacity. I believe there is a kindly remembrance of him here, and that deep regret is felt that anything should be charged against him implicating his official or personal character. I certainly felt the deepest regret upon this subject. I believe this regret will be felt by many citizens of the United States who have sympathized and labored with this leader in the cause of liberty and human progress. I admit that some parts of this correspondence seem to implicate Mr. HALE in wrong-doing, but I fully believe that when he is permitted to be heard in his own defence and gives his version of the transaction, all that now seems wrong will vanish and leave him spotless. I believe that it will turn out that he made no other use of his "diplomatic franchise" than to furnish his own house. He may have exchanged goods introduced free of duty for goods obtained in Madrid for that purpose. I have no idea that the transaction extended any further than this. Mr. HALE is not the man to enter into any improper transactions for the sake of gain, for it is not in his nature so to do; and I will further venture to predict that it will turn out that whatever was done by Mr. HALE was advised by the man who now accuses him. I appeal to honorable Senators, some of whom knew him in this Chamber, and to all who love fair play, to suspend their judgment on these charges until Mr. HALE can have a chance to defend himself. If my voice could reach the country I would appeal to the people to do the same thing. This thrust at the character of Mr. HALE has wounded many noble hearts in his native State. He has many lifelong and ardent friends there, and they will regard any stain upon his reputation as reflecting upon them and their State. They will expect me to defend him and to insist that he have a chance to defend himself against this, as I believe, unjust accusation. This I have done to the best of my ability, at all times and in all places, without any prompting. As a duty I owe to a personal friend, as well as an eminent and loved citizen of New-York State, (Mr. PATTERSON,) Mr. President, I would not detain the Senate to add a word to what my colleague has so well said, had not the surreptitious publication of the confidential correspondence with the State Department of our Minister and Secretary to Spain, by a paper which a grateful remembrance of common labors and sacrifices in a great cause should have rendered jealous of the reputation of Mr. HALE, cast an irreparable stain upon the record, and an immovable sorrow into the family of this distinguished citizen of my State who has given thirty years of honorable public service to the nation in the most eventful period of its history. This correspondence was printed for the exclusive use of the Senate. Its publication is a violation of the confidence of this body, and a personal wrong to Mr. HALE, for which there can be no excuse or palliation. There is a domain, Sir, into which even the enterprise of the Press has no right to enter. To trifle with the character and reputation of men upon whom are laid the functions and the responsibilities of high office in a popular Government tends to the subversion of public morals. It weakens the efficiency of Government by destroying the confidence of the people in those who administer it. We may hold up to popular reprobation official dishonesty and wrong-doing, when proved to exist; but we cannot afford to feed a morbid appetite for scandal upon fictitious delinquencies of public men, for it tends to make general the very evils which it depicts and deprecates. Corruption, oftener than otherwise, enters into society through the imagination depraved by a reckless Press which shows a fiendish predilection for the evil rather than the good which men do. While we visit just retribution upon the betrayal of public trusts we should defend against unjust and malicious attacks the character and the honor of men who represent the nation, and especially of those who have grown old in its service. Their reputation, Sir, is a part of the permanent fame of the Republic, and should be cherished as an inspiration to those who shall come after us to labor upward to grander achievements, and a still nobler national life. We do not assume the innocence of Mr. HALE, but we protest that his reputation, resting upon a life of noble service, shall not be blasted by a prejudgment of his case upon *ex parte* evidence, without his having an opportunity to know and answer the charges which are brought against him. Sir, this is due to him and to the people of New-Hampshire, who for so many years gave him their confidence and support, and who feel this as a dishonor to the fair fame of the State. We do not asperse the character of his accuser. He, too, is a son of New-Hampshire, who went abroad in early manhood in search of health. He left behind him a good name, and carried with him the respect of those who knew him. He knows the language and the public men of Spain, and is familiar with its diplomatic and political history. He has done some good service to the country in the past, for which we should be grateful. Where the wrong lies in this controversy we will not now decide without the full record. Our Congressional delegation have asked, as a thing of simple justice, that Mr. HALE should be permitted to remain in office till he can make his own defence to the Department which has received and published the charges which his subordinate has made against him. This modest and reasonable request is denied by sending here the name of a successor. This is not the even-handed justice we should desire for ourselves. Sir, there are men here who know Mr. HALE. There are men here who struggled with him against the extension and the arrogant power of the slaveocracy when it required manhood and inflexible principle to stand unmoved upon the floor of the Senate. You can never forget with what a masterly hand he touched at times every chord in the scale of forensic eloquence as he denounced the wrongs and outrages of slavery. Pathos, logic and wit are his, and all at the command of a noble instinct, Sir! Has he shrunk to the dimensions of a small peculator upon the Government to which he was accredited? It cannot be possible. He has gone in and out as man and boy, before the people of his native State, for sixty years, without guile. To-day he is beloved and respected by his neighbors and friends, who will welcome him back with gladness and with honors. Let us who have succeeded to the responsibilities which he sustained upon this floor with no ordinary ability, defend his right and our own against unjust attacks. The interest of the country cannot suffer by the delay, which I ask in the cause of truth and justice.

The resolution of Mr. CRAGIN was agreed to, and Messrs. CRAGIN, TRUMBULL and STOCKTON were appointed the Committee of Investigation.

THE FRESHET.

The Flood in Black River—Breaking of State Dams—Great Destruction of Property—The Connecticut River Falling.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Friday, April 23.

The flood continues with unabated violence. The scenes of destruction are indescribable. Black River, a place six miles above here, has lost a chair factory, a saw-mill, a dwelling and an iron bridge, costing seven or eight thousand dollars. At the upper dam in Watertown, Mr. DOUGHERTY'S saw-mill, Messrs. WILSON & STEWART'S wagon factory, and MISER'S tannery, with the flume and bulkhead for all are, swept away, and REMINGTON'S magnificent flume has been loosened from the rock to which it was bolted, for over seventy feet. A hole was broken through, and much damage done to it. They have anchored it to the shore with strong cables, and hope to hold the timbers from floating out. At the next dam below, BAGLEY & SWELL'S iron foundry and machine shop has been assailed to-day with fresh violence. A boom on the upper dam, holding several acres of timber and flood-wood, which came down the river, broke and swept down the stream, carrying in its destructive course one of the buildings of BAGLEY & SWELL; it broke a huge hole in the underpinning of another, and it is believed will crumble it to pieces. One pier of the railroad bridge on the Ogdensburg branch has been taken out. Lower down, on another branch of the river, DOUGHERTY'S grist-mill has been torn down and swept away, and KIMBALL'S barley mills broken into and considerably damaged.

Coming down into the city, the ruin wrought furnished a sad spectacle. The dam and magnificent flume that fed VANAME & SMITH'S cabinet factory, HOWARD'S machine shop, KNOWLTON BROTHERS' paper mill, LORD'S plow and mowing machine factory, HADCOCK'S ax factory, GOUNDREL'S sash and door factory, the Union Flouring Mills, the Jefferson Flouring Mills, CASE'S sash and door factory, SLOWT'S planing mill, and the DAVIS Sewing Machine Company's furnace and machine shop was swept out, leaving that branch of the river a scene of ruin. LORD'S factory building has been torn down, and HADCOCK'S ax factory almost entirely destroyed. Mr. LORD'S loss is the heaviest in amount.

MOULTON & HERRICK'S mill, just below the Union, on another dam, is completely undermined and hangs over the river's brink with cables to hold it from falling in. KNOWLTON BROTHERS had just raised the foundation for an extension to their paper mill. There are scarcely any signs of it left. NICHOLS' wool-carding and cloth-dressing factory had one building taken away. WEATHERBY'S saw mill went with it, leaving FLYNN & FULLER'S grist mill to receive the force of the flood, whereby they were greatly damaged. FARWELL & BAKER'S tannery, just below, has been riddled. The stock was taken out and saved.

At Brownville and Dexter losses are reported, but their extent is unkown. It is said to have been produced in part by the giving away of the State dam in the John Brown woods, which was constructed to hold the water of a chain of lakes. The sight up and down the river resembles the Long Sue or the Lachine Rapids, on the St. Lawrence.

UTICA, Friday, April 23.

The State dam at North Lake Reservoir, covering, about 500 acres, gave way on Wednesday night, and destroyed mills and other property amounting to $100,000. The dam was located about forty miles northeast of Utica. The engineers have frequently reported the dam unsafe. The natural freshet was receding when the dam gave way.

ALBANY, Friday, April 23.

The inundation here continues, the water having receded only about two feet.

All the railroads to this point are now running regularly. The Central and Hudson River Roads are in good order.

PUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, April 23.

Trains were obliged to cease crossing by the Pile Bridge, two miles south of Albany, on the Hudson River Road, until 9 o'clock this morning. No other part of the road was damaged.

Trains on all the roads are now beginning to run regularly. The Montreal train will come in to-night.

BUFFALO, Friday, April 23.

All trains for New-York over the Central Road leave on time to-day.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, April 23.

The flood on the Connecticut here reached its highest point at noon to-day. The water at the time was twenty-six feet eight inches above low-water mark, which has been exceeded on only four occasions in seventy years; in 1801, 27 feet 8 inches; in 1843, 27 feet 2 inches; in 1854, 30 feet; in 1862, 28 feet 8 inches. The water is now falling very slowly. Front, Commerce, and other streets near the river, are flooded, and business there is suspended, and must be for several days. There is a break in the causeway on the East Hartford side, so that travel on the highway is suspended. The track of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad is under water for a short distance, but trains pass regularly. There is no delay in trains on the New-York and Boston route *via* this city. The damage to causeway bridge will be about $5,000. The loss to the business men in the flooded district will be quite large.

WINDSOR LOCKS, Conn., Friday, April 23.

A portion of the canal supplying the manufactories of this place gave way yesterday, in consequence of the high water in the Connecticut, and all operations will be suspended for a month, or until the canal is repaired. Three hundred operatives are thrown out of employment.

MONTREAL, Friday, April 23.

The ice began to move out of the river last night, and the water is rapidly subsiding, being now four or five feet below the wharf wall. Griffintown is again left dry, but terribly dilapidated. Danville, St. Hyacinth and St. Andrews are badly flooded. Two men were drowned at the latter place. At Longuevil several houses were swept away and two men were drowned; also two men were drowned at Upton. The Grand Trunk embankment between Waterville and Lennoxville is washed away.

The ship *Glimffer* arrived at Quebec this morning.

Thirty-two members of St. Phillip's P. E. Church, in Mulberry-street, (colored,) were confirmed last evening. Bishop POTTER presided, assisted by Rev. B. F. DE COSTA, the Rector; Rev. N. F. LUDLUM, of St. Barnabas' Chapel, and Rev. JOHN PETERSON, of St. Philip's.

TELEGRAMS.

Final Termination of the Civil War in Japan.

The Spanish Cortes Guarantees the Liberty of the Press.

The Right of the People to Assemble in Public Admitted.

JAPAN.

The Civil War Ended—The Mikado the Temporal and Spiritual Head of the Government.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 23.

The following was received to-day from Rear-Admiral ROWAN, dated flagship *Piscataqua*, Hong Kong, Feb. 24:

"I have the pleasure to inform the Department that the civil war in Japan is ended, and that peace now reigns in that country. The Mikado is acknowledged to be the temporal as well as spiritual head of the Government; AIDZE, the leader of the rebellion, is said to be imprisoned for life, and other warrior Princes have been ordered to confine themselves to their castles or houses."

SPAIN.

The Liberty of the Press and Freedom of Public Meeting Guaranteed.

MADRID, Friday, April 23.

The debate in the Constituent Cortes on the new Constitution was continued yesterday and the article relating to newspapers, &c., was finally disposed of. An amendment for establishing a moderate censorship of the Press was rejected, and the original provision guaranteeing liberty of the Press, the freedom of meeting and association, and the right of petition, was carried by a large majority. It is expected that the duties on cotton and coal will be abolished by the Government.

PRUSSIA

Count Von Bismarck Opposed to Printing Public Documents.

BERLIN, Friday, April 23.

In the Prussian Diet yesterday Count VON BISMARCK opposed a proposition for the publication of the official Blue Books, but consented to lay the public documents before the Diet if the members insisted on seeing them.

RUSSIA.

Prospects for Opening of Navigation on the Neva.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, April 23.

The ice on the Neva is breaking up, and navigation will soon be reopened.

CUBA.

Confiscation of Property of Disloyal Citizens—Volunteers for the Government.

HAVANA, Friday, April 23.

The Government at Madrid has ordered that the proceeds of the property of disloyal parties, confiscated in Cuba, be applied to defray the expenses of the war.

A manifesto is published in the *Gaceta*, signed by a large number of native Cubans, and influential and wealthy planters, and others, residents of the jurisdiction of Villa Clara, offering their personal services and property to assist the Government in suppressing the rebellion, and condemning the acts of the revolutionists in the strongest terms.

The Havana Government disapproves of the proposed fusion of the Bahia and Havana Railroad Companies.

A Court-martial is now engaged in trying the cases of LAUZA and MEADINE.

KENTUCKY.

A Fatal Shooting Affray in Louisville—Accident to Workmen.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, April 23.

A fatal shooting affray took place at 8 o'clock this evening in the gaming saloon at No. 102 Fifth-street, between two river pilots, named JOSEPH CROXTON and BEN. MILLER. CROXTON entered the saloon in a state of intoxication, and approaching MILLER, who was sitting near one of the tables, drew a revolver and fired as MILLER was about to turn his face, the ball taking effect in the shoulder. A violent scuffle ensued, during which MILLER endeavored to save himself by using chairs. CROXTON fired two more shots, which proved fatal, and MILLER expired. CROXTON and MILLER had been intimate friends; but lately some misunderstanding had taken place between them, which ended in the shocking manner described. CROXTON was arrested and committed.

Two workmen employed at the cement mill below Jeffersonville, Ind., while digging a ditch, were buried by the caving in of the embankment. One of them was instantly killed, and the other badly wounded.

There has been much excitement in the Board of Trade for the past two days, occasioned by the discovery that the corn in several of the elevators and warehouses here was heating. The heating is believed to be due to the condition of the corn when brought into the market and the effect of the recent storms, and it is feared that nearly all the corn now in the city will soon be in the same condition. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade was held this afternoon to take action upon the matter, and after much discussion, from the tenor of which it would seem most of the speakers were sellers, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the delivery of warehouse receipts at the city elevator shall constitute a full delivery for all cash sales of regular new corn made yesterday, the 22d inst., if delivered or tendered on that day, and also sales of "seller the month" which were tendered yesterday, but not thereafter.

Strong efforts were made to put in other contracts, but the Board refused to allow them.

On Sunday last five children belonging to the families of J. CRESWELL and JOHN WANESCOTT, living near Gratz, Ky., were poisoned by eating wild carrot. The son of Mr. WANESCOTT, aged 12 years, died after having about forty hard convulsions. The remaining four children, belonging to Mr. CRESWELL, are still alive, but in a critical condition.

Governor Burnside Declines a Public Reception in Rhode Island—His Answer to Senator Sprague.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, April 23.

An address to Governor BURNSIDE, expressing indignation at the assaults made upon himself and the officers and soldiers who first volunteered from this State, by Senator SPRAGUE, and inviting the Governor to meet his friends at a public reception in this city, has been signed by about five thousand citizens. Governor BURNSIDE has replied to the address, declining for the present a public reception, and going on at some length to point out what he calls the untruths in Senator SPRAGUE'S aspersions on the Rhode Island regiments, and quoting the Senator's official documents in vindication of himself.

The Whisky Irregularities in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 23.

The revenue officers have released all the whisky seized on Wednesday, but will continue their investigations on the suspected irregularities.

The jury to-day acquitted Auditor WICKLIFFE on the first indictment for extortion. Nine other indictments remain to be tried.

Meeting of Cuban Sympathizers in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 23.

A number of Cubans and Cuban sympathizers held a meeting to-night, and afterward paraded the streets in a torchlight procession, carrying the United States and Cuban insurgents' flags. They serenaded the newspaper offices. Among the signers of the call for the meeting was Mr. DUMAS, the newly-appointed Minister to Liberia. A number of colored men were in the procession.

Counterfeiter Killed by a St. Louis Officer—The Odd Fellows' Celebration.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, April 23.

A notorious counterfeiter, named LOUIS DALLMAN, was shot and killed by a policeman to-day while attempting to escape arrest. He fired four shots at the policeman, but without effect.

Mayor COLE has issued a proclamation requesting the general suspension of business between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock on Monday, the 26th, so that all persons may participate in or witness the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of American Odd Fellowship. Very extensive arrangements for the celebration are in progress, and it is expected that it will be a grand affair. Several thousand members of the Order will be here from abroad. Hon. WILLIAM WALLACE, of Indiana, will be the orator of the occasion.

Army Changes in Kentucky—Murderous Affray.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 23.

Captain BOWEN, Thirty-fifth Infantry, has relieved Lieutenant JACOBS, Thirty-sixth Infantry, as Quartermaster of Newport Barracks, and the latter is ordered to his regiment. Lieutenant KING, First Artillery, relieves Lieutenant FITZGERALD, Ninth Infantry, as receiving officer at the same post.

CYRUS COFFMAN, in a quarrel yesterday, back of Newport, cut and nearly killed W. H. McCORMACK with a hatchet.

SUSAN CHRISTIE, 89 years of age, committed suicide by drowning herself in a cistern last night, at Fort Wayne, Ind. Mental derangement is supposed to have been the cause.

Another Victim of the Baltimore Fire—Odd Fellows' Grand Lodge Election.

BALTIMORE, Md., Friday, April 23.

JAMES M. SOMMERS, a fireman, who was injured by the falling of the wall in McClellan's-alley, died last evening. He was one of the party buried in the ruins and rescued after 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. While buried in the burning ruins he displayed the greatest fortitude, encouraging his fellow sufferers, and directing those engaged in moving the falling timbers how to proceed. He was a glass-cutter, and aged 28 years.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Maryland, have elected the following officers:

Samuel Snowden, R. W. G. M.; Alexander L. Spear, R. W. Deputy G. M.; Ralph Lynch, R. W. G. W.; Joseph B. Escaville, R. W. G. S.; R. Marley, R. W. Grand Treasurer; S. L. King, Grand Chaplain; S. Sands Mills, Grand Marshal.

The Canadian Government and a New Reciprocity Treaty.

OTTAWA, Friday, April 23.

In Parliament last night, in reply to Mr. YOUNG, the Premier said it was not true that the Government had employed any person to act on its behalf to endeavor to secure the passage of a new Reciprocity Treaty by Congress. A dispatch from the Imperial Government had been received, which, with any other papers, would be submitted.

PORT COLBORNE, Canada, Friday, April 23.

The propellers *City of Toledo*, *Cleveland*, *Akron* and *Prairie State* arrived here at noon to-day. They report coming through ten miles of ice since yesterday morning. The propellers *City of Concord* and *Dominion*, bound out, have passed through the ice and sailed. A large fleet of vessels are here, waiting for a northern wind. The break in the embankment at Dunnville will not affect the Welland Canal.

Mr. Garfield Nominated to Congress from Washington Territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 22.

The Republican Convention of Washington Territory met at Vancouver yesterday, and adopted the platform of the last National Convention at Chicago. Mr. GARFIELD was unanimously nominated for Delegate to Congress.

Governor SEYMOUR, of British Columbia, has appointed six Commissioners to raise the Customs tariffs of the Colony.

Late advices from Kodiac Island report unusual quantities of ice and snow.

General Sherman to Visit Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 23.

General SHERMAN, commanding the United States Army, has signified to Major-General BARRY, commanding the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, that it his intention to go to Fortress Monroe on Monday, the 26th instant, for the purpose of delivering the diplomas to the officers of artillery, who have just passed the annual examination at the School, and who graduate this year.

The Gunboat Seminole Preparing to Sail for Cuba—The Peace Jubilee.

BOSTON, Friday, April 23.

The gunboat *Seminole* went into commission yesterday at the Charlestown Navy-yard, and took on board her crew preparatory to her departure for Cuba.

The Boston hotels are already receiving numerous applications from all parts of the country for accommodations in June, in anticipation of visiting the National Peace Jubilee. Efforts are being made by the Executive Committee to secure the attendance of STRAUSS' famous band from Vienna.

Excursionists in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Friday, April 23.

A party, consisting of Colonel FORNEY, of Washington; Gov. M. L. WARD, of New-Jersey; Generals VAN WYCK, and LE DUC, of New-York, and several other persons of prominence from the North, arrived this afternoon. They leave for Norfolk to-morrow, and will go as far South as Georgia.

Death of Ex-President Johnson's Son.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, April 23.

Ex-President JOHNSON was announced to speak to-day at Pulaski, and at Columbia to-morrow. While at Athens, Ala., he received the intelligence of the death of his son, Colonel ROBERT JOHNSON, and hastened homeward, passing through Nashville this afternoon.

Stolen Bonds Returned.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 23.

The stolen registered bonds recovered by the officers of the Beneficial Savings Fund were returned by express. They are supposed to have been returned because they were useless to the thieves, who still remain undetected.

The Philadelphia Bond Robbery—$500,000 Recovered.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, April 23.

The facts connected with the robbery of a million of dollars in cash, bonds, securities, &c., from the Beneficial Savings Fund, at Twelfth and Chestnut streets, some four weeks ago, are still fresh in the minds of the public. Since the day of the theft the detectives have been hard at work endeavoring to ferret out the perpetrators of the bold transaction, and recover the stolen treasure. They have arrested parties on suspicion, but in every instance were obliged to release them for the want of testimony. They have, however, recovered $500,000 of the stolen bonds. These, of course, are the registered bonds. In what way, or from whom the property was recovered, we are unable to say. Detectives TAGGART and SMITH, two of the best officers in town, have had charge of the case, and the fact that the affair has been kept a secret, would lead to the belief that they were in hopes of arresting the noted cracksmen who so effectually accomplished the robbery.

The total value of the property stolen aggregated close on to $1,000,000; $18,000 in cash, a diamond worth $10,000, negotiable bonds to the value of $70,000, and the registered bonds, loans and securities. The cash, diamond and negotiable bonds, it is believed, will never be recovered.

President Grant to Visit California.

From the San Francisco Alta California, March 31.

Private correspondence received in this city from Washington, gives us positive and authentic information that President GRANT will certainly visit this coast during the coming Summer. Vice-President COLFAX is expected to accompany the grand excursion party, which will make the trip earlier, by way of celebrating the opening of the road. General GRANT, however, desires to cross the continent in a less ostentatious manner later in the season with but a very small party. The visit of the President, should he come to California, would be an occasion for the greatest enthusiasm ever witnessed in the State; and, as GRANT is the first man that ever has held the Presidential chair and has previously resided in California, it would be quite fitting that he should be the first President of the United States that ever visited the State.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Terrible Accident to a Passenger Train on the Long Island Railroad.

Six Persons Instantly Killed and Eleven Others Wounded.

Names of the Killed and Condition of the Injured.

Another terrible railroad disaster, involving the loss of six lives, and the serious injury of eleven persons, occurred at Willow Station, about a mile and a half from Jamaica, on the Long Island Railroad, yesterday morning. The train which left Hunter's Point at 11 o'clock, known as the Northport train, consisting of three passenger cars and one baggage car, when near Willow Station, east of Jamaica, running at what was regarded as good speed, was suddenly plunged into a general and awful wreck. It appears that a rail broke in three places and threw the rear car from the track, and that the latter, as it struck the ties, turned over on its side, when the broken rail and the ties broke through the side next the ground, leaving the passengers to fall through to the track, while the wreck was dragged over their bodies for some distance. At once the scene was one of indescribable horror. The *débris* of the smashed car, the bodies of the dead and dying, and of those more or less seriously injured, were strewn along the track, presenting a most heartrending sight, the more so on account of the mournful wails of the wounded, who, as yet, were insensible to the position they occupied. Immediately the passengers in the other cars, who were without, hastened to the help of their wounded fellow-passengers, and busied themselves in aiding the railroad officials in collecting the remains of the dead. Among the passengers who rendered valuable aid were D'ORVILLE DOTY, Rector of All Saint's Church, in Brooklyn, and Mr. J. R. FELLOWS, of No. 82 Nassau-street, Brooklyn. They found that Mr. W. C. RUSHMORE, President of the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn, Mr. PATRICK C. SHANAHAN, contractor of the South Side Railroad; Mrs. MATILDA PRAY, sister-in-law of Mr. RUSHMORE; her son, Dr. ORESTES M. PRAY; an infant named JENNIE ADAMS, GEO. VAN NOSTRAND, the brakeman, and one other, one of them a woman, were killed; and that JOHN WHITE, the conductor; Mr. CRAIG, freight agent at Hunter's Point; Mr. M. E. MAGNUS, of No. 143 Amity-street, Brooklyn, his wife and two children, were seriously injured, Mrs. MAGNUS, so severely that her case was pronounced hopeless. Three of the wounded were conveyed to a house near the scene of disaster, and a number of others, as soon as they were got into condition for removal, were conveyed to Jamaica, where the railroad company did all they could for their comfort at Remsen's Hotel. Mr. CRAIG was conveyed to his home at Hunter's Point. It is stated that the rail, the breaking of which caused the catastrophe, was a new one, and sound even where it broke short off, about three feet from one of the rods.

The particulars of the horrible accident are more fully set forth below.

The regular Northport passenger train left the Hunter's Point, which is the eastern terminus of the road, on the usual starting time, 10:30 A. M. For some reason it arrived at Jamaica five minutes behind time, and left that station at 11:13. After proceeding for a distance of one and a half miles beyond that point, and within one mile of Willow Tree, the last car of the train jumped the track, and the forward truck was forced up through the car, completely tearing out the floor, demolishing the seats, and hurling the unfortunate passengers over and over, underneath the body of the car, and dragging them thus for about 150 feet distance, between the iron and wooden *débris* that was showered about them. As soon as possible the engine was checked, and the passengers in the remainder of the train, who were entirely uninjured and unaware of the terrible calamity, immediately proceeded to do all that was possible for the dead, dying and wounded. Word was immediately dispatched for help, and in a short time Drs. KISSAM, WOOD, CARPENTER and others were upon the ground rendering every assistance in their power. The Superintendent of the Road, ISAAC D. BARTON, Esq., with a gang of laborers and a special train, soon arrived, and the dead and wounded were borne at once—some to Jamaica and others to private dwellings generously thrown open to them at Willow Tree. The dead are now all at the office of the undertakers, the EVERETT BROTHERS, in Jamaica.

The following is a corrected list of the

KILLED.

WM. C. RUSHMORE, President of the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, where he resides in the Winter. Yesterday, he was on his way to Hempstead, where he has a country seat.

Dr. ORESTES M. PRAY, of Brooklyn, Mrs. MATILDA R. PRAY, the mother of Dr. PRAY, and a sister of Mr. RUSHMORE.

GEORGE VAN NOSTRAND, brakeman, residing at Farmingdale, Long Island.

P. C. SHANAHAN, railroad contractor, residing at Newport, Long Island.

JENNIE ADAMS, ten months old, (sent to Westbury, Long Island.)

WOUNDED.

EDWIN VAN GASBECK, of No. 63 Fourth-street, Hoboken, N. J.; wounded in the head and bruised about the body, now at the Remsen House, Jamaica; he will recover.

D. C. CRAIG, general freight agent of the Long Island Railroad; injured on leg and head.

Mrs. HELD, of Bleecker-street, N. Y.; wounded in bowels, not seriously; sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. L. E. MOORE, of No. 183 Franklin-avenue, Brooklyn; cut about the head, not fatally.

Mr. EMIL MAGNUS; severe contusions on the body and head.

Mrs. MAGNUS; leg broken in four places below the knee, and otherwise injured, probably mortally.

ERNEST MAGNUS, four years old; collar-bone fractured and eye injured.

GEORGE SMITH, wounded in forehead and bruised on the body, badly; lives at No. 35 Essex-street, New-York.

JOHN BYRNE, corner of Norfolk and Division streets, New-York; contused wounds on body and head.

Mr. ADAMS, wounded on the head; Mrs. ADAMS, wounded in the back; their child, JENNIE, killed; they reside on Eighth-avenue, New-York.

THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

An examination of the ground showed that the road was in an apparent good condition, although the ties are not as sound as might have been wished. Of course the roadbed was torn up and displaced. The only possible theory yet suggested is that a rail broke just as the last car was passing over it. The fractured iron seems perfectly clean and strong, and no defect in it is observable. The engineer claims that he was running at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and that the track looked in excellent condition. On the contrary some of the passengers state that the train was running at a fearful rate of speed, jumping almost—as if to make up much lost time.

Mr. BARTON, the Superintendent, speaks well of the engineer, as a careful, steady driver, and his instructions are most explicit as regarding the safety of life.

APPEARANCE OF THE DEAD.

The appearance of the bodies when extricated from the ruins was ghastly in the extreme. Mr. RUSHMORE was cut almost completely in two, the trunk falling with the face upon the back, the intestines ripped up and thrown upon the ground, the skull indented and crushed in many places, the eye gashed, and the face bruised horribly. Mrs. PRAY was perhaps the most frightfully disfigured corpse of all. The body was completely disemboweled, the heart awfully torn, the skull cloven in two through the nose, and the skull-cap scooped off and hanging by the scalp, the eyes torn and the face black with dirt and gore ground in together. Dr. PRAY was also terribly gashed and bruised; the face was especially expressive of the most intense agony of death. The little girl, JENNIE ADAMS, lay unscarred white as a lily, and with a smile none the less sweet, as though she had but just been kissed to sleep. The cause of her death was a blow upon the temple, which was hardly discernible. GEO. VAN NOSTRAND, the brakeman, was much disfigured and horribly mangled.

STATEMENTS OF PASSENGERS.

Mr. VAN GASBECK, formerly of the firm of HOYT, BUISSOCK & Co., hardware merchants in this City, states: "I was reading the TIMES, and suddenly heard a crash, and simultaneously was struck by flying splinters, and hurled through the floor under the car, after which I remembered no more until I found myself here in bed at the Remsen House. I think the train was going very fast at the time." Colonel MADISON BAKER relates that he perceived that the floor was being torn out and clung to the rack above, which saved him with a few bruises. The train consisted of three new cars which have only been in use for about two months. Mr. JOHN BYRNE, of Norfolk-street, New-York, makes the following statement: "I was engaged to work at Northport, and was in the last car, and was sitting with my friend GEORGE SMITH in a seat at the time of the accident. When just beyond Willow Tree I heard a grating sound like as if the wheels were off the track. The next instant I was thrown from my seat on my head. The car tilted over, and, striking something rebounded. The car seemed to be all breaking up inside. My friend, who sat by my side, disappeared from my sight, and I did not see him until the cars stopped, when I saw him underneath broken seats and timber. I helped him out from the wreck, and assisted him to a house near the roadside. When I returned I saw the brakeman lying across the track dead, with a portion of the car upon him. A lady, one of whose legs was broken, was moaning in a portion of the car that was wrecked. Mr. SHENAHAN, the contractor, was also lying upon the track, dying; both thighs were broken. He asked for a drink of water, which could not be given him, as there was none. Closing his eyes, he immediately afterward expired.

SPIRITUAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

Continuation of the Mumler Investigation—Interesting Testimony—Goblins of all Sorts.

The excitement of Wednesday last, attendant on the examination into the charges preferred against WILLIAM H. MUMLER, the photographer of alleged disembodied spirits, who is accused of obtaining money from the public by fraud, trick and device, was in nowise lessened on the occasion of the second day's investigation, which took place yesterday. Long before Justice DOWLING assumed his seat on the Bench at the Special Sessions Court-room, the anxious spectators and auditors had occupied every available place therein, and impatiently awaited the opening of the proceedings. The attendant crowd was made up of the same motley and heterogeneous classes that were present on Wednesday. Nearly all the same faces were recognizable as on the former occasion among the professed adherents of the spiritual doctrine, and they manifested their delight whenever testimony was given by the witnesses, which seemed, even in a proximate degree, to lean toward the prisoner, or to bear affirmatively upon the identification of the goblin forms said to have been photographed in company with such as, from curiosity or other motive, sat for their pictures. Not the least interesting study in this particular was the change which, ever and anon, came over the physiognomies of the women who are ewes and lambs in the spiritual fold. Some of these were staid, matronly-looking females, whose desire for exploring into the mysteries of what the Spiritualists very prettily term the "Summer land" would not be suspected by reason of any facial indices. Others, again, were elderly maidens, the sharp outlines of whose pale faces and whose lack-lustre eyes, evinced the fact that constant study and meditation respecting "ethereal essences" and the "intelligences" had worn down their physical natures in a remarkable degree. Judging from the appearance of some of these, it would not require the intervention of preternatural means in order to make ghosts of them while they still maintain their corporeal natures. This may seem slightly paradoxical; but the reader will please bear in mind that we are dealing with a subject that is full of paradox, as well as phenomena. At all events, if the theory of spiritual progression be true, many of these ladies may console themselves with the reflection that they are "getting on finely," for, so far as an unbeliever's vision can determine, they are in a fair way to become goblins without undergoing the inconvenience of shuffling off this mortal coil.

It must be confessed, however, that there was present, also, a sprinkling of more youthful maidens, whom one could wish might always remain as pretty and enticing as they are to-day—whose appearance is angelic enough, as they are, to suit the ideas of most worldling materialists, and the changing of whom into shadowy forms and impalpable essences, no matter of what spiritualistic grade, is by no means an idea to be pleasurably entertained. The Spiritists of the male gender were generally those whose attendance at the Court on Wednesday seemed to fill the room with a cold and clammy atmosphere, and whose generally shaggy, hirsute appendages marked them as belonging to the select crowd who are on excellent terms with the shades of those of high and low degree, who have long since "passed on," and who, by special favor, keep them fully posted as to operations in the "Happy Land of Canaan." The countenances of these expressed a peculiar contentment yesterday morning; so much so, that their presence under the circumstances, recalled to mind the lines of COLERIDGE:

"I thought that I had died in sleep,
And was a blessed ghost."

MUMLER sat near his counsel, Messrs. TOWNSEND, DAY and BAKER, and aided them considerably by suggesting questions to be asked of witnesses, especially when experts in photography were being examined. Messrs. GERRY and BLUNT appeared for the prosecution. At 9:30 o'clock Justice DOWLING took his seat and the proceedings began.

Mr. Gerry recalled Mr. Paul Remond, who testified on Wednesday, simply to inquire as to the date when he visited the prisoner's gallery to be photographed. Mr. Remond answered that the negative was taken during the latter part of February, and the photographs were given to him in the early part of March of this year.

The defence then called, as its first witness, *David A. Hopkins*, who testified that he resided in New-York; that by occupation he was a manufacturer of railway machinery, and that he was connected with the running of railway cars by contract; first knew Mumler on the 10th of March last; was in his gallery for the purpose of being photographed; saw Mr. Guay there; I sat for a picture; when I went into the room, thinking Mr. Guay was the proprietor, I asked him if he would warrant me a spirit-picture; he said he could not; that he never did warrant any such thing to any one; I went up stairs and saw Mumler; asked him the same question; he said he could not assure me that I would get a spirit-picture; that sometimes parties got them, and sometimes not; I got a picture having on it a shadowy form along with my own likeness; I can identify that form as that of a person known to me during life; I thought, when I went to the gallery, that Mumler was a fraud; I watched him closely to see if there was anything done to indicate fraud; I could observe nothing peculiar about his actions when the picture was being taken, except that he put his hand on the camera; I watched his hand during that time, and I know that he did not move it; I showed the picture to my family and others; they all recognized the shadowy form; it was that of a lady of my acquaintance who has been dead about eight months. (Picture shown and put in evidence.)

Cross-examined—Never had my photograph taken before; was in the daguerrean business about twenty-two years ago; I was led to visit Mumler's gallery because I thought I could detect the fraud perpetrated, if there was any; I cannot say that I am an expert in photography.

Q.—Do you believe that the disembodied spirits of the departed revisit the earth? A.—I cannot say that I am a spiritualist in the general acceptation of the term; but I believe that doctrine to some extent.

Q.—To what religious denomination, or sect, do you belong? A.—To no particular sect.

Q.—But you believe in spiritualism to some extent? A.—That Bible (pointing to one on the Judge's desk) is full of spiritualism. As a Christian I must believe in it, or else throw away the Bible altogether.

Q.—Do you think spirits are material, or immaterial? A.—Well, I don't think that any we know of are as material as those that appeared in the days of Lot, when one of them sat down and ate a good, square substantial meal. [Laughter.]

Q.—To what grade of Spiritualists do you belong? A.—I cannot say; my belief is simply this: I believe that Jesus Christ was the most perfect specimen of creation?

Q.—As man? A.—Yes, as man, and also as God.

Q.—Where did you know this purported spirit when in life? A.—She lived in the house with my wife's sister; there is a photograph of her in Brooklyn; it is in her husband's possession; I had never seen it previous to visiting Mumler's gallery; when I took the spirit picture over to Brooklyn, the family there recognized the likeness; I did not tell them, on showing it, whom I thought it was; I merely asked them if they knew anybody whom it resembled; they all named the lady whose likeness I say it is.

William W. Silver, sworn: Resides at No. 182 Smith-street, Brooklyn; is a photographer by profession; have been six years in business in New-York, at No. 630 Broadway; was in business there prior to March last; it is the same place that Mumler now conducts; I know Mr. Mumler; first saw him in November last; I was then no believer in spiritualism; he called to make an arrangement with me to take spirit photographs; I made arrangements with him; I have not been in business there since the 8th of last March; I sat to Mr. Mumler for a picture in November; did so as a skeptic; had no faith in spirit photography; sat for my picture out of curiosity; when it was taken the spirit form of my mother was on it; cannot say that I am a spiritualist, even yet; Mumler purchased the use of my materials from me; when my picture was taken, I prepared all the materials myself; Mumler used my instruments in taking the photograph; am satisfied he could not have manipulated my materials in any way conducive to fraud, between the time when I first saw him and when he took my picture; have seen other spirit pictures taken by Mr. Mumler; watched him closely while taking them; stood beside him from the beginning to the end of the process; could detect no fraud whatever; I have taken spirit pictures myself, when Mr. Mumler was present; he removed the cloth from the camera in such cases; have noticed that Mumler was beside the camera when the shadowy forms appeared on the plates; he did not have his hand on it; I can swear that there was no collusion between Mumler and myself in relation to taking any of these pictures; on one occasion I sat for a picture, not for the purpose of having an accurate picture taken, but in order to test some collodion we had purchased; I developed this plate myself; Mumler was not present when I did so; he walked away, a form other than my own appeared on the plate.

Cross-examined—I believe that spirit pictures are sometimes taken; think they are produced by supernatural means; I cannot say how old Mrs. Mumler is; she is between twenty and fifty years old. (His honor here admonished the witness that testimony so very indistinct was inadmissible. Whereupon Mr. Gerry, for the people said: "Your honor may judge from that answer as to the degree of dependence which may be placed on the statements of the witness.") Mrs. Mumler was generally engaged in the reception-room; sometimes she came up stairs to inform us that persons were waiting for pictures; she never specified the ages of the persons who desired to sit; she never gave any memorandum to Mr. Mumler on such occasions; she generally mentioned whether the person in waiting was a lady or gentleman.

To the Court—Mrs. Mumler generally gave a ticket having a number on it to persons desiring to be photographed; this the sitter would give to Mr. Mumler; it showed that he or she was entitled to a sitting.

To Mr. Gerry—The number on this ticket corresponded to a number on the book down stairs; the applicants were numbered in the order of their applications; I examined the slide in the camera when my picture was taken, and often afterward; never found anything there except what belonged there; I never closed the slide on occasions when spirit forms were photographed; that was done by Mumler; on the occasion when we tried the collodion, the glass used was one that had been used before in soaking off old negatives; I took about 500 photographs during the time intervening between November and March.

Re-direct—We soak the plates in a solution of potash and nitric acid, to clean them; on no occasion in cleaning the plates have I noticed any forms on them, except those of the sitters, whenever I took pictures by myself. [The witness here detailed Mrs. Mumler's duties in the gallery; the object of the defence being to prove that there was no collusion between herself and her husband in taking the pictures.] There never was an application made to me by a sitter after Mumler took charge of the place; it was not, then, my place of business; a dirty glass put into the camera would produce a blurred and dirty picture; it would have no particularly marked form upon it, however.

Mrs. Luthera C. Reeve, of No. 630 Washington-street, testified to having gone to Mumler's with her nephew, Mr. Charles Welling, of Vermont, in order to investigate this alleged spirit-photography; Mr. Welling sat for a picture; on it there appeared the form of witness' son, who died about one year ago; witness recognized it on the picture but not on the negative; this was in January; went to the gallery afterward in March and had a picture taken; the form of my boy appeared on it; he was 11 years old when he died; no photograph of him had been taken for two years previous to his death; on my picture he appeared as in health, on my nephew's as when he passed away. Mr. Mumler took the pictures; there were many people in the reception-room when I called; Mrs. Mumler held her hand on one side of the camera when the pictures were taken; was occasionally in photographic establishments before calling at Mumler's; noticed nothing peculiar in the operations at the latter place.

Cross-examined—Mrs. Mumler put her hand on the camera about midway of the box part; I heard raps when my picture was being taken; they came slowly and distinctly; I do not know but that disembodied spirits return to earth sometimes; I never believed it before having these pictures taken; they were convincing to my mind; I previously thought there might be mechanical means of producing the shadows; the raps had much to do with convincing me; Mr. Mumler was on the opposite side of the camera from his wife when the picture was taken; the raps continued for a few seconds only. [Photograph here shown by witness. Mr. Gerry showed the witness a number of alleged spirit-pictures of children, asking if they did not resemble her son; she failed to see any such resemblance.] My picture is noticeable, because it represents my son as having disease of the spine, with which he was afflicted. [On being asked how her picture differed from her nephew's in this respect, witness said, "In its general appearance." She was shown several other photographs, and remarked that the form on one (No. 14, put in evidence on Wednesday) bore a slight resemblance to her child.]

To Counsel for Defence—There is no question in my mind as to the form on my picture being that of my son; counsel for the prosecution has shown me no spirit-form that materially resembles my child.

Samuel R. Fanshaw, examined: Lives in Morrisania; is a portrait painter; is familiar with photography to some extent; is acquainted with Mumler since December, 1868; heard of him many years ago, when he (Mumler) was in Boston, and determined, if he ever removed to New-York, to investigate spirit photography; went to the gallery in Broadway about Christmas last; told Mrs. Mumler his object; was skeptical on the subject; made arrangements for investigating it; looked over Mrs. Mumler's book of spirit photographs; consider them remarkable because of the absence of any distinct outline; sat for my picture several times; got a photograph of my mother along with my own. [Counsel for defence here commenced a long examination as to the process of taking photographs, which was interrupted by counsel for the people, who objected that the examination was one only admissible in the case of a known expert.] When I had my picture taken I had the camera in view, and looked at Mr. Mumler; he usually had his hand resting flat on the camera; I did not examine the camera; I witnessed the whole operation from beginning to end.

Cross-examined—I never saw Mumler before November; I have never been engaged in practical photographing, nor have I a knowledge of practical chemistry; I don't profess to be an expert at photography; the photograph which I now hold contains a spirit-picture of my mother, who has been dead some twenty-eight years; this picture has been recognized by all of my family; when I showed it to them I covered my own picture with my hands, so that they might not judge of the spirit likeness in consequence of mine being associated with it; they all pronounced it to be my mother's form; it represents my mother as she appeared before death; when I visited Mumler I was not a believer in spirits, except as a Christian; I have since obtained a photograph of my deceased son, which is more indistinct than that of my mother; my son was killed in the army; I cannot say how he was dressed; I see that the picture represents him wearing his collar in his own peculiar style.

Wm. F. Kidney, of Poughkeepsie, was the next witness. He is engaged in Slee Brothers' photographic gallery there, and his testimony was mainly corroborative of that given by Mr. Slee on Wednesday.

Charles F. Livermore, formerly of Livermore, Clews & Co., was the next witness. He testified as follows: I know Mr. Mumler; I met him in March last; I called on him as a skeptic, and as a stranger to him; I accompanied Mr. Mumler up-stairs with his wife, and watched the operation of taking my photograph from beginning to end; I sat twice, but recognized neither spirit-portrait at the time; I refused to pay for the pictures, and went away indignant; I showed these pictures to Dr. Grey, who recognized the spirit form on one as that of a relative of his; I again called on Mr. Mumler on the next Monday morning; sat five times in succession; the first two sittings resulted in nothing but a shadowy background; on each occasion I changed my position; [defendants exhibited photograph No. 3, of Mr. Livermore, wherein a spectral figure of a lady leans over his shoulder, resting her hand on his shoulder;] I watched Mr. Mumler very attentively and closely, but could discover no fraud; I have studied the science of electrical and other phenomena; I went to Mr. Mumler thoroughly prejudiced against him; I was told by friends in Boston—very intelligent people—that he was a trickster; Mumler told me, when I asked whether I could have a spirit picture, that he could assure me nothing.

Cross-examined—I paid Mr. Mumler $20; his charge was $10; gave him the balance because I was so well satisfied, and because I thought he had earned it; [photograph shown;] that picture contains a spirit photograph which I recognize as that of my wife; it is rather indistinct, and I merely recognize the general outline; the picture has been recognized by all my friends who knew her; [another photograph shown;] this is another photograph of my wife; it is better and more recognizable than the rest, because of its distinctness; it is unmistakable; the spirit holds what I conceive to be a wreath of flowers in her hand; [a third photograph shown;] I do not recognize my wife in that picture; it has no resemblance to her more than the general resemblance which one woman bears to another; I am not a spiritualist in the general acceptation of that term, but believe in it only so far as it is demonstrated to my senses; I would prefer not to say whether I deem spirits material; in some experiments which I participated in with Mr. Farley, of London, I saw many phenomena which convinced me of the existence of a force partaking of the character of magnetism, or electricity; these experiments were made in the presence of mediums; I wish you to understand that my belief is not yet settled; I do not believe that these are photographs of spirits; I think that a picture can be produced of an object not strictly speaking material; I saw no form or figure when these pictures were taken; I do not care to publish my belief to the world; when the picture of the spirit having her hand on my shoulder and in front of me, I was not conscious of the presence of any one behind me; I know no one was there; there was no visible form near me at the time.

Mrs. Ann F. Engles testified to having got, at a sitting at Mumler's, a spirit photograph of her son; also one which she took to be her mother, and another of her brother. She testified also that Mumler held his hand over the camera, but did not touch it, when these pictures were taken.

The defence here rested the case. Mr. GERRY said he had more witnesses to offer, and requested an adjournment in order to procure them. The Justice said he would continue the examination on Monday, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. BAKER, of counsel for the defence, asked whether Mr. MUMLER could continue his business during the trial, to which His Honor replied, "Of course he can; perhaps the defence will want to send some one to have a photograph taken." MUMLER—"They will be always welcome if they have $10 about them." The Court then adjourned.

Brooklyn Water and Sewerage Board.

The Brooklyn Water and Sewerage Board met yesterday, Commissioner FOWLER in the chair.

On motion of Commissioner NORTHUP it was resolved to make a requisition for the issue of City Bonds to the amount of $200,000; viz.: $100,000 for account of building chimney of Engine No. 3, boilers, &c.; and $100,000 for extension of the distribution mains as per appropriation of the Common Council, March 1, 1869.

It was resolved, on motion of Commissioner NORTHUP, that the following rates be fixed as the amount to be paid on vacant lots situated on the pipe district for the year 1869: Lots assessed at $1,000 and under, ten cents per foot; assessed over $1,000 and under $2,000, fifteen cents per foot; assessed at $2,000 and over, twenty cents per foot.

It was resolved that the President of the Board be directed to confer with the Board of Police Commissioners to see if some plan cannot be devised for a more efficient carrying out of the ordinances in relation to the cartage of dirt and sand over the streets of the City.

On motion of Commissioner KINSELLA, it was resolved that a complaint book be provided and made accessible to the public during office hours, and that citizens having complaints to make of the condition of the streets, or any other business under charge of the Board, be invited to do so through that medium.

On motion of Commissioner FOWLER, it was resolved that Mr. RICHARDSON be permitted to sprinkle Atlantic-street, from Court-street to Fifth-avenue, and thence to the end of his car route, under the superintendence of the Purveyor.

On motion of Commissioner KINSELLA it was

Resolved, That where there is competition for water used for sprinkling streets, on a specified street, that the contract be made with the applicant who will pay the highest amount therefor, the Purveyor to estimate the quantity of water used, and obtain payment monthly in advance; and that where there are two or more applicants for water for sprinkling specified streets at the rates now in force, water be supplied to the applicant having the indorsement of the largest number of residents on the street.

The Board then adjourned.

The Grain Warehouse Defalcation—Report of the Investigating Committee—Loss $164,400.

The Committee appointed by the creditors of PARKER & PECK to examine the books of the firm, and see how much grain was left in their warehouse, and the amount in the defalcation of the firm, have been busily at work preparing their report for Judge GILBERT, which is now complete. It appears that the amount of grain in store should be 178,000 bushels of corn and 82,300 bushels of oats. But upon measuring what they found in the warehouse, they discovered that there were but 51,000 bushels of corn and 3,800 bushels of oats, leaving 127,000 bushels of corn and 78,500 bushels of oats to be accounted for. The value of the missing grain is $164,400. The Committee also report that the books of the firm have been very loosely kept, and that the parties suffering loss will have much difficulty in identifying their grain. The whereabouts of Mr. PECK had not been ascertained last evening. He was believed to be in New-York or else in Jersey City, but the ground for such belief does not appear, and his wife states that she has no knowledge of his whereabouts. It is admitted that Mr. PECK did not carry away much money with him. Mr. CHARLES PARKER, ruined financially by his partner's infidelity, has taken the preliminary steps in bankruptcy. It will probably be some time yet before matters are settled, and until then Sheriff CAMPBELL will retain possession of the books and premises under the order of injunction granted by Judge GILBERT.

A Mysterious Death.

RICHARD REED, aged 50, a native of Ireland, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday, from compression of the brain and a fracture of the skull, sustained in a mysterious manner. It appears that REED was admitted to the Hospital on a permit granted at the Central Office, a few days ago, and remained under treatment until death. The *post-mortem* examination revealed the extent of the injuries, though in what manner received cannot be ascertained. A report reached the Hospital that the deceased had fallen down a flight of stairs, and the Coroners were informed that he had been struck by his wife. The truth of these statements could not be ascertained yesterday, nor could the residence of the deceased be ascertained. Coroner KEENAN will make all due investigation in the case to-day.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following plans of new buildings were submitted to Mr. JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, for his approval, for the week ending Thursday, April 22:

Plan No. 390—April 9, seven iron stores and tenement-houses, situated west side of First-avenue, 25 feet 6 inches north of Fifty-third-street; size of buildings, 25x58; five stories; owner, CHRISTIANS SCHWARZ.

Plan No. 391—April 9, brick store and tenement, located No. 218 Stanton-street; size of building, 25x56; five stories; owner, THEODORE FOHRREIN.

Plan No. 392—April 9, brick store and dwelling, located at No. 216 Stanton-street; size of building, 25x56; five stories; owner, JOHN SCHWARTZ.

Plan No. 393—April 10, brick factory, located at No. 319 East Twenty-sixth-street; size of building, 12x9; two stories; owner, RICHARD CORSON.

Plan No. 394—April 10, brick stable and carriage house, located north side of Twenty-ninth-street, 200 feet east of Second-avenue; size of building, 18x35; two stories; owner, BEEKMAN BROS.

Plan No. 395—April 12, six brick stores and dwellings, located east side of Boulevard, 25 feet north of Seventy-seventh-street; size of building, 12.6x40; three stories; owner, J. W. DIMMICK.

Plan No. 396—April 12, four brick dwellings, located north side of Seventy-seventh-street, 60 feet east of Boulevard; size of building, 12.6x40; three stories and basement; owner, J. W. DIMMICK.

Plan No. 397—April 12, brick factory, located No. 23 Norfolk-street; size of building, 25x27; four stories; owner, GEORGE BALHEIMER.

Plan No. 398—April 12, three brick slaughter-houses, located north side of Forty-sixth-street; 150 feet east of North River; size of building, 73x40; two stories; owner, WILLIAM CARR.

Plan No. 399—April 12, five brick stores and dwellings, located at Nos. 512, 514, 516, 518, 520 Third-avenue; size of buildings, 23x62; four stories; owner, ANDREW KENNEDY & SONS.

Plan No. 400—April 13, brick store, located east side of Tenth-avenue, 50 feet south of Thirty-ninth-street; size of building, 25x25; one story; owner, JAMES SCALLAN.

Plan No. 401—April 13, four first-class brick dwellings, located south side of Twenty-ninth-street, 150 feet west of Eighth-avenue; size of building, 18.9x50; four stories; owner, JAMES LURNER.

Plan No. 402—April 13, brick stable, located south side of Eighty-second-street, 100 feet west of First-avenue; size of building, 13x50; two stories; owner, ROBERT BOYD.

Plan No. 403—April 13, brick store and tenement, located at No. 405 East Fifteenth-street; size of building, 25x45; five stories; owner, ANDREW MCBRIDE.

Plan No. 404—April 13, brick store and tenement, located No. 35 Norfolk-street; size of building, 25x54; five stories; owner, PHILIP OTTMAN.

Plan No. 405—April 13, brick factory, located No. 46 Essex-street; size of building, 25x25; five stories; owner, GEORGE PFEIFFER.

Plan No. 406—April 14, first-class brown-stone dwelling, located south side of Sixty-first-street, 100 feet west of Lexington-avenue; size of building, 24x60; four stories and basement; owner, JOHN MCCOOLE.

Plan No. 407—April 14, eleven first-class dwellings, located south side of Sixty-first-street, 24 feet west of Lexington-avenue; size of building—six, 18x52 each; five, 18.7x52 each; three stories and basement; owner, JOHN MCCOOLE.

Plan No. 408—April 14, second-class brick dwelling, located south side of Sixty-fifth-street, 250 feet west of Tenth-avenue; size of building, 25x42; three stories; owner, JOHN WEBER.

Plan No. 409—April 14, brick stable, located No. 517 West Twenty-third-street, size of building, 12x18; one story; owner, WILLIAM M. WOODWARD.

Plan No. 410—April 14, brick milk depot, located No. 359 Seventh-avenue, (rear;) size of building, 31.2x92; two stories; owner, S. W. CANFIELD.

Plan No. 411—April 14, first-class iron store, located at No. 62 White-street; size of building, 23x103; five stories and basement; owner, estate of P. C. WILLIAMS.

Plan No. 412—April 14, first-class iron store, located at No. 60 White-street; size of building, 23x103; five stories and basement; owner, estate of JASPER GROSVENOR.

Plan No. 413—April 14, first-class iron store, located at Nos. 64 and 66 White-street; size of building, 46.3x103; five stories and basement; owner, estate of JASPER GROSVENOR.

Plan No. 414—April 14, second class brick store and dwelling, located at No. 650 Hudson-street; size of building, 25x32; three stories; owner, WILLIAM COOPER.

Plans for the new Presbyterian Home for Aged Women have been prepared by the architect and submitted to the Superintendent of Buildings. The Home will be on the north side of Seventy-third-street, near Madison-avenue, and will be 86 feet front by 92.10 in depth and 48 feet high. It will be constructed of Philadelphia brick, with Ohio stone trimmings, and is to cost $110,000.

Revenue Returns for March.

The following are the returns made of the gross receipts of the different transportation companies and places of amusement, together with the number of cubic feet of gas consumed by the different gas companies during the month of March, 1869:

RAILROADS.	Gross receipts.
Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad	$56,719
Central Park, North and East River Railroad	39,983
Eighth-avenue Railroad	64,002
Forty-second and Grand-street Railroad	30,271
Ninth-avenue Railroad	7,736
Sixth-avenue Railroad	55,655
Second-avenue Railroad	40,270
Third-avenue Railroad	109,922
Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry	25,885
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad	56,780
New-York and New-Haven Railroad	117,788
New-York and Harlem Railroad	76,539
Hudson River Railroad	192,613
Total	$874,163

STAGES.	Gross receipts.
Fifth-avenue Stage	$20,585
Madison-avenue Stage	17,301
Broadway and Greenpoint Stage	5,630
Broadway and Fourth-avenue	13,500
Twenty-third-street, Broadway and Ninth-avenue	21,060
Broadway and Second-avenue	3,162
Total	$81,238
Total cost for riding	955,401

THEATRES, &C.	Gross Receipts.
John Brougham's	$14,041
Bryants'	4,050
Tammany	30,887
Wallack's	35,602
Booth's	35,343
Fisk's Grand Opera, (one night)	1,396
Olympic	26,763
San Francisco Minstrels	7,645
Niblo's	41,013
Theatre Comique	12,947
French Theatre, (12 nights)	17,432
Kelly & Leon, (traveling,)	9,348
Waverley	18,713
Broadway	5,864
Lent's Circus	12,010
Tony Pastor's	8,233
Stadt Theatre	7,241
Bowery	17,009
Total	$305,337

FERRY COMPANY.	Gross Receipts.
New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company	$54,293

GAS COMPANIES.	Cubic Feet.
Harlem Gas Company	8,010,832
Metropolitan Gas Company	30,505,169
Manhattan Gas Company	110,012,388
New-York Gas Company	50,307,451
Total	198,835,840

The Woodward Library Association—Sale of Works Relating to Abraham Lincoln.

At the continuation of the sale of the library of W. ELLIOT WOODWARD, in the Clinton Hall salesroom, Thursday afternoon and evening, the only important sales were those of a large collection of works relating to the late President LINCOLN. The collection comprised 67 lots, and included 277 eulogies and orations on the occasion of the assassination. Most of the lots sold readily at good prices. Among the sales were the following:

Amnesty Proclamation, 23d Annual Message	$1 12
Gems from Abraham Lincoln	1 25
Opinions Upon Slavery and its Issues	1 12
Memorial of A. Lincoln, Boston, 1865	1 00
Tribute of Respect by the Citizens of Troy	2 50
Tribute to A. Lincoln, Albany, 1865	1 12
Trial of Conspirators—Argument of J. H. Bingham	1 75
Oration on Death of A. Lincoln—Wm. Binney, Providence, R. I., 1865	4 25
Discourse on Assassination, by Rev. J. L. Burrows, D. D., Richmond, Va., 1865	1 87
Two hundred and forty-two pamphlets, eulogies, poems, &c., on the occasion of death, each	52½
Complicity of Jefferson Davis in assassination, Philadelphia	66
Reports to United States House of Representatives on assassination, Washington, 1860	1 00
Only authentic Life of "Old Abe," a son of the West	1 00
Eleven pamphlets of proceedings on death of A. Lincoln, each	60
Proceedings of City Council of Boston, April 17, 1865	3 00
Proclamation of Governor Smith, of Connecticut, June 1, 1865	1 50

On the conclusion of the sale of the above collection, some miscellaneous works were disposed of, and an extensive series of over 800 volumes relating to local history was commenced upon and sold well. Some curious manuscripts are to be sold soon.

Five Points House of Industry—Anniversary at Plymouth Church.

The anniversary of the Five Points House of Industry was held in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Thursday evening, ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, Esq., President of the Institution, presiding. About 200 of the Five Points children were gathered on the platform and in the gallery, and sung a number of their familiar songs and choruses, under the direction of Mr. S. B. HALLIDAY. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Esq., made an exceedingly able and eloquent appeal for the children, whom he called his long-suffering and much-injured clients, who had sustained at the hands of society damages that were incalculable in amount. His first point was that society owed each of the children present a living. Society, by its vices and corruptions, had pillaged them of homes, and bread, and clothing, and many other comforts, and they were in the damaged condition consequent upon such conduct on the part of society, when the Managers of the House of Industry took them under their wing for protection. Rev. DEWITT TALMAGE, of the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, next spoke. He was emphatic and serious in his appeal, and in speaking of the claims of the poor children of New-York, said that two cities lying alongside of each other would not be long in arriving at an equilibrium in morals. Save New-York, and they would save Brooklyn; blast New-York and they would blast Brooklyn.

A class of Chinese was then exhibited, its members repeating the Lord's Prayer with an enunciation both clear and full, and one of them, the newest arrival, read the parable of the Prodigal Son in the Chinese language.

After an address from Rev. Dr. HALL, of the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, New-York, the children sung a pleasant medley, and the anniversary was ended.

Board of Fire Underwriters—Proposition to Appoint an Executive Manager and an Advisory Committee.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters met again at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Committee on Nominations reported a long list of members of the Executive Committee.

A substitute was submitted for the resolution already recommended by a sub-committee on Rates and Tariffs; it was essentially the same as the original, but more elaborate. It provided for the appointment of an Executive Manager, and an Advisory Board, who would discharge all the executive business of the National Board, leaving the legislative business to the Executive Committee.

Considerable discussion ensued on this resolution. It was suggested that the headquarters of the Bureau, if established, should be at Hartford or some other quiet town, where the Manager would be out of the way of any controlling influence or outside pressure. The opponents of the plan thought that State Committees could carry on the work better than any single Bureau. Having the advantage of accurate local knowledge, they would be able to see that the rates were properly fixed.

Another plan proposed was the geographical division of the country into six sections, but this did not seem to meet with approval.

An informal vote was then taken, when it appeared that a majority were in favor of the plan of appointing an Executive Manager and Advisory Committee.

Finally the whole matter was referred to the Executive Committee, and the Board then adjourned subject to call.

Fire in the Olympic Theatre Building.

About 12:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred on an upper floor of the building on Broadway, forming a part of the Olympic Theatre, and occupied by JOHN WILDEY as the Mutual Club-house. As the cry "the Olympic Theatre is on fire" ran through the streets, a large crowd of spectators was soon assembled in the vicinity. When the alarm was given a rehearsal was going on in the theatre, and the actors seemed to be utterly unaware of the near proximity of the flames, and as the *attachés* in charge of the front building sensibly locked the doors on Broadway, considerable confusion was avoided, and some damage was prevented. The occupants of the upper floors in the meantime busied themselves in extinguishing the flames with pails of water, and when the firemen arrived Chief-Engineer KINGSLAND directed two streams to be carried up and thrown on the fire, which was soon reported out. Mr. WILDEY'S loss is $1,500, insured as follows: Etna, $2,000; Relief, $2,000, and Merchants', $2,150. Mr. DUFF sustains a loss of $1,200 on the building, covered by insurance. Fire Commissioners WILSON, SHALER and MYERS were present at the fire, as well as Mr. PALMER and Miss THOMPSON, of Niblo's Garden, and other celebrities in the theatrical world, who collected under an awning in front of MAILLARD'S store. The awning caught fire from a spark falling from the steamer at work near by, and scattered the "Forty Thieves" quickly. The Fire Marshal reports that the fire was caused by a little girl playing with matches.

Fall of a Liberty Pole.

Pursuant to an order of the Common Council, the liberty pole, which stood at the corner of West Broadway and Beach-street, was being taken down yesterday afternoon, when, breaking a few feet from the butt, it fell across West Broadway. It struck the roof of FAURI'S hat store, on the corner of Walker-street. Being rotten, the concussion caused it to snap in the centre just as it struck the house. The part broken from the top fell to the sidewalk, tearing away the telegraph wires and smashing the stoop of the house. This pole was erected in 1840 by the old Whig Party, whose headquarters were at the Marion House, No. 141 West Broadway. This shows it to be twenty-nine years old. It was painted and refitted by the Republican Party in 1860, but they considered it too rotten to sustain a large flag or banner in windy weather. A year ago Captain PETTY, deeming the spar too rotten to be permitted to stand there any longer, reported the same to the Commissioners of Unsafe Buildings, and requested them to have it removed. No action was taken, however, until a little time back, when the Corporation ordered its removal. The spar was so rotten and decayed that at its base it could be pulled to pieces with one's fingers; and halfway up were two birds' nests, with young in them, and built right in the heart of the pole.

Second-avenue Railroad Strike.

Notwithstanding the settlement of the difficulty between the drivers and managers of the Second-avenue Railroad on Wednesday, there were symptoms of a renewed trouble Thursday, on account of an attempt on the part of the new Vice-President, Mr. QUEEN, to run the cars by the new time table, introducing new drivers for two or three hours during the middle of the day and leaving the old drivers idle. This plan although it did not exact more trips from the latter than the compromise stated, yet necessitated their being quite as long from home as if they performed them. When noon arrived, therefore, and Mr. QUEEN attempted the realization of his scheme, the drivers refused to proceed or to allow any others to take their places. A short delay then occurred, until the President, Mr. JULIUS WADSWORTH, could be sent for. On arrival he acquiesced in the wishes of the drivers, and decreed that the old time table should be adhered to. The cars then ran without further delay, and continued doing so yesterday. The drivers considered that if Mr. QUEEN wished to reduce the expenses and increase the profits of the road he should do so by some other means than adding to their fourteen working hours.

The Rogers Murder—Discharge of the Last Prisoner.

Yesterday the last person held in custody in connection with the murder of CHARLES M. ROGERS was discharged by Judge BEDFORD, and the case finally disappeared from the courts. This last lonely prisoner of the many flung into cells by the Police, on the charge that some one of them might be the murderer, was the vagabond EDWARD REILLY, who was arrested with MAHER, *alias* Robinson, during the night of the 1st of February, in the lodging-room of the Spring-street Station-house, and who was detained at Police Headquarters, where, however, he was allowed the liberty of the building, and was at times employed in assisting in cleaning the offices. It will be remembered that it appears by the statement of MAHER, published exclusively in the TIMES last week, that the arrest of REILLY was an afterthought, and did not occur until he had acknowledged he was with MAHER during the 31st day of December, and it now appears, after his protracted detention, that he was held simply as a witness. This, at least, was the character in which Superintendent KENNEDY directed Sergeant LOWERY to take him before Judge BEDFORD and ask that he be discharged.

Meeting of the Polytechnic Society.

A meeting of the Polytechnic Society was held on Thursday evening at the Cooper Institute, Mr. TILLMAN in the chair.

A communication was read stating that a French physician had accidentally discovered that the vapor bath is a certain cure for hydrophobia. He had tried it in his own case and in eighty others, and had never failed in effecting a complete and rapid cure. The bath should be taken at about 130°, and the heat gradually increased to 165°.

Mr. J. W. WESTON exhibited a new life-preserver, which he claimed was simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, easily adjusted to the person, cheap and almost indestructible, the outer covering being made of the strongest canvas. The same gentleman exhibited a wheel-hub, constructed of thin slices of wood, cemented together, the grains running in opposite directions. By this arrangement the wood is greatly strengthened, and, indeed, rendered almost indestructible. The slices or veneers may be as thin as a wafer or the thumb nail. Hats, Mr. WESTON said, could be made of such veneers, and perhaps, too, balloons. The boom of the famous yacht *Maria* was constructed, he had been informed, in this manner.

Dr. LAMBERT then made some remarks on weather prognostications. Bees, he said, were good weather prophets. When they lay up little honey, the succeeding Winter will be very severe, and *vice versa*. By watching the operations of these little toilers, the weather might be foretold with certainty.

The meeting shortly afterward adjourned.

Cuban Ladies' Fair.

A fair for the benefit of the sick and wounded among the insurgent Cubans will be opened at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, on Tuesday evening, 27th inst. It will be under the auspices of the Junta Patriotica de las Cubanas, or Patriotic Association of Cuban Ladies.

Lecture of Mr. Du Chaillu.

The opening lecture of a course to children by Mr. P. DU CHAILLU, the noted traveler in Africa, took place yesterday at Steinway Hall. Though the entertainment was intended for the youthful portion of the community, yet the number of adults was great, especially of the fair sex. A lecture well adapted to interest children is equally suited to the appreciation of grown people, and much pleasure was experienced by the entire audience from Mr. DU CHAILLU'S animated relation of his adventures with gorillas and elephants, and with the numerous tribes of savage negroes with whom he came in contact. The food and habits of the latter were enlarged upon, and a relation of the eccentric costumes at times worn by individuals among them, afforded much diversion. The barks and howls of gorillas were given with amusing effect, and considerable time was devoted to descriptions of the lecturer's, and several modes of killing them.

Obituary.

Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER FORRESTER, of Truro, Nova Scotia, died in this City on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at the home of his friend, Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D. Dr. FORRESTER was one of the most prominent educationalists of the day, and the author of the *Teacher's Text-Book*, one of the most complete and extensive works of education in our language. Fifteen years ago he was appointed Superintendent of Education in the Province of Nova Scotia, and during the past eight years conducted the normal and medal schools of the Province with acknowledged fidelity and success. He frequently visited the educational institutions of New-York and New-England, as well as foreign countries, in pursuit of his favorite study, and in devotion to which and in the educational interests of his adopted country he finally sacrificed his life. He rests from his labors, and his works do follow him.

Mayor's Office.

Mr. ABRAHAM HOLMES, of Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, N. J., appeared yesterday before Mayor HALL with a complaint that he had entered a jewelry establishment at No. 231 Broadway, and was followed by a young man, who, while complainant was looking at some watches, pretended to draw several chances for a watch. He at last approached complainant, telling him that he had discovered the number which would draw the prize, but that he had exhausted his funds and could not take another chance. He dilated upon the great value of the watch to be drawn, and said that if complainant would give him $75 he would inform him of the lucky figures. The latter drew the coveted prize, but on inquiry elsewhere found it worthless. The Mayor sent to the establishment and procured a return of the money lost. The complainant, therefore, ceased to prosecute.

Anniversary of the Old Guard.

The Old Guard is an organization composed of veteran members of the late Light Guard and City Guard. They gave a ball at the Academy of Music last month, and Thursday night celebrated the first anniversary of the signing of their charter, by a collation and social union at the Astor House. Major GEORGE W. MCLEAN, who commands the battalion, took the chair during the business meeting which preceded the collation, and a report was read, showing a healthy state of finances, and reporting the number of members at one hundred. Toasts were drank, and speeches delivered, after the supper, but the proceedings were strictly private.

Brutal Assault.

An *ante-mortem* examination was held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN in the case of Mrs. MARY KINNEY, who is lying in a dangerous condition at No. 519 West Fortieth-street, in consequence of an assault. It appears that on Monday last Mrs. KINNEY and a female neighbor quarreled and came to blows, when a man named JOHN DALTON interfered and beat Mrs. KINNEY in a terrible manner, and rendered her life in danger. He was arrested at the time, but discharged by Sergeant FITZGERALD, of the Twentieth Precinct, on the ground of insufficient evidence. As the case was a clear one, the Coroner will order the arrest of the assailant.

The Shaffer Suicide Case.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN, in the case of EDWIN M. SHAFFER, who committed suicide on Thursday at McKinley's Hotel, near Fulton Market. The son of the deceased was examined, but could assign no motive for the act of self-destruction, except depression of mind in consequence of poverty. Shaffer left the following behind him:

A. K. Haskett, 289 Pearl-street:

Forgive me for the trouble I have caused. Send word to my family, and believe me utterly heart-broken and wretched. E. M. SHAFFER.

The New-York Bible Society.

The New-York Bible Society will hold its anniversary this year, as usual, on the 9th prox., in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventh-avenue, near Fourteenth-street. The annual report will be read, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. THOS. S. HASTINGS, D. D., and Revs. WM. N. MCVICKAR and CYRUS D. FOSS.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

NATIONAL CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—THEY ARE GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND EXEMPT FROM STATE TAXATION.

The People of the State of New-York ex rel. The Bank of New-York, National Banking Association, and two other cases.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York. Mr. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court:

These three cases present, under somewhat different forms, the same question, namely: Are the obligations of the United States, known as certificates of indebtedness, liable to be taxed by State legislation? These three cases were argued and will be considered together. In 1863 and 1864 the proper officers of the State, acting under the laws of New-York, assessed certain taxes upon the capital stock of the several banking associations in that State. Some of these banking associations resisted the collection of the tax on the ground that, though nominally imposed upon their respective capitals, it was in fact imposed upon the bonds and obligations of the United States, in which a large proportion of these capitals was invested, and which, under the Constitution and laws of the United State, was exempt from State taxation. This question was brought before the Court of Appeals, which sustained the assessments, and disallowed the claim of the banking associations. From this decision an appeal was taken to this Court, upon the hearing of which at the December term, 1864, it was adjudged that the taxes imposed upon the capitals of the associations were a tax upon the national bonds and obligations in which they were invested, and, therefore, so far, contrary to the Constitution of the United States. (2 Wall, 210.) A mandate in conformity with this decision was sent to the Court of Appeals of New-York, which Court thereupon reversed its judgment, and entered a judgment agreeably to the mandate. Afterward, on the 30th April, 1866, the Legislature of New-York provided by law for refunding to the banking associations, and other corporations in like condition, the taxes of 1863 and 1864, collected upon that part of their capitals invested in securities of the United States exempt by law from taxation. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York was charged with the duty of auditing and allowing, with the approval of the Mayor of the City and the Corporation Council, the amount collected from each corporation for taxes on the exempt portion of its capital, together with costs, damages and interest. Upon such auditing and allowance the sums awarded were to be paid to the corporations severally entitled, by the issue to each of New-York County seven per cent. bonds of equal amounts. These bonds were to be signed by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the seal of the Board of Supervisors, and attested by the Clerk of the Board. Under this act the Board of Supervisors audited and allowed, to the several institutions represented in the three cases under consideration, their several claims for taxes collected upon the national securities held by them, including in this allowance the taxes paid on certificates of indebtedness, which the corporations claimed to be securities of the United States exempt from taxation. But the Comptroller, Mayor, and Clerk, refused to sign, countersign, seal and attest the requisite amount of bonds for payment, insisting that certificates of indebtedness were not exempt from taxation. A writ of mandamus was thereupon sued out of the Supreme Court of New York for the purpose of compelling these officials to perform their alleged duties in this respect. An answer was filed, and the Court, by its judgment, sustained the refusal. An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals of New-York, by which the judgment of the Supreme Court was affirmed. Writs of error, under the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary act, bring these judgments here for revision. The first question to be considered is one of jurisdiction. It is insisted on behalf of the defendants in error that the judgments of the New-York Court of Appeals are not subject to review in this Court. But is it not plain that under the act of the Legislature of New-York the banking associations were entitled to reimbursement by bonds of the taxes illegally collected from them in 1863 and 1864? No objection was made in the State Court to the process by which the associations sought to enforce the issue of the bonds to which they asserted their right. *Mandamus* to the officers charged with the execution of the State law seems to have been regarded on all hands as the appropriate remedy. But it was objected on the part of those officers that the particular description of obligations of the tax on which the associations claimed reimbursement, were not exempt from taxation. The associations, on the other hand, insisted that these obligations were exempt under the Constitution and laws of the United States. If they were so exempt, the associations were entitled to the relief which they sought. The judgment of the Court of Appeals denied the relief upon the ground that certificates of indebtedness were not entitled to exemption. Is it not clear that in the case before the State Court, a right, privilege or immunity was claimed under the Constitution or a statute of the United States, and that decision was against the right, privilege or immunity claimed? And, therefore, that the jurisdiction of this Court to review that decision is within the express words of the amendatory act of Feb. 5, 1867? There can be but one answer to this question. We can find no ground for doubt on the point of jurisdiction. The general question upon the merits is this: Were the obligations of the United States, known as certificates of indebtedness, liable to State taxation? If this question can be affirmatively answered, the judgments of the Court of Appeals must be affirmed; if not, they must be reversed. Evidences of the indebtedness of the United States, held by individuals or corporations, and sometimes called stock or stocks, but recently better known as bonds or obligations, have uniformly been held by this Court not to be liable to taxation under State legislation. The authority to borrow money on the credit of the United States is, in the enumeration of the powers expressly granted by the Constitution, second in place, and only second in importance, to the authority to lay and collect taxes. Both are given as means to the exercise of the functions of Government under the Constitution, and both, if neither had been expressly conferred, would be necessarily implied from other powers. For no one will assert that without them the great powers—mentioning no others—to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to carry on war, could be exercised at all; or, if at all, with adequate efficiency. And no one affirms that the power of the Government to borrow or the action of the Government in borrowing, is subject to taxation by the States. There are those, however, who assert that, although the States cannot tax the exercise of the powers of the Government—as, for example, in the conveyance of the mails, the transportation of troops or the borrowing of money—they may tax the indebtedness of the Government when it assumes the form of obligations held by individuals, and so becomes in a certain sense private property. This Court, however, has constantly held otherwise. Forty years ago, in the case of Weston vs. The City of Charleston, this Court, speaking through Chief Justice Marshall, said, (2 Pet., 467,) "The American people have conferred the power of borrowing money upon their Government, and by making that Government supreme have shielded its action in the exercise of that power from the action of the local Governments. The grant of the power is incompatible with a restraining or controlling power, and the declaration of supremacy is a declaration that no such restraining or controlling power shall be exercised." And, applying these principles, the Court proceeded to say: "The right to tax the contract to any extent, when made, must operate on the power to borrow before it is exercised, and have a sensible influence on the contract. The extent of this influence depends on the will of a distinct Government. To any extent, however inconsiderable, it is a burden upon the operations of the Government. It may be carried to an extent which shall arrest them entirely." And, finally: "A tax on Government stock is thought by this Court to be a tax on the contract, a tax on the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States, and consequently repugnant to the Constitution." Nothing need be added to this, except that in no case decided since have these propositions been retracted or qualified. The last cases in which the power of the States to tax the obligations of the Government came directly in question were those of the Bank of Commerce vs. The City of New-York, (2 Black., 628,) in 1862, and the Bank Tax case, (2 Wall, 200,) in 1865, in both of which the power was denied. An attempt was made at the Bar to establish a distinction between the bonds the Government expressed for loans of money and the certificates of indebtedness for which the exemption was claimed. The argument was ingenious, but failed to convince us that such a distinction can be maintained. It may be admitted that these certificates were issued in payment of supplies and in satisfaction of demands of public creditors. But we fail to perceive either that there is a solid distinction between certificates of indebtedness issued for money borrowed and given to creditors and certificates of indebtedness issued directly to creditors in payment of their demands; or that such certificates, issued as a means of executing constitutional powers of the Government other than of borrowing money, are not as much beyond control and limitation by the States, through taxation, as bonds or other obligations issued for loans of money. The principle of exemption is, that the States cannot control the National Government within the sphere of its constitutional powers—for there it is supreme—and cannot tax its obligations for payment of money issued for purposes within that range of powers, because such taxation necessarily implies the assertion of the right to exercise such control. The certificates of indebtedness in the case before us are completely within the protection of this principle. For the public history of the country and the acts of Congress show that they were issued to creditors for supplies necessary to the Government in carrying on the recent war for the integrity of the Union and the preservation of our republican institutions. They were received instead of money at a time when full money payments for supplies was impossible, and according to the principles of the cases to which we have referred, are as much beyond the taxing power of the States as the operations themselves, in furtherance of which they were issued. It results that the several judgments of the Court of Appeals must be reversed.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

INSURANCE—EXCEPTIONAL POLICY—THE DOCTRINE OF PROXIMATE AND REMOTE CAUSE.

The Louisiana Mutual Company vs. *John P. Tweed.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Justice MILLER delivered the opinion of the Court: The action in the case before us was brought in the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, on a policy of insurance, and was tried by the Court without a jury. There is no bill of exceptions. There is no ruling on any proposition of law raised by the pleadings. The evidence seems to be copied into the transcript, but whether it is all the testimony, or how it came to be here, there is nothing to show. There is, in fact, nothing which a writ of error can bring here for review tested by the rules of the common law. The distinction between law and equity prevails in the Federal Courts sitting in Louisiana in the modes of proceeding, notwithstanding the civil code which governs the practice as well as the rights of parties in the State Courts. On account of the peculiarity in practice in that State, it has been decided in several cases coming from the State Courts of Louisiana to this Court by writ of error, that we would regard the statements of fact found in the opinions of the Court as part of the record, where they were in themselves sufficient and otherwise unobjectionable; and perhaps this may in practice have been extended to cases from the Federal Courts of that district. But in regard to the latter we are not now at liberty to do so. The act of March 3, 1865, (13 U. S. S., 501,) by its fourth section provides a clear and simple mode by which parties who submit cases to the Court, without the intervention of a jury, may have the rulings of the Court reviewed here, and also prescribe what may be reviewed in such cases. This statute, which is but a reproduction of the system in practice in many of the States, is as binding in the Federal Courts sitting in Louisiana, as elsewhere, and we cannot disregard it. We are asked in the present case to accept the opinion of the Court below as a sufficient finding of the facts within the statute, and within the general rule on this subject. But with no aid outside the record, we cannot do this. The opinion only recites some parts of the testimony by way of comment in support of the judgment, and is liable to the objection, often referred to in this Court, that it states the evidence and not the facts as found from that evidence. Besides, it does not profess to be a statement of facts, but is very correctly called in the transcript "reasons for judgment." But the counsel for both parties in this Court have agreed to certain parts of that opinion as containing the material facts of the case, and to treat them here as facts found by the Court; and inasmuch as they could have made such an agreement in the Court below, we have concluded to act upon it here as if it had been so made. Upon an examination of the facts thus stated, and placing upon them that construction most favorable to the judgment of the Court, we are of opinion that it cannot be sustained. The insurance was against fire, and covered certain bales of cotton in the Alabama warehouse in Mobile. The policy contained a *proviso* that the insurers should not be liable to make good any loss or damage by fire which might happen or take place by means of any invasion, insurrection, riot or civil commotion, or any military or usurped power, explosion, earthquake or hurricane. During the time covered by the policy an explosion took place in the Marshall warehouse, situated directly across a street, which threw down the walls of the Alabama warehouse, scattered combustible materials in the street, and resulted in an extensive conflagration, embracing several squares of buildings, among which the Alabama warehouse and the cotton stored in it were wholly destroyed. The only question to be decided in this case is, whether the fire which destroyed plaintiff's cotton happened or took place by means of this explosion; for, if it did, the defendant is not liable by the express terms of the contract. That the explosion was in some sense the cause of the fire, is not denied; but it is claimed that its relation was too remote to bring the case within the exception of the policy. It must be taken that the fire was not communicated directly from the Marshall warehouse, in which the explosion occurred, to the Alabama warehouse, but that it came more immediately from another building—the Eagle mill—which was itself fired by the explosion. Some stress is also laid by the plaintiff on the circumstance that the wind was blowing in a direction from the Eagle mill to the Alabama warehouse. But the whole fire was a continuous affair from the explosion, and under full headway in about half an hour. Under these circumstances we have cited to us a general review of the doctrine of proximate and remote causes as it has arisen and been decided in the Courts in a variety of cases. It would be an unprofitable labor to enter into an examination of these cases. If we could deduce from them the best possible expression of the rule, it would remain after all to decide each case largely upon the special facts belonging to it, and often upon the very nicest discriminations. One of the most valuable of the *criteria* furnished us by these authorities, is to ascertain whether any new cause has intervened between the fact accomplished and the alleged cause. If a new force or power has intervened of itself sufficient to stand as the cause of the misfortune, the other must be considered as too remote. In the present case, we think, there is no such new cause. The explosion undoubtedly produced or set in operation the fire which burned the plaintiff's cotton. The fact that it was carried to the cotton by first burning another building supplies no new force or power which caused the burning. Nor can the accidental circumstance that the wind was blowing in a direction to favor the progress of the fire toward the warehouse be considered a new cause; that may have been the usual course of the breeze in that neighborhood. Its force may have been trifling. Its influence in producing the fire in the Alabama warehouse was too slight to be substituted for the explosion as the cause of the fire. But there are other causes of fire mentioned in the exempting clause, and they throw light on the intent of the parties in reference to this one. If the fire had taken place by means of invasion, riot, insurrection or civil commotion, earthquake or hurricane, and by either of these means the Marshall warehouse had been first fired, and the fire had extended, as we have shown it did, to the Alabama warehouse, would the insurance company have been liable? Could it be held as necessary to exemption that the parties engaged in riot or invasion must have actually placed the torch to the building insured, and that in such case half the town had been burned down the Company would have been liable for all the buildings insured except the first one fired? Or, if a hurricane or earthquake had started the fire, is the exemption limited in the same manner? These propositions cannot be sustained, and in establishing a principle applicable to fire originating by explosion we must find one which is equally applicable under like circumstances to the other causes embraced in the same clause. Without commenting further, we are clearly of opinion that the explosion was the cause of the fire in this case, within the meaning of the policy, and that the judgment of the Circuit Court must be reversed, and a new trial granted.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

REGISTER'S FEE.

In the Matter of Loder Bros., Bankrupts.—This was a petition by Isaiah T. Williams, register, to ascertain the amount of his fees. Under an order of Court, the property of the above bankrupts, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, was turned over to two custodians to sell and pay the sums received to the register, to be deposited by him to his credit as register. Under such order, the register has acted for over twenty-five days, and has received upward of $15,000, and deposited the same, besides performing other necessary services. The question for decision by the Court is whether the Register can charge the percentage allowed by the act to an assignee for similar services, in addition to the compensation of $5 per day allowed him as register.

BLATCHFORD, J.—I allow to the register a compensation of $5 per day for the twenty-five days under section 47, for his employment, under the special order, as custodian of the surrendered property as register. As a further compensation in respect of the $15,000 realized by him from the sales of goods, I allow to him for the custody of that money $250, that sum being arrived at by computing on the $15,000 the rate of percentage allowed to assignees by section 28, on moneys received and paid out by them, the whole sum, $375, to be payable out of the assets of the estate.

DISCHARGE.

In the Matter of William Billing, a Bankrupt.—This was a case of voluntary bankruptcy. The petition was filed on the 8th of June, 1868. The assets of the bankrupt have not paid, and will not pay fifty per cent. of the claims against him, and the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors, who have proved their claims, to his discharge, has not been filed. The bankrupt has applied for his discharge. The question which arises is whether the act of July 27, 1868, postponing the operation of the fifty per cent. clause till Jan. 1, 1869, includes proceedings which had been commenced before the 27th of July, 1868, or applies only to proceedings commenced after that date.

Held by the Court—That the general rule is, that a statute will not be construed to be retroactive in its operation unless the intention that it shall be so appears on its face. That when such intention appears, the statute will be allowed to operate retroactively unless some vested right will be impaired or some contract violated. That on a view of all the provisions of law applicable, it must be held that by the legislation referred to, Congress intended to discharge all debtors in whose cases proceedings had been or should be commenced on or before the first day of January, 1869, without restriction as to the percentage their assets should pay. That the question has been submitted to Mr. Justice Nelson, and he concurs in the views here expressed.

Discharge granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 23.

Before Judge Barnard.

SUIT FOR SEPARATION.

Leonard vs. *Leonard.*—This was an action by the wife for a separation and separate maintenance, on the ground of "cruel and inhuman treatment." Some half dozen witnesses were examined on behalf of the plaintiff, including the plaintiff herself, her mother, two brothers and a servant. From the testimony of these witnesses it appeared that the wife had married her husband under some slight misapprehension of the amount of his income, he, according to her testimony, having informed her, before marriage, that his income would not be less than $2,000; whereas, some time after their marriage, when she demanded money from him, he complained of being "short," and said his father would not allow him more than $1,200 a year. This gave rise to some words of reproach on the part of the wife, which finally led to exhibitions of passion on his part, resulting in acts on which the application for separation was granted. Some of the acts complained of were of doubtful origin, whether of anger or affection, such as pinching her in the arm, and when she cried, calling her a big baby; pulling her down on his lap, &c.; but the gravest were calling her vile names, throwing a boot at her, grasping her by the throat, and on one occasion, it was stated, threatening to shoot her. This, including some letters of affection from the wife after the occurrence of these alleged acts, which seemed to be irreconcilable with any sense of wrong on her part, and also her admission that after the suit had been commenced, and even after a decree by default had been obtained without the husband's knowledge, she accompanied him to balls and sleigh-riding in the Park—constituted the plaintiff's case. Without requiring the defendant to go into a defence, his Honor, Judge BARNARD, said: "Looking as I ought, and as I think every magistrate ought to look, at the union formed by marriage, and considering how sacred and how solemn that union should be held, I am exceedingly unwilling at any time to grant a divorce or a separation, unless the evidence willfully warrant and sustain me in so doing. The temporary difficulties and spats arising between man and wife in the course of a lifetime, instead of being strengthened and fanned by outside influence, should be healed and forgotten. In this case I don't find sufficient testimony to justify me in granting a separation. The letters of the wife show that she is an affectionate, good-hearted lady, and I don't see that the defendant is culpable, except being guilty of two or three outbreaks of temper, and probably indiscretions, which, on reflection, will be forgotten. I don't see anything to prevent the parties from living together as God intended they should do.

The complaint is therefore dismissed. H. E. Tremaine for plaintiff, A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

ACTION TO COMPEL THE PERFORMANCE OF A CONTRACT—TRUST ESTATES.

Wm. H. Kissam, Trustee, vs. Hubert Dierkes et al.—This action was brought to compel the defendant, Dierkes, to perform his contract for the purchase of the premises known as No. 25 Grand-street. In 1858, Eliza B. Howell and Richard S. Howell, her husband, executed a conveyance of the estate of which the wife was seized at her marriage, to William H. Kissam, to receive the rents and apply them to the use of Mrs. Howell during her life, and after her death to the use of Mr. Howell during his life, and in case there should be issue of the marriage, to the use of Mr. Howell and such issue equally; and on Mr. Howell's death, the estate to go to Mrs. Howell's "legal representatives." The deed empowered the trustee to make sales of the real estate with the written consent of Mrs. Howell. The trustee entered into a contract with Dierkes for the sale of No. 25 Grand-street in August, 1868. Mrs. Howell died in 1864, leaving one son, now ten years old. Dierkes refused to accept the trustee's deed, claiming that the power of sale was extinguished by the death of Mrs. Howell. The plaintiff maintained that the trust deed vested in him the whole estate in law and in equity, and that he therefore had the power to sell; and that Mrs. Howell's consent was a mere formality, and that a Court of Equity could dispense with its observance. On the part of the purchaser and the infant son, it was argued that if the title was in the plaintiff as the trustee of an express trust, his power was nevertheless restricted, and that the conditions of a trust must be strictly complied with. If, on the other hand, the deed created a power in trust, then the infant son had a vested remainder in fee, and could not be divested. Furthermore, powers must be strictly executed, and our Statute of Powers is peremptory respecting the mode in which the consent of a third person shall be manifested.

Judge BARNARD to-day rendered the following decision in the case:

Mrs. Howell, previous to her marriage, had settled on her by her father some real and personal property, which was placed in the hands of two trustees to administer for her. In the deed of settlement it is proved as follows: The trustees are hereby authorized to sell, to mortgage, dispose of or convey, the securities whenever, in their judgment, it shall be necessary for her benefit. Such disposal, however, is not to be made until such time as her consent in writing is given. She having died, of course the trustees had no power whatever to act. The trust then lapsed. The husband of Mrs. Howell having a life interest, and her infant child having the fee, the trustees therefore have no Power to sell; they could give no title, and the purchaser is not bound to complete the sale. Judgment for the defendants.

B. T. Kissam, for plaintiff; J. R. Flanagan and O. E. Bright, for the purchaser; Judge Wm. Mitchell, for infant defendant.

CONSTRUCTION OF A WILL.

John M. Knox, Executor, &c. vs. Wm. B. Jones et al.—In this case, already referred to in our columns, the Court, in deciding for plaintiff, gave the following opinion:

BARNARD, J.—The question here is, whether the testator devised his estate to more than three lives in being. The facts show that by his will he left the income of all his personal property to Wm. B. Jones, his brother, during his lifetime. After that the income was to go equally to Catharine Griffing and Georgiana Onatabia, and at the death of either one, the survivor was to take. That does not constitute three lives in being. Jones, the brother, was one life, but neither of the others took any property so long as both were in existence; and after the death of one of them, the personal property, both the income and the principal, descended absolutely to him. Therefore, judgment is ordered for the plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 23.

Before Judge Cardozo.

AN INJUNCTION GRANTED AGAINST THE NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.

The People of the State of New-York, &c., vs. The New-York College of Dentistry.—The Attorney-General of this State has commenced an action in the name of the people for the purpose of annulling the charter of the above-named college, which is located at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Sixth avenue. The case came before this Court on a motion made on behalf of the people for an injunction to restrain the college from further doing business under its charter until the case can be fully heard and decided by the proper tribunal. It is charged that the faculty have graduated students in violation of the charter and by-laws, and have been making use of the infirmary attached to the college for their own private benefit.

Judge CARDOZO to-day granted an injunction against the college.

In connection with the above we print the following card:

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 23, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of the proceedings in Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday in The People, &c., vs. The New-York College of Dentistry, published in this day's TIMES, you state:

"It is charged that while the Infirmary was by law to be the resort of poor persons whose teeth were to be operated upon without charge, yet, in point of fact, some persons connected with the College have made large sums of money at the Infirmary."

Now this charge was not made in the moving papers, neither was it made in Court by counsel. Your reporter must have received it from some other source—I can guess from whom. A charge not made in the papers, nor by counsel, should not have been inserted in your report. The College of Dentistry courts investigation, but protests against misrepresentations by whomsoever made. Very respectfully,

M. MCN. WALSH, Attorney of the College.

The answer to the above is that the gentleman who, as counsel, represented the Attorney-General in this Court did most distinctly charge in substance, if not in so many words, all that our correspondent complains of; and the Court, it seems, has so found.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Barnard.

INSURANCE CASE.

Lewis Stettaner vs. *The Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company.*—Plaintiff brings suit against the Liverpool, London and Globe Fire Insurance Company, claiming $2,000 damages on an insurance policy. The Company insured L. Rivers' stock of cigars, &c., at No. 224 Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, and they were destroyed by fire September 18, 1868. Rivers sold out and transferred the policy to the plaintiff previous to this. The insurance company answer that the plaintiff presented an excessive claim. Verdict for defendant.

SUIT TO RECOVER VALUE FOR LUMBER.

John H. Flatt vs. *Luke A. Murphy.*—The plaintiff brings suit for $337 worth of plank delivered at New York, 1868, at various times. The defendant denies the value of the lumber, and claims that it was delivered prematurely and of improper length and quality. The jury gave a verdict for plaintiff in $240. Counsel for plaintiff, Samuel Brown; for defendant, E. L. Sanderson.

THE CONEY ISLAND CASE.

James Carl vs. *Joseph L. Ayres.*—Plaintiff, it may be remembered, brought suit against defendant for damages amounting to $1,000. Yesterday the Court decided that there was nothing to go to the jury; that, as a question of law, there was probable cause for the arrest of Carl, hence plaintiff was non-suited. Counsel for plaintiff, Grenville T. Jenks; for defendant, John Winslow and N. H. Waring.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Barnard.

James Howell, Jr. *vs.* G. W. Huffington; read and filed affidavits of defendants and others; order setting aside attachment issued to Sheriff of Kings County, without costs to either party.

Christian Neilig, Executrix, et al. *vs.* Charles Neilig.

Order appointing Geo. H. Fisher guardian *ad litem* for infants.

Same against same; Geo. H. Fisher appointed guardian *ad litem* for petitioners.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—April 23.

By Judge Cardozo.

Sloman *vs.* Hiller; motion denied; $5 costs to abide the event.

Usher et al *vs.* Swaine et al.; reference ordered.

In the matter of the petition of Peter Schenck for

discharge as trustee, &c.; motion to confirm report denied.

The People of the State vs. The New-York College of Dentistry; motion granted.

Kreitz vs. Frost; judgment and assessment set aside; no costs.

Gossler et al. vs. Pielsticker; motion denied.

Meyer vs. The National Express and Transportation Company; motion denied.

Fowle vs. Wainwright; upon stipulating to withdraw the plea of usury, the default is opened on payment of $5 costs. Defendant also to stipulate to refer, &c.

Baker vs. Switzer; motion denied. Costs to abide the event.

Foster et al. vs. The Merchants' National Bank of Little Rock; bill taxed.

Silbersten vs. Monash et al.; motion granted and receiver appointed.

Smith vs. Board; a copy of the charge and original requests must be submitted to me.

Rsenthall vs. Terry; motion denied.

Palmer vs. Palmer; time to answer has not yet expired.

Taylor vs. Taylor; decree granted.

Hall vs. Lyons et al.; motion granted.

Scott et al. vs. Fisher et al.; motion denied without costs.

By Judge Sutherland.

The Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Hannah M. Lawrence et al.; order settled.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

BURGLARY.

John Kesler was indicted for burglary, being charged with entering the premises of Mr. Keil, No. 532 Pearl-street, and taking money and watches from the safe and money drawer. Mr. Keil, told how he missed the property, and finding pawn-tickets in Kesler's pockets he went to Blackwell's Island, where the prisoner was confined on another charge, and accused him of taking the property. The prisoner confessed the theft. The jury, after half an hour's retirement, brought in a verdict of "guilty." The Judge not being convinced himself of the prisoner's guilt, inflicted the light punishment of one year's imprisonment.

William Dugan was accused of being a pick-pocket and of practicing his profession on Mr. Corcoran on the 28th of March. Mr. Corcoran, who is a driver on the Third-avenue railroad, stated that Dugan came up to him in the street, embraced him affectionately, saying "Old fellow, how are you?" and then walked off. A few minutes after the embrace he missed his watch. Officer Whitman said he arrested the defendant and searched him, but found no watch on him. He stated also that the defendant had been a policeman and resigned to go to the war, where he served three years.

Francis McKew swore that he was with Dugan when he met Corcoran, and that Dugan did not embrace Corcoran, did not touch him, but merely "passed the time of day." The witness had had three drinks before the encounter, and subsequently got drunk.

Three or four witnesses of respectable appearance testified to the prisoner's good character.

In view of the conflicting evidence and the good character proved by the prisoner, the jury brought a verdict of "not guilty."

Henry Just was brought to the bar on an indictment for grand larceny. He pleaded guilty to an attempt. Judgment was suspended on condition that the prisoner should show a good character and pay for the stolen goods.

John Locker was tried on an indictment for a burglary said to have been committed at the house of Mr. Newins, No. 251 Henry-street, on the 10th of March. Mr. Newins said that early in the evening of the day mentioned his house was entered and three watches and a revolver, besides some jewelry, were taken. The property was found at Locker's house.

Edward Curtin said that he knew of his own knowledge that one Winkler committed the burglary and took the property to the house of Mr. Locker, his brother-in-law. It was evident that the witness was himself concerned in the burglary. The prisoner's employer, a manufacturing jeweler, testified that he had employed him for fifteen years, and had constantly trusted him with gold and precious stones. The jury brought a verdict of "not guilty."

The Court was adjourned to Monday.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Hogan, Justice.

LARCENY OF MONEY.

On the 29th of last March Charles A. Ring found himself in company with a friend of his, a driver of one of the American Union Express wagons. During one of the driver's frequent absences after parcels Ring took the liberty of driving off with the equipage, which contained a package of money valued at $619 10. He abandoned the wagon soon after, and absconded with the money. He was only arrested a few days ago, at the village of Three Rivers, Mich., by Officer Hayden, of that State, who traced him from place to place, in obedience to telegrams. He was arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday, and fully committed for trial, on complaint of Joseph S. Meyers, of No. 115 Broadway. Ring is a native of Canada, aged 16, resides at No. 5 Charlton-street, and confessed his guilt.

LARCENY BY A SERVANT.

Mrs. Frances Sproul, of No. 186 Franklin-street, caused the arrest of Julia Wilson, her domestic, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of household goods, valued at $42. As Officer McNamara, of the Sixth Precinct, found Julia in possession of the missing property, and as she confessed her guilt, the Magistrate held her for trial.

BURGLARY BY AN EMPLOYE.

Detective Tilly, of the Third Ward, arrested Paul Buttner on Thursday, on a charge of having committed a burglary. It appears that the prisoner is in the employ of Messrs. Smith & Ullman, at No. 44½ Maiden-lane, and as the firm had been losing property from their warehouse at No. 71 William-street for some time, a watch was set. Buttner had stolen the key to the outer door, and, on going up stairs, broke off a padlock on another door, in order to get at some fancy baskets, and then removed $300 worth of goods. After his arrest, Buttner confessed his guilt, and stated that he had sold the plunder to Elias Hohlin, at the corner of Grand and Ludlow streets, who was also arrested and the property recovered. When the accused were arraigned before the Magistrate, they were remanded for trial in default of bail.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

BURGLARY.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, George B. Leonard, No. 504 East Sixteenth-street, being awakened by a noise, looked out of his window just in time to see the shadow of a man leaving the window of his store below. Procuring the assistance of Officer Myhan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, he searched the premises and in the cellar found one Patrick Hanley, who had prepared himself for business by taking off his shoes. The window showing that it had been forced open by a jimmy, Hanley was committed without bail on a charge of burglary.

DISPUTED PROPERTY.

A bitter controversy between John McDonough, of No. 392 Bowery, and John McDonough, of No. 549 Sixth-avenue, as to the ownership of the business done at the latter place, resulted yesterday in a charge of larceny made by Bowery McDonough against his rival. The specification was that Sixth-avenue McDonough had gone behind the counter and taken $74 out of the money-drawer and safe, which the accused admitted, but claimed he was only taking his own. The matter was sent to the General Sessions for settlement, the accused giving bail in the sum of $300 for his appearance.

ANOTHER DELANOY CASE.

Ada Delanoy, wife of Everett B. Delanoy, famous in connection with the Rogers murder, made a complaint, charging Laura Mortimer with stealing some pictures, vases, chairs and other articles valued at $36. The evidence of the theft was hardly more distinct than was that of Delanoy against the vagrant he accused of murder, and the case being adjourned, the accused was released upon her parole.

Essex Market—Mansfield, Justice.

DISHONEST COMPANION.

Mary Warner and Matilda Brinck formerly lodged in the house No. 46 Carmine-street, but on the 25th of February last Matilda suddenly disappeared, and at the same time a velvet cloak and a neck chain worth $130, the property of Mary, were not to be found. Yesterday Matilda was met in the street, and as she had the missing articles on her person she was given in charge for grand larceny. Upon being arraigned she was committed for examination.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Thompson.

Henry McGrath vs. *Michael Mohnn.*—The plaintiff brought suit against the defendant for alleged damages in defamation of character, in the defendant calling plaintiff "thief and d—d robber, and what you have gone and stole out of the Navy-yard and along the docks." This was said in a quarrel between the two parties in relation to carting stone. The jury awarded the plaintiff six cents damages. For plaintiff, Bernard Hughes, Esq.; for defendant, E. W. Bloom.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 23, 1869.

$6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	120¾	73 Pacific Mail...b. c.	93⅛
5,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	118⅛	100 Quicksilver	22
15,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '65,		400 Adams Ex.	60½
New	114⅜	100 do	60⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,		100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	33⅛
'65, new	115⅛	100 do	33⅛
155,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'67	115	50 do	34
2,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	106	200 U. S. Ex.	66¾
12,000 Tenn. St. 6s.		200 do	66⅜
new	68⅛	43 New-York Cen.	167⅛
5,500 Ga. St. 7s	95	500 do	168
10,000 N. Car. 6s	61⅛	100 Hud. R.	148⅛
13,000 do...bet. call	61¼	43 Reading	96
1,000 do.....2d call	61	100 Mich. Southern	98⅞
500 N. C. S. 6s, New	54⅛	100 Ill. Cen.	144⅛
10,000 do	54⅛	10 Chi. & N. W.	84
5,000 do.....2d call	54⅛	125 Lake Shore	98⅛
1,000 do	54⅛	127 do	99
4,000 Va. St. 6s, new.		100 Chi. & R. I.	137⅛
bet. call	61⅛	200 do	137⅛
6,000 Mo. St. 6s	87⅛	200 do	137
8,000 do	88	500 Mil. & St. P.	77⅛
3,000 do	88⅛	100 do	77⅛
2,000 do.....2d call	87⅛	280 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	85
20,000 La. 6s, L. Bds.	71	100 bet. call	85⅛
2,000 Erie 2d M.	94	100 Del., L. & W.	115⅛
1,000 Chi. & N.W. 1st.	91	200 Tol., W. & W. b3	71⅛
1,000 C. & R.I. 1st M.B	99⅛	100 New-Jersey Cen.	111⅛
1,000 do	99⅛	10 do	112
1,000 Morris & Es. 2d.	91	50 Morris & Essex	87⅛
6,000 Chi., R. I. & P. 7s.	95⅛	200 Chic. & Alt.	156
2,000 Chi. & Mil. 1st.	88⅛	100 H. & S. J. Pf.	112
8,000 Col., C. & I. Cen. 1st M. bet. call	84⅛	100 Col. C. & In. Cen. bet. call	46⅛
2,000 do	84⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. bet. c	33⅛
10 Merch. Ex. Bank.	115⅛	126 Dub. & S. C.	116
20 Ninth Nat. Bank	112⅛	20 N. Y. & N. H.	121

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$1,500 U. S. 6s. '81, C.	117⅛	$30,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67, s10	115
57,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	121	2,000 do	115
105,000 U. S. 5-20, R. '62	112⅛	150,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	106⅛
5,000 do	112	2,000 U.S. 6s Cur.	105
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64	116⅛	200 do	104⅛
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	118⅛		
10,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '67	115		

SECOND BOARD—2½ P. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s...ex c	69	100 Canton Co.	62
1,000 Va. St. 6s,...ex. c	59	10 West. U. Tel.	42⅛
5,000 Vir. 6s, New	62	300 do	42⅛
1,000 N. C. St. 6s	61⅛	200 do	42⅛
4,000 N. Car. St. 6s, New	54⅛	200 Pacific Mail	93⅛
		200 Wells-Fargo...b5	33⅛
1,000 Ala. St. 8s, Bs.	99⅛	325 Lake Shore	98⅛
3,000 Erie 4th M.	81	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	85⅛
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st.	91	100 do.....s10	85⅛
2,000 do	91⅛	100 T., W. & W.	72
10,000 M. T. 10s ctfs.	72	75 Morris & Es.	87⅛
3,000 Col. C. & I. C., 1st M	84⅛	400 P., Ft. W. & C.	133
		300 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	30
10,000 do	84⅛	100 Chi. & Alt.	157
5,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10 con.	92⅛	100 do	157⅛
		100 do	157⅛
10 Cent. Nat. Bank	109	200 C. C. & Ind. C.	75⅛
5 B'k of Comm'h	115		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 N. C. 6s, New	54½	100 West U. T.....c	42⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s. n.	68¼	100 Hudson	149
100 Am. Mer. Ex.	40⅞	200 do	148⅛
100 Adams Express	60⅛	100 do	148⅝
20 U. S. Ex. Co.	67¼	100 do	148¾
300 do	67	300 T., W. & W.	71⅝
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	33⅛	100 do	72
100 Quicksilver	22⅛	100 do	71⅞
1,200 N. Y. Cen.	167⅝	100 Mil. & St. P. R.	77⅞
800 do	167⅜	300 do	77⅝
200 do.....b5	167⅜	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	85¼
400 do.....c	167⅜	200 Fort Wayne	132
600 do	167⅜	200 Ohio & Miss.	33⅜
900 do	167¾	100 do.....b5	33⅜
200 do.....b5	167⅞	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	99
800 do.....c	167⅜	50 Ill. Cen.	144⅜
100 do.....b15	168	100 do	144⅜
500 do.....b3	167⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts.	92⅛
1100 do	167⅞	200 Lake Shore	98⅝
200 do.....b10	168	200 Chi., R.I. & P.	137⅛
200 do.....c	167⅞	200 do	137⅛
100 Mar. Min.	21⅞	100 do.....c	137⅛
200 Mariposa Pf.	43¼	500 do	137⅛
300 Pacific Mail	92⅞	200 do	137⅛
200 do.....s30	92⅞	500 Chic. & N. W.	84⅛
100 do.....c	92⅞	100 do.....b10	84⅛
200 do.....b3	92⅞	200 do.....c	84⅛
600 Reading	95⅛	1200 Chi. & N.W. Pf.	96⅛
400 do	95⅛	100 do.....b10	96⅛
1200 do	95⅛	200 do.....b5	96⅛
400 do.....b5	95⅛		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, new	68	500 T., W. & W.	72
10,000 N. Car. 6s, new	54½	100 do	72⅛
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	33⅛	300 do	72⅛
200 Amer. Mer. Ex.	41	200 do.....b5	72⅛
100 Adams Ex.	60⅞	300 Mil. & St. P.	78
200 do	60⅞	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	85⅛
100 U. S. Ex.	66¾	300 do.....s30	85⅛
100 Quick. Min. Co.	22⅛	300 do	85⅛
100 do.....c	22	100 Col. C. & I. C.	46⅛
100 Mariposa	22⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.	33⅞
300 Mar. Pf.	43⅛	200 Fort Wayne	132⅛
300 do	43⅛	100 do	132⅛
100 do.....b10	44	100 do	132⅛
200 do	43⅞	100 do	132⅛
300 Pacific Mail	93⅛	200 M. So. & N. I.	98⅞
100 do.....c	93⅛	100 Ill. Cen.	144⅛
100 do.....b4	93⅛	200 do	144
600 West. U. Tel.	42⅛	300 Clev. & Pitts.	92⅛
1400 N. Y. Cen.	167⅛	200 Lake Shore R.	98⅛
400 Hudson R. R.	148⅛	600 do	98⅛
200 do	148⅛	100 Chic., R. I. & P. c.	137⅛
200 Harlem	141⅛	600 Chi. & N. W.	84⅛
200 Reading	95⅛	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf. b10	96⅛
2200 do	95⅛	200 do.....s30	96⅛
400 do.....c	95⅛	300 do.....b3	96⅛
600 do	95⅛	200 do.....c	96⅛
200 do.....s10	95⅛		
300 Chic. & Alton	157		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Amer. Mer. Ex.	41	200 Reading	95⅛
5 do	40¾	600 Mil. & St. P.....s10	77¾
500 Wells-Fargo Ex.	33⅛	500 do	77⅞
100 Adams Ex.	60⅛	100 do.....b30	78
100 Quicksilver	22	200 do	77⅞
100 Mariposa Min.	22⅛	100 do.....b5	77⅞
100 Mar. Pf.....b3	43⅞	100 Ohio & Miss.	33⅞
100 Pacific Mail	93⅛	100 Fort Wayne	132⅛
800 West. U. T.	42⅛	200 do	133⅛
100 do.....b10	42⅛	100 M. S. & N. I.....b3	98⅞
200 do.....b3	42⅛	200 Lake Shore	98⅛
100 N. J. Cen.	168⅛	100 Col. C. & I. C. R.	45⅛
100 Hudson	148⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts.	92⅛
200 Chi. & Alt.	157	200 Chic. & N. W.	84⅛
200 do	157⅛	100 do.....b10	84⅛
100 do.....b10	157⅛	500 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	96⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s	68⅛	100 Wells-Fargo	33⅛
10,000 do.....b3	68⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.....b3	33⅛
10,000 Ga. St. 6s.....c	94⅞	100 do	33⅛
10,000 do	94⅞	100 Chic. & N. W.....c	84⅛
100 Quick. Min. Co.	22	100 do	84⅛
100 do	22⅛	300 Erie	33⅛
100 Pacific Mail	93⅛	200 do.....b30	34
100 do	93⅛	200 do.....b3	33⅛
100 N. Y. Cen.	167⅛	300 do.....s3	33⅛
100 do	167⅛	300 Erie Pr.	53
200 Reading	95⅛	50 do	53
400 do	95⅛		

FRIDAY, April 23, P. M.

The following is the official notice in regard to sales of Treasury Gold, which followed to-day the telegraphic intimation of last night from Washington that such sales had been determined upon by the Secretary:

NEW-YORK, April 23, 1869.

SALES OF GOLD.—By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the purchase of gold will be received at this office until noon of THURSDAY NEXT, 29th inst., when the same will be opened and the bids declared. Proposals will be received for sums not less than five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and payment may be made either in lawful money or Three ⅌ Cent. Certificates. Successful bidders will be required to deposit five ⅌ cent. of the amount of the purchase on the day of the sale. Like proposals will be received on Thursday of each succeeding week until otherwise ordered.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

The arrangement, as at present set forth, is incomplete, especially in regard to the amount to be sold, and the nature of the reservations by the Treasury in regard to the awards to be made or withheld. But nearly a week is yet to intervene before it will be absolutely necessary to make these details perfect and specific; and in all fairness to the Secretary, that the policy which he is to pursue, and the purposes of his proposed public sales, *and the application of the Currency proceeds*, should not be prejudged or too hastily criticised. Meanwhile we believe that his intention is not to accumulate large Currency balances here or elsewhere, nor yet to contract the 3 ⅌ Cent. Certificates employed by the Banks, (in lieu of the old Compounds,) unless when voluntarily surrendered by the Banks. And the whole country understands that he has no authority whatever to contract the Greenback Circulation, nor can he lock up any considerable portion of it, even temporarily, without a practical if not technical violation of the Act of Congress limiting the minimum Circulation to $356,000,000, as it stood at the passage of the Act.

The Gold sales of the day were at about the figures established late on Thursday, after the telegram from Washington referred to above. The sales were at 133½@⅜@½@⅝@¾ ⅌ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were done at irregular rates; on London 108¼@⅜@½ ⅌ cent. for 60-day Bills, and 109@109¼ ⅌ cent., short sight. One or two of the leading drawers marked up their 60-day rate to 108⅝ ⅌ cent. in the forenoon, but their own Bills were subsequently sold, second hand, on the street at 108½ ⅌ cent. The market was called firm at the close of Monday, but without decided activity. Money worked comfortably for the Brokers, especially after 2 o'clock, and 7 ⅌ cent. Currency Interest was the prevailing rate. The apprehensions felt or acted upon late on Thursday that the Gold sales of the Treasury next week would lock up Greenbacks, or tempt a bearish interest on the Stock Exchange to lock them up, appear to have passed over, and both the Public funds and the Railways at the Stock Exchange recovered the sudden decline of last night, and the New-York and most of the Western Roads, as well as all the United States 5-20s, displayed much firmness. The Southern State Bonds were also in request at the full rates of yesterday morning. After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	106	106
United States 5-20s of 1862	120¾	121
United States 5-20s of 1867	115⅛	115⅛
American Gold Coin	133⅝	133½
Bills on London, 60 days	108½	108½
New Bonds of Tennessee	68¾	68½
Virginia Bonds, old	59	59
Missouri Bonds	88	88
North Carolina Bonds, new	54¼	54½
New-York Central	167⅝	168¼
Reading Railway	95⅛	95¼
Chicago and Rock Island	137½	137⅜
Northwest Common	84⅛	84⅛
Northwest Preferred	96⅜	96⅝
Michigan Southern	98⅝	98¾
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	132	133¼
Cleveland and Pittsburg	92¾	92¾
Pacific Mail Company	92½	93½
St. Paul Preferred	85¼	85½
St. Paul Common	77¼	78
Toledo and Wabash	71¼	72½
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅜	33¼
Mariposa Preferred	43½	33⅝
Lake Shore	198¾	98⅝
Hudson River	147¾	148⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	117	5-20 coup. '65, n. i.	115½
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	117½	5-20 reg., 1867	114¾
5-20 reg., 1862	112½	5-20 coup., 1867	115⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	121	5-20 coup., 1868	115
5-20 reg., 1864	112	End. coup., 1874	115
5-20 coup., 1864	116⅛	10-40 reg.	105¾
5-20 reg., 1865	112	10-40 coup.	106
5-20 coup., 1865	118⅛	6s Currency	104⅞
5-20 reg., '65, n. i.	114⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ⅌ c. 1886	103	Louisiana 8s, levee bds.	87
Ill. 6 ⅌ c. c. '79, aft '70	100¼	California 7s	124
Ill. 6 ⅌ c. coupons, '77	100	California 7s, large bds.	123
Ill. 6 ⅌ c. coupons, '79	101	Connecticut 6s	100
Ill. War Loan	100⅛	Rhode Island 6s	99⅛
Indiana 5 ⅌ c.	97¾	Alabama 5s	69⅛
Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '73	100	Alabama 8s	99⅛
Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '78	98	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	109⅛
Tenn. 6s, ex cou.	69⅛	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	109⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	68⅛	N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, '70	100
Virginia 6s, ex cou.	58	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '72	101⅛
Virginia 6s, new bds.	61⅛	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '73	101⅛
Georgia 6s	80⅛	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '74	101⅛
Georgia 7s, new bds.	94⅛	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '75	101⅛
North Carolina 6s	61⅛	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '77	101⅛
North Car. 6s, n. bds.	54⅛	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '78	102
Missouri 6s	88	N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, '71	100
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is.	89⅛	N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, '74	100
Louisiana 6s	73	N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, '78	100
Louisiana 6s, levee bds.	70⅛	N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, '76	97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Bank of the Republic	117⅛
Manhattan	140	Hanover	114
Merchants'	127	Metropolitan	142½
Mechanics'	131	Nassau	106
America	145	Shoe and Leather	133
Phenix	107	Corn Exchange	130
North River	106	Continental	100
National	110	St. Nicholas	112
Merchants' Ex.	115⅛	Park	159⅛
Seventh Ward	110	Central National	108⅛
Commerce	124	Fourth National	103⅛
Ocean	106	Ninth National	112
American Exchange	110	Tenth National	98
Chatham	150		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	99⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Chi. R. I. & P.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e.	88	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99½
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n.	88	Morris & Essex 2d M.	91
Erie 1st M. ext.	100	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	98⅛
Erie 7's 2d ind 1879	94	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	99⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	81	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102⅛
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	100⅝	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	88
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	103	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	76⅛
Harlem 1st M.	102	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101
Mich. C. n. 1st M 8s, '82	118	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	93
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	94⅛	Ohio & Miss. Con.	84½
M.S. & N.I. S. f'd 7 p.c.	98⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., 1870	119	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	102⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91
Alton & T. H. 2d. M inc	80	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	81⅛
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	92	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	87
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	91	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	87
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. con.	96	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	88⅛
Han. & St. J. L. G.	103	N. Y. and N. Haven 6s	95
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	110	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M	84⅛
Del., L. & W., 1st M.	93	Col. Chi. & Ind. 2d M.	78⅛
Del., L. & W. 2d M.	94	Mar. Trustee Cer.	73
Tol. & W. 1st. M. ext.	91	Am. D'k & Imp'mt bds	94⅛
Tol. & W. 2d M.	86	Det., M. & Tol. Bs.	90
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	79	Western Union bonds.	88
Tol. W. & W. c.c. S'k. F.	82	Cleve., P. & Ash. n. b.	91
Gt. West'n 1st M. '68	101	Cleve. P. & Ash. o. b.	93
Gt. West'n 2d M. '93	80⅛	Buffalo & Erie, stock.	90
Q. & Tol. 1st M., '90	80	Iron Mountain bonds.	83⅛

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $931,876; total payments, $1,273,583; balance, $88,864,172. The receipts include for Customs, $502,000; for Gold Notes, $69,000.

BRITISH REVENUES—1867-8.

	Year ended March 31, 1869.	Year ended March 31, 1868.
Customs	£22,424,000	£22,650,000
Excise	20,462,000	20,162,000
Stamps	9,218,000	9,541,000
Taxes	3,494,000	3,509,000
Property tax	8,618,000	6,177,000
Post Office	4,660,000	4,630,000
Crown lands	360,000	345,000
Miscellaneous	3,355,991	2,586,219
Totals	£72,591,991	£69,600,219
Expenditures for year ending March 31, 1867.		£74,656,000

BRITISH EXPORT TRADE.

British Possessions:	1867.	1868.
India	£21,805,127	£21,211,343
Australia	9,613,739	12,071,435
British North America	5,862,402	4,847,560
Hong Kong	2,471,899	2,186,100
British West Indies	1,666,697	1,786,728
Singapore	2,068,910	1,513,397
Cape of Good Hope	1,701,441	1,322,111
Ceylon	771,879	835,798
Gibraltar	723,318	705,627
Guiana	625,943	671,098
Western Africa	630,057	613,279
Channel Islands	463,523	556,458
Malta	498,796	500,422
Mauritius	377,450	383,618
Natal	191,570	269,122
Honduras	148,016	137,573
Aden	79,127	75,763
Bermudas	43,479	46,963
St. Helena	36,938	32,562
Falkland Islands	7,611	13,408
Ascension	5,710	3,034
Heligoland	70	164
Total	£49,799,610	£49,779,563
Foreign countries:		
Germany	£20,542,653	£22,777,390
United States	21,825,703	31,410,184
France	12,121,010	10,633,721
Holland	9,422,742	10,392,253
Turkey	7,057,863	8,157,701
China	4,906,469	6,312,866
Egypt	8,193,111	6,068,569
Brazil	5,694,557	5,323,937
Italy	4,865,552	4,980,216
Russia	3,944,035	4,250,721
Foreign West Indies	3,335,766	3,209,499
Belgium	2,816,481	3,149,769
New-Grenada	2,390,931	2,704,958
Spain	2,503,686	2,403,545
Chili	2,524,438	1,958,234
Argentine Republic	2,837,124	1,922,991
Portugal	2,006,039	1,723,270
Denmark	1,282,358	1,441,768
Sweden and Norway	1,496,161	1,392,371
Peru	1,422,112	1,135,212
Japan	1,545,366	1,106,069
Austrian Territories, (Illyria, &c.)	963,952	1,084,575
Greece	949,124	975,081
Philippine Islands	1,042,468	955,554
Uruguay	1,452,508	930,973
Western Africa	816,450	901,309
Dutch Possessions (Java, &c.)	1,329,485	851,620
Mexico	812,948	849,484
Morocco	189,367	195,665
Central America	243,560	160,051
Venezuela	260,136	69,559
Islands in the Pacific	19,388	47,988
Tunis	67,204	47,611
Cape Verd Islands	31,885	30,852
Ecuador	44,672	28,382
Algeria	22,625	23,697
Papal Ports in the Mediterranean	15,801	22,309
Eastern Africa	36,155	20,641
Persia	14,009	17,498
Arabia	6,338	4,774
Bolivia	3,852	3,425
Madagascar	3,319	3,257
Siam	4,214	3,072
Cochin China	612	431
Whale Fisheries—Northern	100	300
Abyssinia	—	128
French possessions in India	2,074	—
Totals	£180,961,923	£179,463,544

London Times.

The meeting of the stockholders of the Nicaragua Transit Company at DELMONICO'S, on Thursday, was fully attended. Mr. EDWARD WHITEHOUSE was made Chairman, and Mr. D. O. BRADLEY Secretary. After a somewhat animated discussion, WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., HOWARD WAINWRIGHT, and the officers of the meeting, were appointed a committee to call on the receiver of the Company for a statement of its affairs to date, and also for a copy of the papers given and received in the settlement said to have been made of the Company's claim against Commodore VANDERBILT. The meeting was then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

The Export Clearances of the principal kinds of Domestic Produce since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, included 728 bales Cotton, 1,135 bbls. Pork, 510 bales Hops, and 17,610 lbs. Shoulders by the *Australasian*, for Liverpool; 620 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, by brig *Isabel*, for Hamburg, and 4,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, by the bark *Harzburg*, for Antwerp.

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,505,843, and the amount marketed has been $1,615,770.

The Coin Interest disbursements of the Sub-Treasury to-day were $359,059.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ SAFES TO LET BY THE NATIONAL PARK BANK IN A BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF VAULT.—For the safe-keeping and protection from fire and burglars of Securities of all kinds, including Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Wills and Diamonds, and valuable Jewelry of every description. An inspection of the vault, constructed by this Bank in their new building, will at once convince all parties interested that the most perfect attainable security has been reached, and at an extremely moderate annual cost to each tenant.

The officers will take pleasure in showing the vault on application.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 23, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	33	Peas, bushels	114
Flour, bbls.	5,596	Cotton, bales	1,248
Flour, bags	13,525	Pork, bbls.	123
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	535
Cornmeal, bags	....	Lard, pkgs.	627
Wheat, bushels	45,454	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Corn, bushels	12,186	Butter, pkgs.	1,026
Rye, bushels	....	Cheese, pkgs.	234
Oats, bushels	9,082	Eggs, bbls.	3,009
Barley, bushels	13,567	Whisky, bbls.	670
Malt, bushels	1,125		

ASHES—Pots continue in moderate demand at $7 75@$8 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls are quite dull at about $9 12½@$9 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive but steady, at from 45c.@46c. for Yellow ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The trade is on a more satisfactory basis, and prices are quite firm for all seasonable work. We quote: Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 50@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ⅌ pair.

BRICKS—Are in demand and firm, including Common Hard at $11@$16; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Continue very dull, including Adamantine at 20c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 46c.@48c., and Patent Sperm at 57c.@58c. ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in request at uniform prices, including Rosendale at $2 ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Has been in light demand, yet quoted steady.

COFFEE—A fair inquiry prevails for most descriptions at full prices. The offerings are not large. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,000 mats Java, here, and 2,000 mats Singapore, at Boston, on private terms; and 1,000 bags Rio, on board, at 11c.@12c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Java, 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 15¾c.@18c.; Rio, 9½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14¾c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c.; Singapore, 18c.@20c.; Mocha, (in bales,) 25c.@28c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@18c.; Manila, 15c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Curacoa, 14c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@17c.; Savanilla, 14c.@17½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been held rather more firmly, particularly the high grades, which have been in less liberal supply. The demand, however, has been moderate. Sales have been reported of 1,688 bales, including 738 bales to shippers, 773 bales to spinners, and 177 bales to speculators. The receipts have been 1,248 bales. The export clearances since our last have been 728 bales by steamship *Australasian*, for Liverpool. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	25¼	25½	25¾	26
Good Ordinary	26½	26¾	27	27¼
Low Middling	27½@27¾	27¾@28	28¼@28½	28¼@28½
Middling	28½@28¾	28¾@20	26¼@29½	29¼@29½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,239
Receipts last week	6,069
Receipts preceding week	10,344
Receipts since Jan. 1	258,487
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	580,921
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,632
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,310
Exports since Jan. 1	103,632
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	292,651
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	101,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.	
Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	2,001,000
Receipts same time in 1867	2,027,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,119,000
Exports same time last year	1,402,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	345,000
Estimated stock same time last year	261,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,986

EGGS—The receipts have been very heavy, and though the demand has been active, prices have declined, closing irregularly. We quote: Jersey, extra brands, 21c.@22c.; State and Pennsylvania, 20c.@21c.; Ordinary Western, 20c.; Western, by express, 20c.@21c.; Canada, 20c.@21c. ⅌ dozen.

FISH—A good inquiry prevails for most kinds at buoyant prices, including Dry Cod at $6 75@$7 75 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $24 50@$29; No. 2 do., $18 25@$25; No. 3 do., $11 50@$15 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5 75@$8 50 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 40c.@45c. for Scale, and 32½c.@35c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FRUIT—A light demand prevails for the leading kinds, including Layer Raisins at $3@$3 05 ⅌ box; Currants at 9¾c.@10c.; Almonds, 13c.@26c.; Figs, 14c.@28c.; Turkish Prunes at 10c.@10½c.; Brazil Nuts, 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Apples are in light supply, the few remaining being wanted by the retail trade. We quote: Apples, Russet, $4 50@$5 50; Common, $3 50@$4 50; Greening, $6 50@$7 50; Baldwin, $6@$6 50; Spitzenburg, $6 50@$7; mixed lots, $5@$6 ⅌ bbl. Dried Apples continue firm, with light receipts. Peaches are scarce, with a good local demand on the market. We quote: Apples, State, fine, 15c.@15½c.; State, good, 13½c.@14½c.; Western, 14c.@14½c.; Southern, fine, 12½c.@13½c.; Southern, good, 11½c.@12½c.; New Peaches, Prime, 28c.@29c.; Good, 21c.@25c.; Common, 10c.@18½c.; Unpeeled, halves, 16c.@17c.; Unpeeled, quarters, 13c.@14c.; Blackberries, 25c.@26c.; Raspberries, 46c.@48c.; Cherries, pitted, 40c.@42c.; Plums, 27c.@28c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A rather steadier market has been noted for State and Western Flour, particularly low grades, which are in most favor with buyers. The general trade, however, has been slow. At the close values were irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,750 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 15@$5 75; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $5 75@$6 35; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 35@$6 85, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 80@$6 30 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 15@$5 75
Extra State	5 75@ 6 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 70@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 80@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 35@ 9 75
Extra Genesee	6 90@ 9 75
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 10@12 50

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at about previous figures; sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., at $6 10@$6 80 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $6 80@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour rules quiet at $6 50@$9, as extremes, for old, and $8 75@$10 25 for new Extras, ⅌ 196 lbs.; sales, 275 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour has been in slack request at $4 75@$6 75 for very inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Cornmeal continues quiet and heavy at $4 50 for Western, $4 35@$4 45 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and weak in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 29,005 bushels, including White Western, on private terms; Amber do., part at 70c.; No. 1 Spring in store, at $1 43½; No. 2 Spring in store, at $1 35@$1 37, chiefly at $1 37 for very good; and white California at $1 65@$1 70 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in less liberal supply, and good demand, at firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 56,500 bushels, at 81c.@83c. for New Mixed Western; 82c.@84c. for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered, chiefly at 82½c.@83c., for sound, in store; 83c.@87c. for White and Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; and 75c.@80c. for unsound, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been very quiet at $1 30@$1 35 ⅌ bushel; sales 1,700 bushels, in lots, at these figures. Barley is inactive and unsettled. Malt dull but steady. Oats have been in light demand, being held above the views of buyers. Sales have been reported of 37,000 bushels Western, at 76½c.@77c. in store, and 78c.@79½c. from depot and delivered, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Bale Hay continues quiet since our last, at from 60c.@65c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 25 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at 75c.@$1 10 for long and short ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in less demand at steady rates, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c. ⅌ lb. Mr. EMMETT WELLS notices the week's business thus: "The heavy speculative operations, and the general activity which has characterized our market during the past few weeks has been followed by a less firmer tone, and a decrease in the demand, owing, in part, to the advanced state of the season, but more particularly by reason of continued unfavorable news from the London market. Cable dispatches received this day report 'no demand for Americans; prices declined 3s.@5s. ⅌ cwt.' Similar dispatches were received here last week; yet, in the face of all this discouraging news, our Custom-house returns show larger shipments to London last week than any previous week of the season. By this it would seem as though shippers, nowadays, were prompted by unfavorable instead of good news from the other side, although they have not been able to make any better terms with holders, or buy at lower rates than have prevailed for a long time past. A correspondent writing from Juneau County, Wis., says: 'No doubt a few words concerning the culture of Hops in this and Sauk Counties, the coming season, will be of interest to you. It is believed the acreage will be fully seven-eighths that of last year. A large proportion of the growers here and in the adjoining counties say: "We have our hop fixings, such as dry-houses, poles, &c., and everything being in readiness we are determined to try once again; and in case we fail this year we will then plough them up." Have talked with many hop-growers, and they all have the same story to tell.' The above fully confirms the opinion set forth in our circular of the 3d inst. The acreage under Hop cultivation will not fall much short that of last season; but, when picking time comes, unless growers have a better show for remunerative prices than existed last Fall, the Hops, instead of being picked, will be allowed to die a natural death upon the poles. Exports last week, 2,822 bales; receipts last week, 1,077 bales; receipts this week, 890 bales; total exports for the season, 36,373 bales. Our London correspondent writes under date April 10, as follows: 'Since we last wrote, our trade continues steady, with a moderate demand for home and European growths, but the prices realized barely reach recent quotations, when sales are at all pressed. Americans, of fair quality, command attention, and fully support the currency. Inferior grades remain unnoticed—and yearlings and olds are still unsalable. Imports into London during the past week, are reported to the extent of 3,041, the greater proportion of which is expected to be placed upon the boards immediately. Continental markets are weak—for although fine samples are scarce, and fairly held to present value, the abundance of ordinary grades pressing for sale has given a turn to prices—operating in favor of the buyer.' The *Australasian* cleared from this port for Liverpool, took 510 bales Hops since our last."

HONEY—Sales have been made of 96 tierces and 234 bbls. Cuba, for consumption, at $1 08@$1 15, currency, ⅌ gallon.

HIDES—Have been in slack demand at yielding prices.

HEMP—Has been inactive at about former rates, including American at $170@$200 for undressed, and $315@$320 for dressed, ⅌ ton.; Jute at 4½c.@5c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Manila, 12¼c.@12½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Eastern continues in fair demand at $3@$3 12½ ⅌ 1,000.

LEATHER—Sole has been very moderately dealt in, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Light 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 30c.; Hemlock, Good, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@27c.; Hemlock, Poor, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c. Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@23c. ⅌ lb.

LIME—Rockland is in request at $1 25 for Common and $2 for Lump ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—There has been scarcely any business transacted in this line to-day. The offerings have been moderate. Prices have not varied essentially. We quote: Old and new crop Porto Rico at 40c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@82c. ⅌ gallon. And, in detail, as follows:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ⅌ gallon	35c.@38c.	—@—
Cuba Clayed, ⅌ gallon	37c.@42c.	46c.@48c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ⅌ gallon	40c.@42c.	46c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ⅌ gallon	40c.@55c.	50c.@75c.
English Islands, ⅌ gallon	45c.@55c.	50c.@70c.
New-Orleans, ⅌ gallon	—@—	70c.@82c.

NAVAL STORES—The available supply of Spirits Turpentine has been less extensive and higher prices have been demanded, but transactions have been on a restricted scale. Merchantable lots have been quoted at 49c.@50c., chiefly at 49c.@49½c. ⅌ gallon. About 180 bbls. changed hands at the quotations. There were no receipts reported to-day. The brig *Isabel*, for Hamburg, cleared with 620 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street. Crude Turpentine has been quoted nominally steady, but no business of moment, and no receipts have been reported. No receipts of Tar, in which the dealings have been in a jobbing way at about previous figures. Resin has been in reduced supply and fair request at full rates. Sales have been reported of 1,300 bbls. Strained at $2 55; 1,500 bbls. Good Strained and low No. 2 at $2 62½@$2 67½; 100 bbls. No. 1 on private terms, and 50 bbls. Pale at $6 ⅌ 280 lbs. There were no arrivals of Resin reported to-day, and no export clearances. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 49c.@51½c., chiefly at 49c.@49½c. for merchantable, and 50c.@50½c. for shipping lots ⅌ gallon; Crude at $4 25; Resin at $2 45@$12 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 60@$3 50; Pitch at $2 75@$3 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive at about former prices, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 20; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 05; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 92½c.@97½c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 02; Olive at $1 50@$1 55 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Less buoyancy has been noted in Oil values, the demand from all sources having been less confident. Crude, in bulk, has been quoted steady at about 18¼c. as the ruling price, the extremes having been 18c.@18½c. ⅌ gallon. No purchases could be made at the lower figures, and there were no bids of over 18¼c., though holders were asking as much as 18½c. ⅌ gallon. There was some inquiry for barreled Crude, the prevailing quotation for which was 23½c. ⅌ gallon. There were no receipts of Crude here; at Philadelphia the receipts to-day were 1,640 bbls., and for the week 7,200 bbls. Refined Oil showed less firmness; though no marked change was noted in prices, the tendency seemed in favor of purchasers. Sales were reported of 1,500 bbls. Standard White, on the spot, at 33c.; 1,500 bbls. Standard White, seller, first half of May, at 33c.; 1,000 bbls. Standard White, last half of May delivery, on private terms. At Philadelphia there was a slight yielding in prices, with sales reported of 3,500 bbls. Standard White reported sold at 32c.@32½c., immediate delivery, as also for the balance of April. The receipts of Refined here were 1,521 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 3,970 bbls. to-day, and 16,450 bbls. for the week. The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Pine-street Exchange, were 4,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, by the bark *Harzburg*, for Antwerp. A British ship was chartered to take 4,500 bbls. Petroleum for a Continental port direct, at 3s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are arriving freely, and the market is rather easier. We quote: *Potatoes*—Monitor, $1 50; Buckeye, $1 25@$1 50; Peach Blows, $2 25@$2 75; Prince Alberts, $2 25@$2 50; Mercers, $2 50@$3; Jackson Whites, $2@$2 25; Delaware Sweet, $5 50@$6 50; Bermudas, new, $12@$13; Onions, Red, $9@$11; Onions, Yellow, $9@$11; Marrow Squash, $6@$6 50; Russia Turnips, $1 50@$1 75 ⅌ bbl.; Green Peas, ⅌ bushel, $3 75@$4 25; Tomatoes, Bermuda, crate, $1 50@$2.

POULTRY AND GAME—The season for Dressed Poultry being over, we drop quotations. Live is not very plenty. Pigeons are about the only game in market. We quote: *Live Poultry*—Fowls and Chickens, ⅌ lb., 20c.@23c.; Turkeys, ⅌ lb., 22c.@24c.; Ducks, ⅌ pair, $1 50@$1 75; Geese, ⅌ pair, $1@$1 75; Wild Pigeons, ⅌ dozen, $1@$1 50.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered rather sparingly at former rates. The demand has been light. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $31 25@$31 37, closing at $31 25, cash, for New Mess; $30 75@$31 for Old Mess; $28 25@$28 75 for Western Prime Mess; $30 50 for Clear; $30 75 for Thin Mess; and $25 75@$26 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 250 bbls. New Mess, last half of May delivery, seller's option, at $31 60 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at unchanged prices; sales equal to 190 packages, at 16c.@16¾c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams, and 12¾c.@13¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in more request at previous prices; sales of 300 boxes, including Cumberland at 16¼c.@16½c.; Short Rib on private terms; Long Clear at 17¼c., and Stretford & Stafford Middles and Long Cut Hams at 17½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is heavy and lower; sales have been reported since our last of 650 tierces and bbls. at 17½c.@19¼c. for Poor to very Choice, chiefly at 18¼c.@18⅝c. for City, and 18⅝c. for Prime Western Steam, ⅌ lb. Sales were also made of 1,000 tierces Prime Steam, seller June and July, at 18⅝c.; 250 tierces, seller May, at 18⅝c.; and 250 tierces, June delivery, buyer at 18¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is quiet, but steady at $11@$16 for Plain Mess; $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $8@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 100 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including New Prime Mess at $23@$28; Indian Mess at $26@$33 ⅌ tierce; sales 150 tierces. Beef Hams continue in request at $26@$32 ⅌ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus:

The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 11,219 packages, nearly all of which is new crop. This bulk is unprecedented, and has caused lower prices for the entire range of qualities, both old and new. Trade has been active as consumption is increased and stimulated by lower prices, and the market continues well cleared of all desirable lots of New. Old crop Butter drags heavily, and as a portion of the holders of this class of stock have been urgently pressing their goods on buyers, prices are nominal. It is clearly evident that the markets for Butter, as well as many other articles of Produce that have been run at extravagant and speculative rates during the season about closing, are now undergoing a natural and necessary revolution, which, although hard on individual results, will prove of immense advantage to the machinery of trade and to the real interests of both receiver and consumers of Produce. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	36	@38
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	35	@37
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	35	@36
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	30	@35
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb.	32	@35
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ lb.	30	@32
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	30	@32
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	28	@30
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	30	@33
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	25	@28
Common Western, ⅌ lb.	23	@25
Canada Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	30	@32
Canada Common, ⅌ lb.	23	@25
New Crop Butter, tubs, Extra	43	@45
New Crop Butter, tubs, Fair to Good	40	@42
New Crop Butter, Welsh tubs, Good to Prime	38	@41
New Crop Butter, Welsh tubs, Common	30	@35
New Orange County Pails, Good to Prime	42	@47

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 2,448 boxes. We note an active demand for both local and export trade, causing an average advance of ½c. ⅌ lb. on all grades. Extreme prices must now be current for the few days that intervene before the market will be fairly supplied with new crop Cheese. Some parcels of new crop Cheese have arrived in market and sold at 18c.@20c. ⅌ lb., but the trade is not sufficient to warrant a regular quotation. We quote:

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	22	@23
Factory dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb.	21	@21½
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	22	@23
Farm dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	20	@21

RICE—Continues very dull and heavy at $8 25@$9 25 for Carolina, ⅌ 100 lbs. Rangoon, wholly nominal.

SALT—Has been quiet, but steady, including Turk's Island at 46c. ⅌ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 85; do. Fine at $2 50@$2 85, by the invoice, ⅌ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been slightly modified as follows: Turk's Island, 50c.@55c. ⅌ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 75; Marshall's and Worthington's do., $2 75@$2 85; Higgins' do., $3@$3 25; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 60@$2 70; Liverpool Ground, $2 ⅌ sack, all less 2½ ⅌ cent. discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Continues quite dull at 7⅝c.@7¾c., gold, for Crude, and 15c.@15¼c., currency, for pure Refined, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—The advanced prices claimed for Timothy check transactions. Clover is less firm, and in very light request. Other kinds show no change of moment. We quote: Clover at 14c.@15¼c. ⅌ lb.; Rough Flax at $2 75@$2 87½; Calcutta Linseed at $2 15@$2 25, gold, and Timothy at $4 75@$5 ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Have been rather slow of sale since our last, including Honduras Deer at 44c.; San Juan, 40c.@42c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31c.; Sisal, 45c.@47c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@50c.; Chagres, 45c.@50c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@40c.; Para, 47c., gold, ⅌ lb. Tampico Goat at 50c.@55c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c., gold, ⅌ lb. Buenos Ayres, 45c.@50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 45c.@52c.; Cape, 45c.@50c.; Madras, 60c.@70c., currency, ⅌ lb.

SOAP—Has been in light request, including Castile at 13¾c.@14c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been generally dull, including Mace at 95c.; No. 1 Nutmeg at 88c.@94c.; Cassia at 45c.; Cloves at 26½c.@27c.; Pepper at 23½c.@24½c.; Pimento at 19c.@19½c.; Ginger at 11¾c.@12c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—The main call to-day has been for grocery grades, but the dealings have been on a limited scale in all descriptions, and prices have been quoted barely steady. Fair to good refining grades Cuba have been quoted at 11½c.@11¾c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 12c.@12¾c.; very good to strictly prime do. at 12½c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12¼c.@12⅝c. ⅌ lb. Sales have been reported of 349 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@12¾c., chiefly good grocery Cuba at 12¼c., and, by auction, 163 hhds. Cuba, damaged, at 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11⅛@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12½c.@12⅝c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13⅝c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 14c.@14¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 to 20, at 15½c.@15½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, White, at 14¾c.@15¾c. ⅌ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12½c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11½c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been quiet and rather weak at 14c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 76,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11¾c., chiefly at 11½c.; also, 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18¼c., and 32,500 lbs. Grease at 11c.@14¼c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been generally quiet and irregular, including Gunpowder and Imperial from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been unusually active, the aggregate sales having been 1,000 hhds., including 500 hhds. Old, resold to manufacturers, at full prices. Other kinds have been in moderate request. We quote: New crop Lugs, 6c.@8½c.; Common Leaf, 7¼c.@10c.; Medium Leaf, 8½c.@12c.; Good Leaf, 11c.@13½c.; Fine Leaf, 13c.@15c.; Selections, 14½c.@16c. Old Crop of Seed Leaf as follows: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 8c.@12½c.; wrappery lots, 18c.@45c.; fine wrappers, 50c.@65c.; New-York State fillers, 7½c.@9c.; average lots, 12c.@22c.; wrappers, 15c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 7¼c.@8c.; average lots, 9c.@20c.; wrappers, 12c.@35c. ⅌ lb. Havana Tobacco—Common, 82½c.@85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 02½@$1 10. *Yara*—I cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 02@$1 08; average lots, 85c.@88c. ⅌ lb. Manufactured Tobacco—Black work, common and medium, 12½c.@18c., in bond; good and fine, 20c.@30c., in bond. Bright work, common and medium, 15c.@40c., in bond; good and fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been very dull and irregular at from 90c.@92c., free, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 7,500 bushels Wheat at 3d. ⅌ bushel; 100 tons Tallow at 12s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London, a Naphtha engagement was reported without particulars. For Queenstown and orders, a Meck. bark, with 3,000 quarters Grain at 4s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. For a Continental port, direct, a British ship, with 4,500 bbls. Petroleum at 3s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 South Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. With the average of fifteen pupils to the teacher, students will come out of this Institute in *two years' less* time with a better *character* and a better *education* than from the public schools.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS. The subscribers, in removing their school from Hartford, Conn., and taking charge of this institution, announce to their patrons and friends that the next session will commence April 26. The beautiful scenery of the place, the healthfulness of the climate, the completeness of the building and its equipments, together with the long experience of the Principals, afford every advantage that could be desired in a school for boys. For circulars address the Principals, Great Barrington, or Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., New-York *Observer*. I. & J. BIRD.

FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS. ENVIRONS OF HARTFORD, CONN. REV. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, PRINCIPAL. The number of pupils is quite limited. The playgrounds are extensive, and green fields and pure air are on all sides. The Summer term of five months will begin on the 1st of May.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE, A Military Boarding School, Tarrytown, N. Y. Inspection solicited. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, C. C. CURTISS, } Principals.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NORWALK, CONN., C. M. SELLECK, PRINCIPAL. The Summer session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of May next, and continue until October following.

THE CITY OF CASSEL, PRUSSIA, offers great advantages as an abode for foreigners on account of its beautiful situation and the excellence of its schools. Dr. LINDENKOHL, Professor at the Lyceum, will receive in his house a limited number of young American gentlemen, whose education he will personally superintend. Special facilities for acquiring modern languages. For particulars and references apply to L. LINDENKOHL, No. 118 Duane-st., Rev. G. F. MORISON, Baltimore, Md., A. LINDENKOHL, U.S. Coast Survey, Washington.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family Boarding School for fifteen boys; terms moderate; location beautiful. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT Dolbear's Commercial Academy, 609 Broadway, become quick at figures, rapid business writers, and practical bookkeepers in one term.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR—THE ONLY perfect meat and fruitpreserver. Grand Prize Medal given 1867. A. M. LESLIE, 605 6th-av., and 1,310 B'd. way. Trade supplied. Refrigerators all kinds repaired.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 3.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, Newburg, N. Y. Apply for circular.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, CITY AND country, with reliable information, free for parents, at bookstore, 14 Bond-st. J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL in New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS: ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF SUPERIOR modern styles in great variety; circulars on demand. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., manufacturers, No. 14 Bond-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING music, French, Latin and English desires an engagement as resident teacher; is a good pianist; speaks French well; references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 Post Office, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,500 TO $2,000.—HAVE YOU SEEN Fowler's celebrated Adding Machine, which adds six and seven columns at once, mechanically, to the extent of 99,000,000 and upward? This is the only machine in the universe that can or even claims to do it, (costing only $5.) And all those who may be looking for a safe and profitable business to invest in (where only a small capital is required) should not fail to investigate its merits. The above amount will secure the right to manufacture and sell the same in the State of New-York, including also dies and tools used for making. (The other States are all sold.) An enterprising man can positively clear $500 per month. Ill-health only reason for selling. Apply to G. B. FOWLER, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 22, for one week.

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT for sale of 20 years' standing, in one of the best business localities of the City; has a good dwelling attached; a three years' lease from 1st May at a low rent; the store is well known and has a good trade attached; satisfactory reasons for selling. For full particulars and terms of sale apply to QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY for investment in an old-established and profitable manufacturing business of forty years' standing, and well known throughout the country. Owing to the retiring of partners, capital is required to replace that withdrawn; from $100,000 to $150,000 required. Address A. B., Box No. 1,323 New-York Post Office.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, before May 1, a Job Printing Office, with a large and increasing business. The owner cannot attend to it. Also, a double cylinder Taylor press, with five rollers and table distribution, in complete order. Price $2,500 cash. For particulars inquire of I. W. ENGLAND, publisher New-York *Sun*.

A MANUFACTURING AND JOBBING business for sale cheap, together with machinery, tools, stock, fixtures and lease, doing an increasing trade. This is a first-rate chance for one or two active business men. Inquire of C. H. MACHIN, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 27.

STATIONERY STORE FOR SALE.—An excellent opportunity for any person designing to go into business; nicely fitted up. Rent low; location good. Apply at No. 98 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas Hotel.

$25,000.—PARTNER WANTED in an established iron business (South;) office in New-York; $50,000 already in. Address IRON, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

$20,000—$25,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, special or general, in the lumber trade in this City; agents need not apply. Address WASHINGTON, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FIXTURES, without stock, of an old established dry goods store on 3d-av. Apply to FORD & HUBBELL, No. 316 3d-av.

$3,000.—KEROSENE LIGHT, NO smell, machinery or chimney. No. 176 Broadway, Room No. 25, 10 to 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE 25 PER CENT. BUY YOUR SILVERWARE OF THE MANUFACTURERS, FORD & TUPPER, SALESROOMS NOS. 787 AND 789 BROADWAY, CORNER 10TH-ST.

STORAGE. STORAGE. STORAGE. CUT THIS OUT, and then you will know where you can stow your furniture, baggage, pianos and all other goods, which will be elevated with care to clean and separate rooms, free from vermin. Send along your goods and they will receive the best of care. A. J. ROBERTS, No. 252 9th-av.

CARPET PAPER. A prepared paper to put under carpets, one and a quarter yards wide, SOFT and THICK, and only FIVE CENTS per yard. MANAHAN & MILLER, No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMER, Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

MARBLE BLOCKS—IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.—Three hundred blocks B below AT, C, F.W., and other favorite marks for sale, duty paid, at market prices. AUGUSTUS TABER & BRO., importers and wholesale dealers in marble, 713 Water-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, TRUNKS OR OTHER PROPERTY.—Separate compartments, all sizes; goods taken up on elevators; porters, truckmen, &c., on hand. H. G. HAEGER, No. 300 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.

REWARDS.

$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the recovery of two cases of SILK GOODS, containing white satins, 16 inches wide, also colored silks, 15 and 18½ inches wide, stolen from cart No. 55, on the 2d inst., or $500 for either of them. Apply to HENRY BARBEY & CO., No. 64 Leonard-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOKKEEPER and general clerk in a carriage repository; one that is willing to apply himself to the business, may address a note, with references, to D., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN FOR country work a short distance from the City; must understand horses, and be a good driver. Address Box No. 2,495 New-York Post Office.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED IN A STATIONERY and printing establishment; one having some knowledge of the business preferred. Address S. & P., Box No. 5,298 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY CAPABLE OF keeping books, for a few hours in the day. Apply at office, No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK ACQUAINTED with the book business. Apply to GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl, 15 years of age; would like to take care of children or assist in the kitchen; is willing and obliging; can help with any kind of work; a strong country girl. Call at No. 137 1st-av., between 8th and 9th sts., first floor.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by a widow of middle age for a party of gentlemen or widower; is competent to take charge of any household, either in the City or country; best references given. Apply at No. 104 Division-st., corner of Allen-st.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, HEALTHY girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; can make good bread; has good City references. Call at or address No. 156 West 19th-st., in rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is in the habit of taking care of gentlemen's houses for the Summer, a house to take care of; would do the washing; can do fine washing and fluting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 354 West 25th-st., Room No. 13.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business in that capacity in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do waiting and sewing; has the best City reference; no objections to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 209 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from birth; is a good seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 28 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would look after growing children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 480 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; is competent; has City reference; is willing to go with family to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at 19 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTAPLE WOMAN, a situation; is a first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 159 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class laundress; one who can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 216 East 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY, WELL-RECOMMENDED girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can embroider; good City reference given. Apply at No. 252 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; understands Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; good City reference; no objection to country. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as companion to an invalid lady and to travel, or to take the entire charge of an infant and sew in the country, or to travel. Address Mrs. M. C., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; thoroughly understands her business; City or country; has good City references. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman as nurse and seamstress, or ladys' maid, dress hair, &c.; thoroughly understands her business; willing to travel with a lady; good City testimonials. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; is an excellent laundress; best of City reference. Call at No. 239 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT English woman a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or light chamberwork; to go to any part of the country. Apply at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl, speaking French and English, as nurse or to teach young children in the first families. Call at her present employer's, No. 30 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook and laundress; good references; would go to the country. Apply at No. 82 King-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class cook; two and a half years' reference. Call for two days at No. 290 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; leaves her present situation on account of the family going to Europe. Address No. 384 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY a respectable girl; five years' City reference; would go to the country or travel for the Summer months. Call for two days at No. 322 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as good cook in a private family; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 41 Houston-st., in bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or to take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 26 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 157 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT cook, one who thoroughly understands her business; best City references can be given. Apply at No. 239 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 145 West 49th-st., third floor, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; willing and obliging; best of reference. Call at No. 145 West 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 157 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, ONE who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good reference. Address No. 66 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl a situation as waitress and to assist with chamberwork; good reference from last place. Call at No. 480 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 446 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as first-class waitress; best of reference from her last place. Call at 89 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Inst., 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a sober, honest, steady man, who can give undoubted references, City and country; will be found willing and obliging in every respect; can milk, if necessary. Address M. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer by a first-class married man, (Protestant,) whose character will bear the strictest investigation in all departments. Address THOMAS, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—ANY GENTLEMAN WANTING a good coachman can have one well recommended by applying to H. A. BLAKESLEE, No. 42 Beaver-st., New-York, or K., at stable corner of State and Boerum sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable young man, in City or country; is a first-class groom and careful driver; can show the best of reference. Address W. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady single man as a plain gardener in a small place; can take care of a cow and horse; will make himself useful; has good reference. Can be seen next week and date of this. M. H., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE single man as groom and coachman, or gardener; has had many years' experience in each position; has good references from his employers. Address M. D. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, Scotch; understands his business thoroughly; excellent groom, careful driver, sober and industrious; good City reference. Address L. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young (married) man, of long experience in the business; can give the best of City reference. Address D. K., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man as first-class waiter, understands his business perfectly; lived in his former place six years. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single young man of long experience; is willing and obliging; has the best of references. Address T. T., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION as waiter in a dining saloon or hotel; City or country. Call or address MICHAEL McDONNELL, No. 95 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SECOND waiter, with a family going to Newport, by a young man of experience. Address H. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman in the country; is a careful driver and good groom; understands gardening; references given. Address J. LAHR, No. 22 Bayard-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VALET AND traveling servant by a respectable sober man; speaks German, English and French. Address H. M., No. 886 6th-av., or Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Established 1850. Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

FURNITURE OF AN OFFICE, TWO sets oak tables, walnut tops, with desk, railing, drawers, &c.; also mahogany standing and sitting desks, for sale cheap. A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 195 Fulton-st., up stairs.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
MONS. LANDNYARD LE MAITRE DE CHAPELLE. Mlles. Tostee, Duclos and Mons. Decre.
MATINEE at 2.—BARBE-BLEUE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
DEBORAH. Principal character by Miss Fanny Janauschek.
AFTERNOON—FAUST. (Opera.) Principal character by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Germon, and Mr. Marlowe.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mayo, Davidge and Miss J. Fiddes.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
EVENING—THE MARBLE HEART. Leading character by Mr. Edwin Adams.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.—OTHELLO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
AFTERNOON—FAIRY CIRCLE, &c. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.
EVENING—DICK SWIVILLER and ROUGH DIAMOND. Leading characters by J. C. Williamson.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D. and IVANHOE. Leading characters by Miss Elise Holt and Mr. Lewis.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
CONSCRIPT and ALADDIN. Leading character by Miss Marriott.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—ALADDIN.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE TEMPEST, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
RED HOT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
Corner 34th-st. and Broadway.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES. Day and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

MEXICAN EXHIBITIONS.
No. 765 Broadway.
CHRISTIAN MARTYR AND CHILD, with great portraits of MAXIMILIAN and CARLOTTA.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING—THEODORE THOMAS' GRAND CONCERT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st., Brooklyn.
ORGAN CONCERT.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$12
The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition	10
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	2
Five copies	9
Ten copies	15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 1.—Letters from Our Correspondents in London, Paris, Madrid and Florence; Affairs in Cuba.

PAGE 2.—Letter from Concord; Letters to the Editor; The New-York Docks; Our Working Classes; The Philadelphia Navy-yard.

PAGE 3.—Washington Dispatches; Foreign and Domestic Telegrams.

PAGE 4.—Spiritual Photography; Local Intelligence; Law Reports.

PAGE 5.—Commercial Reports; Advertisements.

PAGE 6.—Editorials and Minor Topics.

PAGE 7.—Mexican Affairs; Miscellaneous News.

PAGE 8.—Real Estate Transactions; Advertisements.

PAGE 9.—Advertisements.

PAGE 10.—Outrages at Sea; Local and Suburban News.

PAGE 11.—Review of "Primeval Man," by the Duke of Argyll; The West; Indiana; Appeal from Mr. Sprague, Senator, to Mr. Sprague, Governor.

PAGE 12.—Advertisements.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Spanish Cortes is still engaged discussing the new Constitution. Yesterday a clause was agreed to guaranteeing the liberty of the Press and securing to the people the right to meet in public.

Count VON BISMARCK yesterday opposed, in the Prussian Diet, a proposition to print an official Blue Book, but was willing to submit public documents to the Diet for the information of members.

WEST INDIES.

The Spanish Government has authorized the Cuban authorities to apply to war purposes the proceeds of all confiscated property belonging to disloyal citizens. Many planters in the Villa Clara district are volunteering to aid in suppressing the insurrection.

Advices from St. Domingo, *via* St. Thomas, to the 10th inst., state that General CABRAL has tendered his adhesion to the Baez Government. General MARCO CABRAL, nephew of the Ex-President is out with a manifesto, dated the 3d inst., declaring his sympathy with the policy of President BAEZ, and pledging the coöperation of his uncle in carrying it out. Professor GABB, State Geologist, writes that the whole people, from the President to the native herdsmen in the mountains, are in favor of annexation to the United States.

JAPAN.

Official dispatches received at the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral ROWAN announces that the civil war in Japan is at last ended. The Mikado is acknowledged as the temporal and spiritual head of the Government, and armed resistance to his authority has ceased. The leader of the rebels, AIDZU, has been imprisoned for life, and several rebellious Princes are required to remain in their own castles for various terms of years.

GENERAL.

A terrible accident occurred on the Long Island Railroad yesterday. The rear car of the 10:30 train from Hunter's Point was thrown off the track by a broken rail near Willow Tree. Six persons were killed and eleven badly injured.

The freshet in the Connecticut River reached a turning at noon yesterday, being then twenty-six feet and eight inches above low-water mark at Hartford. Great damage was done to property along its banks, and railroad travel was for a time suspended. Trains are now running regularly, although the tracks are still submerged in places. The trains on the New-York Central and Hudson River Roads are also running again on time, although considerable damage was done to the tracks.

Ex-Governor HENRY DUTTON, of Connecticut, is lying dangerously sick at his residence at Hartford, and it is feared he will not recover.

Judge S. W. BROCKWAY died at San Mateo, Cal., on the 30th of March, in the forty-second year of his age. He was born in Columbia County, N. Y., graduated at Union College, Schenectady, and subsequently attended the Law School in Cherry Valley, Otsego County, in his native State. He emigrated to California early in 1850, and speedily attained a high position in the legal profession and on the Bench.

Brigadier-General MILES D. MCALESTER, of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, died suddenly at Buffalo yesterday.

Governor CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, has appointed WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, now Acting Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, a Justice of the Superior Court in place of Judge MORTON, promoted to the Supreme Court.

Governor HARRIMAN, of New-Hampshire, does not propose resigning the office of Governor until his successor is inaugurated in June. He will then, if there is no objection by the Government, enter upon the duties of Navy Agent at Boston.

M. C. KILGORE, residing at Washington, Iowa, jumped from a fourth-story window of the Massasoit House, Chicago, yesterday, and died half an hour afterward.

Rev. JAMES MARSHALL, a Catholic priest of Chicago, who was arrested a short time since charged with forging an express receipt, was discharged yesterday, the charge against him looking like conspiracy.

A colored man, his wife, his wife's sister, and a baby fourteen months old, were burned to death near New Road Station, S. C., on the night of the 14th inst. Their charred remains were found next day in the smoldering ruins of the house in which they had lived. It is supposed that the fire broke out in the night, and that the smoke suffocated the unfortunate people while they were sleeping.

The fresh water sailors at Cleveland are on a strike for higher wages, and declare that no vessel shall leave the port till their terms are acceded to. A crew which had shipped on board a schooner for Chicago was driven off by the strikers, and the departure of the vessel prevented.

We have another terrible story of suffering at sea, caused by the brutality of the officers of the American ship *Richard Robinson*, which arrived at this port last Saturday. The crew show marks of ill-usage, and declare that they were beaten with belaying pins, brass-knuckles and other implements of a similar character; that some of them were hanged by the hands until they were paralyzed; and that the lives of some of them were only saved through the interposition of the Captain's wife.

The St. GEORGE'S Society had its anniversary dinner at DELMONICO'S last evening. Mr. ARCHIBALD, the President of the Society, presided. Speeches were made by Mr. ARCHIBALD, Mr. DE CORDOVA, General MCDOWELL and the representatives of the sister societies present.

The examination into the Mumler spirit-photography case was continued before Justice DOWLING yesterday. Curious and important testimony was elicited. The investigation was subsequently further adjourned till Monday next, at 10 A. M.

The vagrant REILLY, who was supposed to know something of the Rogers murder, was yesterday released by permission of the District-Attorney.

The Board of Fire Underwriters met yesterday, but did nothing beyond discussing the proposition to appoint an executive manager, and advising the Board to discharge the executive business of the National Board.

A meeting in favor of public baths was held last evening in Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, at which a petition was adopted for presentation to the Common Council on the subject.

Cotton closed steadier yesterday, particularly for the high grades, on, however, a light business. Breadstuffs were in moderate demand. Flour and wheat closed weak in price. Corn and Oats, firmer. Provisions were less sought after. Lard was cheaper. Groceries were lightly dealt in. Petroleum, less buoyant. Naval Stores held with more confidence. Kentucky Tobacco, quite brisk and firm. Freights, quiet.

The Foreign Appointments of the New Administration.

The Senate has declined to sanction the transfer of Mr. SANFORD from his post as Minister at Brussels, and to make him Minister at Madrid. We see nothing to regret in this unless it involves the retention of Mr. HALE at the latter place, as some of his friends seem to assume. Mr. SANFORD is well fitted for the post he holds. He has fair abilities, pleasing manners, a good knowledge of European languages, social habits and modes of thought, and has made himself a favorite, not only with the diplomatic and Court circles of Brussels, but with his many countrymen who visit the charming capital of that charming Kingdom. He will continue to represent us well at Brussels; but neither his abilities nor his training qualify him so well for the more serious and important diplomatic service which an official residence as American Minister at the Spanish capital is likely to involve.

But Mr. HALE was never half as well qualified for those duties as Mr. SANFORD is now;—and he has of late become disqualified, in a still more important sense, for representing this country in Spain or anywhere else. The Spanish Government has evidence in its possession which convicts him of using his official character as a cloak for smuggling; and it has placed our own Government in possession of that evidence. Although it has forborne, from motives of delicacy, from pressing this offence as a ground for demanding Mr. HALE'S recall, it unquestionably did so on the assumption that self-respect on the part of our Government would lead to his being immediately replaced by some one else. And that result, we take it for granted, will certainly follow.

President GRANT has now nearly finished the task of refilling our foreign missions. The changes have been numerous and less disastrous, perhaps, than we had reason to apprehend. General GRANT seems to have adopted the theory of all his more recent predecessors, that the foreign missions are primarily and mainly "spoils of party victory," and not positions for rendering the country honorable and useful public service;—and they have been distributed accordingly. There has been a pretty clean sweep of the Ministers, Secretaries and Consuls appointed by Mr. LINCOLN and mainly kept in office by Mr. JOHNSON, and as a whole the change has not been an improvement. The new appointees are not, as a general thing, men who will perform their duties with greater ability or reflect more credit on the country they represent, than did those whom they displace. In Russia the change is for the better. Governor CURTIN is a better representative of the United States than CASSIUS M. CLAY, and his dispatches will need less anxious supervision before they are sent to Congress for publication. In France Mr. WASHBURNE is not better fitted for the post than either Mr. DAYTON, Mr. BIGELOW, or General DIX by whom it has been filled since Mr. LINCOLN'S election. In Italy and Prussia General GRANT has been both wise and just in retaining the services of Mr. MARSH and Mr. BANCROFT, who are two of the best foreign Ministers we have ever sent abroad. In Austria, where there is nothing whatever for an American Minister to do, Mr. JAY will make a creditable and sufficient representative. And in Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and the other minor nations, the posts are filled as well as usual, which is perhaps well enough. Mr. SHELLABARGER is a man of more ability, of a special kind, than we need in Portugal, but as it is not mainly diplomatic, he will not be greatly missed elsewhere.

In England, which is to be, even more than usual, the chief field for diplomatic labor, and where the very highest qualifications are indispensable, Mr. MOTLEY, though a creditable appointment, will by no means make good the loss of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. Indeed there is no man in the United States who could compare favorably with him either in fitness for the highest diplomatic service, or for that position in the Cabinet which gives him direction and control, under the President, over all our relations with foreign powers. It is among the most prominent of the infelicities of our practical politics, that Mr. ADAMS was set aside at the outset, as one who was not to share in the duties and responsibilities of the Government under the new Administration, because supposed to have been not sufficiently zealous in adhesion to all the views of the victorious party. The fact that such men *can* be thus set aside by party influences, no matter how much the country may need, or the people desire, their services, cannot be deemed otherwise than a misfortune by all who look with jealousy upon everything that detracts from the *prestige* of republican institutions. The country needs, and will continue to need more and more, the practical services in Government of men of ability, mastery of political history, large experience in public affairs, and the temper which takes reason and judgment, rather than passion and prejudice, as guides in practical conduct. And yet it seems to be growing more and more difficult to get such men into official position, or to keep them in when once there.

The changes made by Gen. GRANT, though they do not elevate our foreign service and will not greatly improve it, either in character or in credit, do not disgrace it. They have been too generally treated as coin for the payment of personal or political obligations, and evince no very thorough knowledge of the qualifications required for effective service in the foreign field. The assignment is conspicuously the work of a man new to this special department,—of one clearly not familiar with what is wanted, or with the way to get it. We may look for a good many blunders and more failures; but we may reasonably hope to escape absolute discredit.

Commissions in Life Insurance—A Hint to the Superintendent.

The Superintendent of the Insurance Department has an opportunity, in the preparation of his forthcoming report, of contributing to the correction of some of the more gross abuses which have crept into life insurance management. The first essential of reform is a correct knowledge of the evils to be remedied. And he cannot render a better service to the public, whose interests he is supposed to guard, than by putting them in possession of facts relating to the expenditures of companies. These expenditures, in their irregular and improper form, have grown out of the comparative secrecy with which the affairs of companies are administered. The Superintendent has the power of exacting specific information, and we trust that for the first time he will exert it fully to bring to light the varying practices of the companies in regard to the cost of acquiring and the cost of conducting business. In other words, to compel the companies to tell precisely the rates of commission they severally pay to agents and others on first premiums and renewals, respectively, and also the commission, bonus, or whatever they may call payments, to their salaried officers by way of extra compensation.

We are aware that questions relating to these points are included in the "general interrogatories" published, with what purport to be replies, at the end of statements in former reports. It is only necessary to turn to the ninth report to discover how unsatisfactory these replies usually are, and how far the good nature of the Superintendent has triumphed over the sterner aspect of his duties in allowing such replies to pass as accepted and conclusive. The questions covering the ground which awaits investigation are propounded in these terms:

(1.) "What is the largest percentage of commissions ever allowed to agents on first and also on renewal premiums?"

(2.) "What is the largest percentage allowed on first premiums when received in full of all claims for future commissions?"

(3.) "Do any of the officers of the Company receive a commission or percentage on any of the business of the Company, or retiring allowances, annuities, or any other remuneration besides a fixed and regular salary?"

These inquiries, frankly and fully answered, should suffice to reveal the whole story of commissions, whether paid to agents or officers. But what are the answers actually given? Turning almost at random to the returns of New-York companies, we find one not celebrated for economy concealing its rates on first and renewal premiums thus: "Commissions have been regulated on a scale not exceeding ten per cent." Another states: "Commission or compensation to agents varies in proportion to service rendered." And yet a third says: "On first premiums, ten per cent.; on renewals, five per cent. An extra allowance of five per cent. on premiums of first year, and two and a half per cent. on renewals, is allowed general agents for special services." These will do as examples. All three are evasions rather than replies. They conceal some portion of the truth. They are attempts to hide extravagant commissions under terms which convey no specific idea. What, for instance, does "a scale not exceeding ten per cent." mean? The phrase is designed to suggest an average which may not startle, but it really excites suspicion by its want of candor. Or, again, what extravagance may not lurk beneath the statement that commissions vary "in proportion to service rendered?" What the public are entitled to know, and what the Superintendent should compel the Companies to tell, is what rates have been actually paid during the year to agents for the business they have brought. At what price have they acquired their new business, and at what cost have they collected their renewal premiums? The question is clear, and the replies should be specific.

With regard to commuted commissions there is the same ambiguity. Thus the company which takes refuge under a suggested average of ten per cent., first and renewal premiums, replies to the query we have numbered two: "Thirty-five per cent.; an additional sum has sometimes been allowed for extra or traveling expenses." Another repeats its convenient device: "Varies in proportion to service rendered." Another confesses: "Twenty-five per cent.; ten per cent. extra to general agents." The extravagance indicated in the last of these replies, cautiously constructed as it is, adds to the impatience which other efforts at concealment are calculated to excite.

Passing to the third inquiry—namely, that relating to commissions or percentages paid to officers in addition to salaries—the disingenuousness of not a few of the companies reaches its climax. Some there are which meet the question with a blunt and honest "No." There are others which equivocate, and still others which seek to escape condemnation by transparent falsehood. Everybody can understand what such an answer as this amounts to: "The officers receive such remuneration only as the Board of Trustees decide upon." That means anything or nothing, according to fancy. But what shall be said of a company which, after paying to its officers a commission on its profits for a series of years, ventures to reply: "Officers are not allowed to receive commissions; no extra remuneration is allowed or paid except in specific cases by vote of the Board of Trustees?" Is there not here concealment, or worse? Or how shall we speak of a third company, one of whose officers annually receives a very large sum in the shape of commission on business, and whose response to the interrogatory reads, "No commissions paid to officers; they receive a specific sum, as per order of Board of Directors at their regular meetings?" Is such a reply truthful?—is it honest?

We might multiply illustrations of the unsatisfactory manner in which New-York Companies meet the Superintendent's effort to elicit important information. Perhaps we have cited enough for our purpose—certainly enough to prove the necessity that exists for requiring from the companies a more explicit explanation of matters which go far toward determining the economy or extravagance of their management. We cannot suppose the Superintendent to be unmindful of the worthlessness of answers framed to conceal the truth. Why he accepted them we cannot imagine. The marvel will be increased, however, if he again permit the companies chargeable with extravagance to escape under their thin disguise.

The points to which we direct the Superintendent's attention are of paramount importance, as well to the good name as to the lasting usefulness and success of life insurance. The payment of commissions to salaried officers, whether based on profits, realized or estimated, or on new business, is a scandal to the mutual system. It is a corrupt offshoot of proprietary management in the Old World, and is inexcusable except in connection with stock companies. As applied to mutual companies, it is a misappropriation of funds belonging to the insured which not even a Board of Trustees is privileged to sanction. The exorbitant commissions paid to agents are a still more dangerous evil. They jeopardize the solvency of companies, and lead to a recklessness in the acquisition of business which no sincere friend of the provident principle can witness without alarm. Think of 35 per cent. commission as paid by an old and prosperous company! The thing would be incredible if it were not confessed.

Will not the Superintendent bring the influence of his report to bear in the direction of a return to the management which prospered in the acquisition of business at a cost of ten per cent. on first premiums and five per cent. on renewals? Even these rates are double the amounts paid by thrifty Scottish companies, which are among the best models of all that is sound and good in life insurance.

Our River Police, Thieves and Docks.

Numerous instances of the successful operations of the river thieves and smugglers have been lately published. The latest exploit worthy of note is the theft and subsequent public sale in our streets of nine hogsheads of tallow. It follows that burglars who can remove from a ship nine such bulky and weighty articles as hogsheads of tallow are not only numerous and well organized, but fully supplied with material with which to accomplish their thefts. It also follows that the river Police of this harbor are not the best organized and most effective in existence. It does not speak well either for the efficiency of the revenue service in this port that smugglers are also very successful in the waters of the lower bay.

A correspondent in another column, writing of our dilapidated wharves and piers, and suggesting a comprehensive system of docks for our harbor, alludes to the insecurity of this port, and the great exposure of shipping and merchandise on the wharves to fire and burglary. While the revenue and river Police organizations are ineffective, no arrangements whatever have ever existed for river fire engines, such as they have in all the great ports of Europe. The remedies for these evils suggested by our correspondent involve the construction of very expensive docks, which will require many years as well as much money to complete; but as the docks are a necessity to the growing commerce of the City, the suggestion is well worthy of consideration.

Our present wharves and piers are a disgrace to the City. Four-fifths of them require at this moment to be wholly rebuilt; it is dangerous to load them with merchandise; frequently trucks and truck-horses are lost by sinking through their rotten floorings, and they are the haunts of the very worst characters, instead of being protected by high walls from the incursions of such people. The advantages to be derived in this way by the erection of the proper kinds of docks are insignificant compared with those of a commercial nature to be attained. Bonded warehouses might be consolidated with the docks, and safe and ample storage thus obtained. Insurance rates would naturally be reduced, thus making a great and important saving to every merchant. These considerations are of the most important character, and, as presented at greater length elsewhere, worthy of serious attention by our merchants generally, and of the commissioners who have been, or are to be, appointed "to perfect some comprehensive system" of docks.

Our City Taxes.

The City of New-York groans under a burden of taxation which makes Pilgrim's pack, in the picture, look like a feather; but the State Legislature is willing, apparently, by monstrous extras, gigantic railroad jobs, and an infinity of odds and ends, to pile that load higher.

An epoch full of moment to tax-payers has now come in the legislative session. The City and County Tax Levy, introduced into the Senate thirty days ago, (the 23d of March,) after undergoing a month's incubation by the Committee on Cities, passed the third reading on Thursday, and now awaits final action by the Legislature. Thanks partly to the Senate Committee, headed by Mr. CROWLEY, whose efforts at economy in this matter have been marked, and chiefly to the Citizens' Association, whose counsel argued for reduction again and again before the Committee, the prodigious tax with which the City authorities proposed to mulct us, has been so far greatly cut down. Taking the chief items of the tabulated estimates made by the civic officials, the Citizens' Association showed, by careful computation of all details, that in these points the sum of $4,698,541, asked for, could be reduced to $2,108,000—a difference of no less than $2,590,541.

The actual amount fixed upon by the Committee and agreed to by the Senate, was a compromise between these two estimates. Thankful for so much, we can only say "it might have been worse." But we have now already reached the log-rolling days of the session, and what reconsiderations, amendments and swindling tricks may be played with the various projects of civil legislation before adjournment, nobody can predict. We have to watch the action of an Assembly which has already shown its ignorance, or worse, in such affairs as the Sheriff's plunder bill, and in the manifold railroad jobs. We know by experience what monstrous freaks and frauds in legislation the last days of a session may produce. And we know, too, that the pressure brought to bear on the Legislature by people accustomed to plunder the City is enormous. If so bold a stroke as surreptitiously adding $400,000 to the estimates after they left the hands of the Mayor and Comptroller was attempted, what may not be tried in the last hurried days of the session?

But we warn the Legislature not to spring any new schemes of extortion and plunder upon the City, or to revive the old ones. That body can trespass too far on the long-suffering of our citizens. The very extent of the municipal control which it exercises throws upon it a double responsibility. No plea of haste, or ignorance, or outside pressure, can excuse its failure to give us wise and economical civic legislation. It claims the prerogative; on it therefore rests the burden of duty—for there is no right without a correlative responsibility. Whether it be by railroad jobs, street jobs, extortionate tax levies or what not, "the State Government," as the Citizens' Association has said, "is responsible to the people of this City for every dollar it authorizes to be raised for extravagant and needless purposes." The State is jealous of its civic authority and power—let it use them well.

Our English Relations—The Dangers that Threaten Us.

A fear possesses the public mind. It is that the British nation, in revenge for the rejection of the *Alabama* Treaty, has determined to inflict upon us a scourge,—namely, to send over to us its useless stock of actresses, actors, dramatists and managers. In other words, to torment us like *Caliban*, and compel us to carry wood. The fear, although we do not share it, is not altogether ungrounded. Without, for the immediate moment, dwelling upon the present peculiar state of our places of amusement, we may mention that in the latest European intelligence there are two items fraught with dire purport. The first states that "another ship-load" of *artists* has departed for America. The word "artists" is distinctly used. The second frets us with more evil. It states that Mr. NELSON LEE—a pantomimic writer—will visit New-York next season, provided the inducement is sufficient. There is a sublety in this threat which seems to have political significance. The effete British Government, trembling in its shoes in the Tower of London, undoubtedly knew that we had FARNIE already here, and with the recollection of the inquisition held of yore within the walls of that hated British Bastile, determined to rack us with another torment. Clearly there is forethought and cruelty in this. It is added, moreover, by the alarmists, that four British burlesque writers are now absolutely in the land, and ready to perform their nefarious offices at the shortest notice. If this be true there is indeed cause for popular alarm.

Rejecting, however, the political aspect of the case, and simply taking it as it stands, we may safely say that the situation comes from the pusillanimity, meanness and indolence of our own managers. To these defects may be added a mole-like nature on their part which never sees, but only hears the approach of something or somebody. In the City of New-York we have, as a rule, a singularly imitative, if not ignorant, set of managers. There are, of course, exceptions, well known to the public and thoroughly recognized by the Press. The majority, however, are of the class we have described. The average manager sublets his theatre, and that direful institution called an "agent" is at once spawned upon the town. Of old it was necessary to deal only with a proprietor or manager. Now it is absolutely essential for an artist to dance after the gorgeous agent—who is usually as beautiful and obliging as a hotel clerk. By this contrivance New-York is placed on the lowest level of provincialism. The theatres have no companies. Why should they? An agent will certainly make his appearance, and provide a sufficient entertainment for the evening. There is no scenery, because the agent has imported a mass of second-hand scenery from the other side, and there are no costumes for the same reason. The proprietor of the theatre simply stands by smirking—if it succeed. If it fails, he fails too—for he has nothing managerially to fall back upon. While this is going on our native artists are scattered, our home manufacture of art-material is destroyed, our dramatists are left at the mercy of FARNIE, and the taste of the public is utterly perverted. And perverted by what? By the thing called burlesque, and by the buffoonery called pantomime. A year or so since the hook was baited with the glow-worm called spectacle, and it landed a great many mistaken fish. And these are what England gives us to replace the healthful drama of old? Any one of the English agents might say of the American public as *Trinculo* said of the strange fish: "Were I in England now as once I was, and had but this fish painted, not a holiday fool there but would give a piece of silver; there would this monster make a man." Unfortunately, the tables are turned against us. We remain perhaps the monster, but we give the piece of silver—and a very large piece too.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Governor's *veto* of the Whitehall Railroad appropriation of $250,000, was sustained by a large majority yesterday, in the State Senate. In the same House the Broadway Surface Railroad bill was, by a vote of three to one, laid on the table "until the 4th day of July next." We are glad to see that Governor HOFFMAN'S veto was sustained. We hope the Legislature will be equally virtuous in regard to his vetoes of other schemes of extravagance, special privilege and special legislation.

The *Alta Californian* has "positive and authentic" information that President GRANT will "certainly" visit California during the coming Summer. It says that his advent will be an "occasion for the greatest enthusiasm ever witnessed in the State." This will be a very fine trip for GRANT after all his bother with the office-hunters, and it will give his mind relief from the distraction of the first months of his term.

"Corn is up, and generally large crops are planted," is the report from Mississippi. "The corn stand is pronounced the best" Georgia "has ever known," and the papers of the State "are glad to announce that our people have made up their minds to raise their own bread." "The corn crops" in Louisiana "are coming forth with the greatest promise." "Corn is generally planted, and a great deal of it is already up" in Texas. They are growing wiser down South; the war was a great educator.

Even before the coming of May time, the May flowers have made their appearance in the City in great profusion; and the little girls are going round the streets and stores on the sunny days offering their bouquets of roses and pansies, and hiliotropes and fuschias and mignionette and honeysuckle and painter's-pencil and sweet-breath and arbor-vitæ and geranium leaves and verbenas and petunias, and so forth. These sweet flowers bring the townspeople in contact with nature, ever fresh and refreshing, and remind us that there are other things in the world besides greenbacks and shin-plasters, and horse-railroads.

The State Assembly has passed a bill to incorporate a Hansom Cab Company in this City. We hope the Senate will promptly concur, so that we may at last have something like a cab system that shall accommodate the people. The cabs known as "Hansom Cabs," from the name of the inventor, are peculiarly adapted to the use and convenience of business men. They are two-wheeled, and drawn by one horse, the driver sitting on top and above the passenger. They can be driven more rapidly than the four-wheeled cabs, and in London have displaced them to a very great extent. We believe there are now *two* of these cabs which ply for hire in our streets. We hope the Company will be chartered and the number of these conveyances greatly multiplied.

Spain has taken the most advanced ground in regard to suffrage—that is to say, the Cortes have voted almost unanimously to make it universal. In the last election for Deputies, the suffrage was universal, but only a small proportion of the people took the trouble to vote. The popular interest in politics will doubtless increase as the people become habituated to the discussion of public questions.

We have renewed proclamations of the purpose of the Street Commissioner to clear the sidewalks of obstructions; but we see very little signs of progress in actually *doing* it. The apple stands and peanut shanties are as thick as ever around the City Hall Park and other public places; dry goods boxes encumber the walks on all business streets; and projecting signs, entrances to cellars, and porticos or steps entering houses greatly curtail the space available for pedestrians in Broadway. That street has come to be very largely used as a deposit for the stone blocks used in the pavement—to an extent far beyond what is required by the progress of the work. Half of the walk on both sides of the street is thus confiscated to promote the conveniences of the contractors.

Beggary and beggars are increasing very rapidly in the City. The interposition of the Police is greatly needed. In the upper part of Broadway, and through Fifth-avenue, ladies cannot walk half a block without being followed and assailed, in the most persistent and clamorous manner, by women with babies, and by ragged boys and girls, all armed with pins, tapes or something to sell, in order to protect themselves from arrest as beggars. The nuisance is becoming intolerable; and as these are mainly professional beggars, who follow begging as a business, and not simply from necessity, there ought to be no hesitation on the part of the authorities in dealing firmly and frankly with it.

There cannot possibly be a greater injury to the interests of this City than the continuance of that state of things which has already resulted in giving away tens of thousands of our middle class of people to other localities to find residences, and which threatens in course of time to reduce our City population to the two classes of very rich and very poor. The Philadelphia *North American* contrasts the condition of Philadelphia with that of New-York in this respect:

> "Philadelphia has prospered mainly by rendering comfortable the condition of her operative and middle classes; and it is our duty and our interest to continue and to extend this policy. We shall make a great mistake if we ever suffer ourselves to fall into the same line of policy as New-York."

The Philadelphia editor says the state of things in New-York, shows the working of systems of civilization of the European type, and that it can be traced to nothing more than the enormous power of combined capital.

Secretary BORIE, after consultation with Secretary HOAR, has issued a circular in regard to the eight hour question, or the length of time that constitutes a day's work in the Government Navy-yards. He says that while the law designates eight hours as a day's work, there is another law requiring him to fix the wages at the same rates as are paid in private establishments; and therefore he cannot pay the same for eight hours as is elsewhere paid for ten. He will, however, pay men for ten hours if they work ten; and he authorizes Commandants to employ them in this way. In thus treating the subject, he is sustained by the Attorney-General, who also quotes as authority the opinion of his predecessor in office.

The proposal in the Dominion Parliament to make our Government responsible for the cost incurred in defending the Canadian frontiers against the Fenians is intended as a very sharp thrust at the Senate for rejecting the *Alabama* protocol, and is especially sharp at SUMNER and CHANDLER. It would doubtless be an easy matter to run up the bill of indemnity to several millions; for, besides the expense and trouble of calling out the volunteers, including the "Queen's Own," the British Government could tack on the cost of sending out several regiments of troops from England. We presume, however, that all this would be more than off set by our bill of costs for rebel raids from Canada, including those organized at St. Catharines.

The bill posters will have to take care hereafter where they stick up their bills, and what sort of bills they put up. The Street Commissioner, Mr. MCLEAN, has given notice of his intention to enforce the law which prohibits the posting of handbills in certain localities, and also the ordinance which prohibits the posting in any locality of medical handbills, or bills giving notice of the sale, or exposure to sale, of any nostrum or medicine. It has hardly been worth while to make laws, or print laws, on this subject heretofore, but if our present laws are enforced there will be an end to the defacement of natural scenery by disgusting quack advertisements, and also to the obscene handbills that from time to time make their appearance in all the streets of the City.

We once heard of an editor out West who always considered it wrong to reject anything that had been written for his paper. He looked on the *writing* as so much *labor* performed, which it was wasteful to throw away. He sometimes got queer things in his paper, but then he wasted nothing. This is one view of the way in which a newspaper ought to be edited.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical Notes.

Miss KELLOGG flashes across our path pleasantly to-day on her way to other scenes of triumph. There will, therefore, naturally be a performance at the Academy of Music of "Faust," in which the lady's performance is esteemed one of the finest on the stage. She will be supported with the strength of the regular company, and the *matinée* will undoubtedly be the most brilliant of the season, especially as it is the last.

Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, the popular and brilliant pianist, takes his annual benefit at Irving Hall to-night. The programme includes the names of many of the best artists in the City, and Mr. SANDERSON himself will play a selection from his favorite *repertoire*.

The Liederkranz Society gives an unusually fine concert to-night at Steinway Hall, for the benefit of the German Hospital. There is an orchestra of fifty performers, and the full chorus of the Society. The soloists are Mme. FREDERICI, soprano; Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, violinist; Mr. FRED. STEINS, baritone; and Mr. FERDINAND VON INTEN, pianist. The programme contains many numbers of unusual importance in a musical point of view, and it ends with the entire music of the "Walpurgisnacht," by MENDELSSOHN. We trust that the benevolent object contemplated by the Society will be fully accomplished, and that the German Hospital will be largely helped.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH CONCERT.

Dr. P. H. VAN DER WEYDE, organist of the First Dutch Reformed Church, Brooklyn, will play at the thirteenth concert at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, this afternoon.

Theatrical.

BENEFIT OF MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON.

Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, a young, industrious and capable comedian, who has in turn been identified with the company of Wallack's Theatre and of the Broadway, is to benefit by a representation at the latter house to-night. The entertainment he offers is of an interesting character, and will be coöperated in by numerous popular artists. The plays are "Dick Swiveller" (a new dramatization of DICKENS' *Old Curiosity Shop*) and a farce, and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, and a host of volunteers, are to act. If Mr. WILLAMSON be remembered by a very few of the many persons he has successfully striven to amuse, the Broadway Theatre will be filled.

The New-York College of Dentistry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report, given in to-day's TIMES, of the proceedings in Chambers of the Supreme Court in the case of The People of the State of New-York *vs.* The New-York College of Dentistry, you say, "It is charged that while the Infirmary was by law to be the resort of poor persons, whose teeth were to be operated upon by officers and students without charge, yet, in point of fact, some persons connected with the College have made large sums of money at the Infirmary." As your report makes this public statement—which neither appears in the morning papers nor was it stated by counsel—I solicit the publication of the following in answer:

The Infirmary of the New-York College of Dentistry was established as a charity for the poor of the City and the inmates of our charitable institutions. As such it has been conducted since the Fall of 1866. All professional services have been rendered free of charge, and instead of any money having been made by any one connected with the College from the receipts of the Infirmary, it has been kept open at an annual expense of over $1,000 over and above all amounts received for materials used, not including the rent of the building.

FRANK ABBOTT,
Sup't Infirmary New-York Coll. of Dentistry.
FRIDAY, April 23, 1869.

MEXICO.

Fate of Mexico—Opening of Congress—Speech of Juarez—General Rosecrans—The March of Justice—The Budget—Romero's Opinion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Saturday, April 10, 1869.

It no longer requires a prophet in political science nor a conjurer to foresee and predict the ultimate fate of Mexico in its wild, mad gallop toward civil war, anarchy and final disintegration. The greatest farce on genuine republicanism, the greatest parody on American civilization, and the greatest proof of how wretchedly a country can be governed and its affairs mal-administrated, its destiny is no longer problematical, nor even distant. The calmness and prostration everywhere visible in this, its capital; the bands of *pronunciados* and marauders scattered over the length and breadth of its soil; the accusations and recriminations interchanged between the representatives of the people and the members of the Government, all point to the approaching dissolution of the country, and, as a natural sequence, its final absorption by the United States. The native Mexicans in favor of this latter consummation are by no means few in number, nor is their influence insignificant. Heartily ashamed of having their country the butt for the ridicule of nations and the scorn of civilization, the only hopeful vista open to their gaze in the long avenue of the future is that which leads into the circle of the American Union. Well may they ask whither are we drifting? When are the days of savage military executions like those of Merida, incipient revolutions like NEGRETE'S at Puebla, with robbery and extortion for their object, and the thousand *pronunciamentos*, to pass by? The very men who ask these questions are ready with their answer, and declare that the only hope for the country is in its speedy annexation to the United States. In view, however, of the startling situation of the country and the fatal crisis which threatens the existence of an independent nationality, what steps are taken by the Government and the legislators of the people to avert the catastrophe? Why, Congress meets and, deeming the affairs of the country of minor importance, authorize the President, by a vote of 100 to 12, to recognize the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents whenever he may judge it convenient to do so. This is, doubtless, a very laudable proceeding on the part of the assembled wisdom of the country, only that, considering the number of men in brigades, battalions and minor detachments now in arms against the present Government of this unfortunate country, it is in exceedingly bad taste. It would be perfectly *en regle* if the various revolutionary forces in Mexico were to send delegates to a general convention, and, drafting resolutions favoring Cuban independence, transmit them by a special committee appointed for that purpose to the Cuban revolutionists to encourage them to persist in their undertaking; but for a Government whose very existence is threatened by men in arms against its authority to adopt such a resolution, seems to lack a good deal of consistency.

MESSAGE OF JUAREZ.

To judge from the tone of the following message of the Mexican President, who preserves with a sort of wonderful stoicism his equanimity in the midst of the dangers which threaten, there is no cause for apprehension, but much reason for congratulation:

"MESSRS. DEPUTIES: At the moment of commencing your session I can felicitate you with reason on the conclusion of the two grand attempts against the public peace in Puebla and Yucatan during your absence. In a short interval of time those attempts were defeated, which, judging from other epochs, might have produced prolonged and lamentable consequences.

A short time sufficed for the entire dispersal of the insurgents of Yucatan, who had taken position of the City of Merida, but were forced to abandon it without having succeeded in their enterprise.

The rebellion installed itself also in the important City of Puebla, but on sending on the necessary elements the attempt was suppressed in nineteen hours, and there did not remain the smallest party to sustain the banner they had raised in rebellion.

In Tamaulipas those in rebellion against the authority of the State were being pursued with zeal and efficacy.

The Federal forces, conveniently distributed, protect all localities in which the rebels can menace, without ceasing at the same time to pursue them. Reduced to small bands they are protected only by the accidents of a vast and sparsely-populated country. * * * It is expected, however, that they will soon be brought into complete subjection.

Unfortunately a new insurrection has taken place in Culiacan, and against the authorities of Sinaloa. The Federal forces marched immediately against the rebels, in accomplishment of their duty, which consists in maintaining the peace and sustaining the legitimate authority of the States."

I cannot, from its great length, give the whole of the message in the compass of an ordinary letter, but will touch on the most salient points of the document. President JUAREZ thinks that this latter movement in Sinaloa is of very little importance, and that it will be speedily suppressed. He says that the suppression of internal troubles after the foreign war constitute a title of honor for the army, who, since the struggle, have given manifest proofs of the true Republican spirit worthy of the sons of Mexico who fought with such courage and abnegation for the independence of the country. He says it is motive for lively satisfaction that the general opinion of the people constitutes the firm support of the country, and that it condemns all those who attempt to disturb its tranquillity. By the maintenance of peace he argued that attention can be given to the amelioration of the condition of society and to the extirpation of bad causes. He feels convinced that much of the disorder now prevailing is due to the marauding parties who rob and plunder merely paralyzing the march of society, and recommends Congress to take efficient measures for its prompt punishment. He advises the consideration by Congress of the Judiciary of the country, and suggests the establishment of trial by jury in the Federal Mexican district, and declares it to be the duty of Congress to encourage immigration and colonization by all means possible as being the true method of developing the resources of the country, agricultural as well as mineral. The President of the Republic then closes by reminding Congress of the necessity of making the requisite appropriations, and exhorts them to give this important question the preference to all others.

REPLY OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

One-half of this precious document is occupied in self-laudatory praises of the nobleness and heroism of the Mexican character in throwing off the yoke of foreign intervention. According to the statements contained in it, a person not posted on Mexican affairs or unacquainted with contemporaneous history, would hardly believe anything else other than that to Mexican valor alone was due the retirement of the French legions from the country, and not to the efficacy of Mr. Secretary SEWARD'S energetic dispatches to the Court of the Tuileries at the time when BENITO JUAREZ had taken up his line on the northern border of the country, at El Paso, with only a river a stone's throw in width between him and a safe retreat into the United States. Everybody is aware, however, that gratitude is not one of the prevailing characteristics of the Mexican people, and the valor of which they now boast so loudly was quite chary of displaying itself during Marshal BAZAINE'S administration of affairs in their country. The Vice-President of Congress, Mr. LEMUS, then goes on to review the most pressing exigencies of the country, and provides (as far as words go) for the adoption of the strictest economy in all branches of the administration. Mr. LEMUS congratulates himself, Congress and the people on the prompt suppression of the recent outbreaks, but prudently says nothing about the old chronic revolutions of Tamaulipas, Sinaloa and Sonora, and finishes with the expressed hope that civilization, peace, liberty and union are or may be definitively established on the soil of Mexico.

Taking both documents together and divesting them of the painfully egotistic self-worship which they contain, especially the latter, it must be conceded that they are two of the ablest State papers which have ever yet emanated from the curious Government of this more curious people. The theory advocated in each is thoroughly sound, but it yet remains to be seen if the patriotism so loudly vaunted will display itself in the acts of self-abnegation and devotion to the true interests of the country which it so earnestly recommends. Congress, composed as it is of factions whose chief patriotism consists in defeating one another, contains in itself the germ of those lamentable dissensions that have so deeply taken root throughout the country, and which has borne and will continue to bear such evil fruits, and has always been attended with such pernicious consequences to the moral and material interests of the whole Mexican people at large.

THE MARCH OF JUSTICE.

While President JUAREZ is engaged in making the most praiseworthy suggestions, and Congress is reëchoing the desires expressed by the head of the nation, especially regarding the thorough reform of all appertaining to he Judiciary, and the prompt punishment of crime, BENIGNO CANTO, the well-known assassin of General PATONI, is feasting and entertaining his friends in Durango, and the opinion is generally expressed that he will undergo no punishment for the cowardly assassination of which he has been guilty. A Guanaferato paper, referring to the subject, says:

"Society beholds the manner in which assassins are treated, who through intrigue and adulation have arrived at the possession of high rank. CANTO is not only the assassin of the unfortunate General PATONI, but also that of Mr. JOAQUIN CABALLERO at the time that he was Gefe Politico of San Miguel de Allende, and whose trial, if we are not mistaken, can be found in one of the halls of the Supreme Court of this State."

GENERAL ROSECRANS.

The report that General ROSECRANS has had a rupture with this Government and had demanded his passports are totally without foundation. A report is in circulation that LERDO offered ROSECRANS his passports, which is equally untrue. The General has had several protracted interviews with the President and LERDO, but they have been conducted with the utmost propriety and good feeling by the Minister, and the usual Mexican urbanity (and duplicity) has been displayed by the Mexican functionaries.

THE BUDGET.

There is a deficit in the budget presented to Congress of over $9,000,000, and all those who believe that Congress will fail to adopt the propositions of ROMERO, look decidedly "blue," and predict dissolution, revolution and anarchy fiercer than they have ever displayed themselves before. The condition of the country will be such, they assert, that the United States will have no alternative left but to come and take charge; in fact, ROMERO says as much in his official report, in which latter he uses the following strong language:

"It would be the height of absurdity to assert that a country so bounteously favored by nature, and with the elements of riches and natural advantages that you will rarely meet with in any other, could not rely upon sufficient funds to pay the expenses of its administration and conservation as an independent nation. If it were so, we ought to commence by abjuring our nationality, to renounce our independence; to confess our incapacity of governing ourselves by ourselves; to solicit the protection of some foreign Power and thus assume the character of colonies or provinces." PORTO CARRERO.

THE GOLD HILL CALAMITY.

The Fire in the Comstock Mines—Detailed Account of the Disaster—Efforts to Save the Victims—Heroic Conduct of Firemen and Miners—Women Begging to be Permitted to Go Down the Shafts—Heartrending Scenes.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

VIRGINIA, Friday, April 9—12:10 P. M.

At 7 o'clock Wednesday morning the Crown Point men, forty-five in number, went down to their work. Twenty-five of them are dead. Immediately after, the Kentuck men began going down the same shaft. The Crown Point foreman went down in a cage with the Kentuck men, and at the 700-feet level remarked a smell more than common. He gave a signal to lower the cage to the 800-feet level; found the men there who had gone down a few minutes before all in confusion. The smoke was increasing and the gas asphyxiating the laborers. He gave a signal to hoist and bring up the men. There was great confusion and loss of time occasioned through the men crowding the cage. The engine worked at the greatest speed in bringing up the men. Only twenty-five seconds were spent in bringing them from the 100-feet level to the surface. Men climbed up to the top of the cage to come up. The last men who came up the shaft alive, except BICKEL, say they heard men left behind jump down the shaft and fall on the dump. The cage went down again, and was brought up after the signal was given as rapidly as possible. It contained GEORGE BICKEL, who was insensible, bearing the dead body of his brother RICHARD, whom he had dragged into the cage, but could not support him. GEORGE never regained consciousness, though every remedy was tried, and died last evening. It was not known at the Yellow Jacket works that anything was wrong, until they were informed by the men from the Crown Point. The smoke soon became so dense in the hoisting works of the latter that the engineers could not see the marks on the ropes. All the windows and skylights had to be taken out to enable the men in the house to live in the winzes and shoots. Smoke and gas filled the Kentuck 700-feet level, and came up that shaft in a dense volume. No smoke came up the Yellow Jacket, but so much gas was at the bottom that the men could not get below the 500-feet level for some hours. No man in the Crown Point 1,000, 900 or 240-feet levels escaped. Some men on the 1,000-feet level climbed up to the 900-feet level. One was found dead half way up to the 800-feet level, clasping the timber. Another reached the 900-feet level, and then groped 360 feet toward the Yellow Jacket and died. Another 150 feet would have carried him to the fresh air coming down the Yellow Jacket.

AN EXPLOSION.

The men say that soon after discovering the fire, and before they reached the 800 station, an explosion occurred. This is so. It lifted the cage in the mouth of the shaft two feet. Superintendent JONES, of the Crown Point, says there was no powder in the mine. The cause of the explosion is not known. It being supposed that the men on the 1,000-feet level were below the reach of fire, a message was sent down the Crown Point shaft, written on a cardboard, also a light, candles and water, as the men below would be quite ignorant of what had occurred; seeing the falling cinders, they might think the shaft afire. There were continual caves occurring. The rock was so heated that the firemen could not stand in the drifts, and the water, two inches deep, boiled on the floor. Other men, when the fire was subdued, went by the lower drifts to the foot of the Crown Point shaft and sent up the dead. They found in different places those who had fallen down the shafts so much mangled as not to be recognizable but by the clothing. Nearly all showed signs of great agony. Some are much cut and bruised about the face by striking against jagged rocks or through running in the dark. All was done to encourage them and to warn them not to come up. The cage came back as it went down. There was no response and the light was out. These men were got out by yesterday, dead.

VAIN ATTEMPTS TO DESCEND.

As soon as it was safe a descent was made by the Yellow Jacket people, with hose and firemen, who played on the burning timbers in the 800-feet level, but were much incommoded by the lights being extinguished for want of air or by explosion. The men could not find their way. One man, who escaped, hearing a shriek of some one falling, groped on his hands and knees to the shaft. WELCH, one of the searching party, became asphyxiated, and being brought to the surface, it was some hours before he was restored. The gas at the Crown Point hoisting works was stifling; the engineers were blinded, and the cage went up to the sheaves. The men sent up to clear it fainted, and others behind them had to drag them away from the fumes. The scenes were terrible. Many men would have risked their lives by going down uselessly, but they were wisely restrained by the Superintendent, or more lives would have been lost. Distracted wives begged to be allowed to go down on the cage for their husbands. Ladies even sought to go down the Crown Point and Kentuck shafts where men could not live thirty seconds below the surface.

A PARTIAL EXPLORATION.

Yesterday morning, by going down the Yellow Jacket, along the 900 level, and up the Crown Point shaft, the men succeeded in reaching the 800 feet level and groped about. At Station No. 1 men penetrated in the dark 30 feet into a drift and found a man sitting on a log, his head resting on his hand. Again last evening, the gas and smoke being less dense in the Crown Point shaft, the foreman and two others tried to get into the 800 feet level from below, and arranged with the Crown Point engineer, when a signal came from below to send the cage to them. It was done, and then the signal made to hoist slowly, then to lower, then to try again. At last they reached the level sought, but the lights went out, and they could not go six feet from the car. The signal to lower was responded to quickly; when they got back safely to the 900-feet level they sent a written message up by the empty cage, reporting their failure, to the great disappointment of the anxious crowd. Shortly afterward the men came to the surface by the Yellow Jacket shaft. To avoid accident from their losing consciousness before the time to signal, it was arranged to lower whenever they ceased signaling. At midnight last night, nothing more being possible until the mine was clear of gas, and there being no smell of burning wood, only steamy vapor, operations were suspended.

THE THIRD DAY—FUNERALS.

At 6 o'clock this morning the Crown Point and Kentuck shafts were clearer than they have yet been, but immediately after the smoke in the Crown Point began thickening and continued so, the fire having broken out again. At 8:30 a black, dense smoke had filled the house, and was pouring out of every aperture. The fire was evidently worse than ever. Some feared that the shaft itself would take fire. Superintendent JONES says that 200 feet of the drift is solid rock, with no timber between the fire and the shaft. PATRICK BUCKLEY'S body was sent to Grass Valley. The remainder were taken charge of by various societies for burial. One large funeral passed through Virginia City this morning, under charge of 100 of the Miners' Union. Yesterday hundreds of people followed the various processions to the churches and cemeteries. Every flag in town is at half-mast. Most of the mills have partially resumed work to-day, though many men are absent attending funerals. The Coroner has summoned three juries, who have viewed the bodies. One will begin taking evidence this afternoon. So far, no charge of negligence is made against any one.

From the moment of the first alarm until BICKEL, the last man who came up with life in him, reached the surface, was only a few minutes. A cage capable of containing twice the number of men would have been the only chance. Had the Crown Point been employing the full number, or had the Kentuck men have been all down instead of many being stopped at the top by alarm, the loss would have been much greater. RICHARD BICKEL, JOSEPH MATHEWS and WM. MITCHELL were buried yesterday in the Gold Hill Cemetery, under the auspices of the Odd Fellows. ANTHONY TOY was buried by the Miners' Union in the forenoon. Nine others were buried by the Miners' Union in the afternoon. HOGAN'S body was sent to San Francisco last night.

THE FIRE BREAKS OUT ANEW.

GOLD HILL, Friday, April 9—3 P. M.

About 9 o'clock this morning matters—life excepted—looked more serious than they yet had. Thick black smoke, very hot and charged with large cinders, was coming up the Crown Point shaft, and up the Kentuck steam and poisonous vapor. Men went down in both cages of the Yellow Jacket, but soon had to come back. Either the old fire had broken out afresh and was burning more fiercely than ever, or the Kentuck itself was on fire. Both theories had their supporters, but on the one thing all agreed—there was a fire raging below which endangered all three of the mines. In a few hours at most it was expected the Crown Point shaft would be in flames. The engineers, with every precaution, could only stand at their places a few minutes at a time.

THE SHAFTS SEALED.

As soon as the men who were in the Yellow Jacket could be recalled, it was determined to seal all three shafts and inject steam. The Yellow Jacket shaft is now floored over under the hoisting house. The air tube is cut off at the mouth, the apertures filled air-tight, and a three-inch gas pipe introduced. This runs several lengths down the air pipe, and conveys steam into it at as high a pressure as the air tube will bear. The air tube goes direct to the place where the first fire was. The Kentuck shaft is also floored over, and men are piling on more dirt wherever a puff of vapor appears. This mine has no air tube, and steam is introduced by a large-sized gas pipe thirty feet down the shaft. The Crown Point is also sealed, and twenty men are piling dirt on the covering. The steam is also sent down a large pipe into the air tube, as that goes to the 1,100 feet shaft, and much would condense before reaching the fire. The Superintendents and the Chief Engineer of the Gold Hill Fire Department are satisfied that these measures will check the fire, but look upon its reduction as the work of time.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

Until this morning, no one thought there was much danger of the mines being seriously injured, but the danger at 9 o'clock could hardly be overrated. It is thought there is fire in the Kentuck 800-feet level. If so, the explosion must have carried the fire fifty feet through a drift in which there was no timber. The explosion causes many strange surmises. The origin of the fire is doubtful. It could not have been burning long, because three hours before the men had passed through every part, and the carmen were down all the time. It is very possible some vapor hitherto unknown, at least in gold mines, ignited. There certainly was a severe explosion felt both above and below. Men's hats were blown off by it, who afterward escaped. Some were probably killed outright, as in the fire-damp explosions. Others think the fire broke out from a candle, and the rocky sides of the drift becoming heated, acted as retorts to distilled gas from the pine timbers, a large body of which ignited and so spread the fire over a great space. All sorts of theories are afloat. It is evident that something for which there is no precedent has happened. It is a very serious affair for Gold Hill as well as for the stockholders, as some two or three weeks must elapse before work can be resumed; and there will be much caving in the levels where the fire is. No bodies have been got out since yesterday morning.

NUMBER AND NAMES OF KILLED.

GOLD HILL, Friday, April 9—3:20 P. M.

The known loss of life is as follows: In the Yellow Jacket, 5; Kentuck, 7; Crown Point, 25. The bodies of GEO. EDWARDS, THOMAS LAITY, DANIEL O'NEIL and A. REINAY, Crown Point men, are lying in the 600-feet level. JOHN O'BRIEN and K. RYAN are in the 230-feet level. The bodies of three men from the Kentuck—JOSEPH GLASSON, MATTHEW TOOMEY and M. CLONEY—are on the 800-feet level of the Kentuck. COX, killed in the Yellow Jacket, had only been at work a few days. HALLESEY, killed in the Yellow Jacket, went to work last Monday. He had a wife and family in San Francisco. Three men, PATRICK BUCKLEY, GEORGE TOMPKINS and JAMES PETERS, were recovered from the bottom of the shaft. They had fallen from the 600-feet level.

Another Account of the Excitement at the Mines—Grief of the Wives and Children of the Lost.

From the Virginia (Nevada) Enterprise, April 8.

As soon as it was known that the mines were on fire, and that a large number of miners were imprisoned below, the most intense excitement prevailed, both in Gold Hill and this city. The wives, children and relatives of the lost flocked to the various hoisting works, and their grief was such as to cause tears to course down the cheeks of the most stout-hearted. Father MONOGUE and several other Catholic clergymen did all that could be done to comfort the weeping women and children, but even the reverend fathers could find but little to say upon such an occasion. The poor women, with their weeping children clinging about them, stood about with hands clasped, rocking themselves to and fro, yet scarcely uttering an audible sob—they seemed perfectly astounded and overwhelmed at the suddenness and awfulness of the calamity. Turn where they would there was no comfort for them. At the Yellow Jacket, all but one man known to be below, had been brought up dead, yet no smoke issued from the shaft, while at the Kentuck and Crown Point shafts there arose a thick and stifling column of smoke, mingled with the pungent gases generated from the burning wood and heated ores below. No person who stood at the mouth of either of these shafts and experienced the choking effect of the smoke and gases issuing from below could for a moment entertain the slightest hope that any one of those in the mine could be alive, yet wives and relatives would still hope, against everything, and in every direction almost superhuman exertions were made to extinguish the fire. By closing up the shafts and turning down into them the steam from the several hoisting works, the fire could have been extinguished almost immediately, but to do this was almost equivalent to say that all are dead below—and would, indeed, have been death to any that might have been living—besides, the order would have drawn from all present at all interested in the fate of those below such a wail as no one would wish to hear.

PERILOUS WORK.

No one could have lived to descend twenty feet into either the Crown Point or Kentuck shafts, but the Yellow Jacket shaft being cooler, the gallent firemen and equally gallant miners descend it and bravely began the battle with the fire. A long string of hose was attached to a hydrant on Main-street and carried down to the 800 feet level, when the work began. The firemen would advance as far as possible, extinguishing the burning timber, and when a cave occurred or the timbers seemed about to give way, the water would be shut off and the miners would go to the front and make all secure. The walls of the tunnels were so heated that it was very frequently found necessary to fall back even after the burning timbers had been extinguished and play the stream upon the rock in order to cool it down, and in places water nearly boiling hot stood to the depth of two or three inches on the floor of the tunnel. Then the air was bad, and with the steam and gases almost suffocating, it was found necessary to lead an air-pipe from the main pipe of the blower in order to enable the men to continue work. During this fight several caves occurred; when the miners came to the rescue, and when the ground was made secure the firemen would again go forward with their stream. It was such work as few firemen in the United States have ever undertaken, and such as none but the firemen of a mining country could have done.

SCENES BELOW THE SURFACE.

Some of those who were below, and who were fortunate enough to escape, give most thrilling descriptions of the scenes which occurred far down in the drifts of the lower levels. All agree in saying that the smoke and stifling gas came upon them suddenly, and that, although they rushed at once for the shaft, there were many who sank down on the way. At the Crown Point the men so crowded upon the cage that it was detained nearly five minutes, the station-man fearing to give the signal to hoist while so many men were in danger of being torn to pieces. A young man who came up on that cage told us it was the most fearful moment of his life. One man, unable to find room to stand upright, crawled upon the cage, and thrusting his head between our informant's legs, begged to be allowed to remain there and go up. He was allowed to remain and his life was saved. As the cage ascended, those left behind were heard to throw themselves into the shaft, and some were heard falling back on the floors. Another young man told us that in rushing for the shaft it suddenly occurred to him that he might fall into it, when he got down and crawled upon his hands and knees, feeling his way, till he knew he had reached the shaft. While lying at the shaft he says that three or four men came running from behind, and pitched headlong into the shaft. At one lowering of the cage a man, who went down to rescue the sufferers, finding that there were more persons below than could be brought up that trip, himself got off into the drift and put on board a young man who was so suffocated that he was hardly able to stand. We were unable to learn the name of this man, but were happy to hear that he was afterward brought up safe and sound.

FIREMEN UNDERGROUND.

This is a strange country, and strange things occur here, giving rise to strange necessities; but our people are equal to all the requirements of the "situation," as was well proven yesterday. We have above given it as our opinion that few firemen in any part of the United States would have had the heart to "tackle" a fire 800 or 1,000 feet below the surface of the earth, and we now wish to state that all did their duty most cheerfully, even striving to be allowed to go below. It was comical to see the "shifts"—for they frequently changed—of five laddies with their big hats on going down on the cage—a new way of going to a fire. A stream was kept on in the 800-feet level all day, and about 9 o'clock at night, as it was found the fire was rising, a second stream was put on at the 700-feet level. The fire was finally so far subdued, as we learned about 12 o'clock last night, that the workmen were able to reach the bodies of some of the unfortunates who lost their lives by this terrible accident. We understand that a number of bodies were brought to the surface about 11 o'clock, and that nine others were lying at the station of the 800-feet level. The fire was not yet out, though about conquered. This is the greatest mining calamity that has ever occurred on the Pacific Coast, or in any mines in the United States.

Strike of the Varnishers and Polishers.

Last evening a mass meeting of the Association of Varnishers and Polishers (German branch) was held at Lincoln Hall, corner of Allen and East Houston streets. Three hundred members having appeared, the meeting was called to order, and it was reported that 19 firms in addition tothose formerly reported, or 23 in all, had acceded to the demands of the association, viz.: An increase of $2 on the weekly wages, or from $15 to $17 and $20 to $22. This leaves only two firms which have not yet come to terms with their hands, forty of whom are still standing out, getting in the meantime $7 a week each from the association. One of the two firms has announced its willingness to confer with the Committee. The German Association has $1,000 in its treasury, and propose to combine themselves with the English branch. It was resolved that no member of the association return to work unless at the above mentioned increase of $2, and that no member accept piece work until the strike is settled, which in all probability will be during the next few days.

Salary Brokers and Surveyor Cornell.

Surveyor CORNELL made a raid upon the salary brokers yesterday by issuing an order excluding them hereafter from his department. This class of "speculators" have heretofore plied a lively business in the Custom-house, improving every advantage to impose extortionate rates of discount. And the clerks who have given "aid and comfort" to these questionably reputable "operators" seem for the most part to belong to the number whose desire for money has been engendered by immoderate habits of living rather than circumstances of necessity. These brokers, too, have become absolutely bold and impudent, usurping the freedom of the Custom-house, and prying into books and papers with perfect nonchalance. The Surveyor proposes to do away with the obnoxious relics of former *régimes*.

Mr. R. D. F. RANDOLPH lectured yesterday evening before the Young Mens' Christian Association on "The Mediæval Hymn Writers and their Hymns." He quoted from the hymns of Damiani, Hildebert, Bernard of Cluny, St. Bernard, Adam of St. Victor, and Thomas of Celano, the author of "Dies Iræ;" and he showed how their old hymns, pervaded by a spirit with which pious men of this time sympathize, exemplify the identity of Christian feeling in all ages.

A New Invention for the Ladies.

Ladies in tucking ordinarily consume more than half the entire time in measuring, marking, and creasing by hand, while the machine is standing idle; now this is done by this simple attachment while sewing, perfectly, and tucking becomes a pleasant pastime. This will be hailed with extreme delight by the ladies, for there is nothing more dressy than uniformly-made tucks, or which pleases the mothers more, than to see the "LITTLE ONES," particularly, well "TUCKED" up.

Tucking has become so universally the leading style of trimming for ladies' and children's goods, and tuck-markers for sewing machines have become so nearly an indispensable article, that their manfacture and sale and history of the invention is an item of much interest to the ladies. H. W. FULLER, of Brooklyn, is the "*original*" inventor and patentee of tuck-markers or creaser. The four principal sewing-machine companies in New-York are licensed under Mr. FULLER'S original "Notch" and "Blade" patent of June 5, 1860, as is also H. C. GOODRICH, the principal manufacturer of tuckers in the West. Mr. FULLER has made tuckers a "specialty" for the last nine years, and has found that to be *sure* and make a *sharp crease* on all kinds of goods, and yet not *injure thin* goods with dressing in, it was necessary to imitate a lady's fingers in "*pinching*" the cloth from the top. His old plan, under which the above companies are licensed, employed a rounded blade below, with a notch above, the notch to force the cloth over the blade, and thus make the crease. With this new process of "*pinching*" the cloth from the top, to make a crease, the sewing machines may be run to their full capacity without injuring the most delicate fabric, and double the amount of tucking may be done. I. W. BARNUM, Mr. FULLER'S associate, has just opened an office at No. 636 Broadway, for the sale of their new improvements for all machines.—*New York Sun.*

Insect Powder.

HOW TO TELL THE GENUINE ARTICLE.—Prof. E. LYON while traveling in Asia, discovered a flower, which, when powdered, is sure death to every kind of Insect, from a Cockroach to a Fly. He protected his discovery by letters-patent, Government medals, &c., put his signature upon every flask of the article, and named it LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER. He imparted his secret to no one but his successor.

Purchasers of Insect Powder—and it is used in almost every house—must see to it that they are not deceived by worthless imitations and counterfeits. *The signature of E. Lyon* is the purchaser's guarantee. Look sharp for it, and buy no Insect Powder that does not bear it. It may be had of Druggists and Family Stores, at 25 cents per flask.

Depot No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New-York.

Every garment warranted well made.—*Advertisement.*

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.—"*Heaven's last, best gift to man.*" So wrote a School Superintendent of the gas inhaled for extracting teeth at the Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Waltham Watches.

FULLER & CO., No. 25 John-st., New-York, offer single watches at wholesale prices, in all grades of those celebrated timekeepers, in solid gold and silver cases only.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway, N. Y., jewelers and dealers in all grades of WALTHAM WATCHES at LOWEST PRICES.

Special attention is called to the very fine three-quarter plate watches made at Waltham, which we warrant shall satisfy the most exacting demand for beauty, finish and accuracy.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 535 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Rough, Wintry, Changeable Weather produces catarrhs, coughs, disorders of the lungs, &c., which JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as promptly cures, if faithfully administered. Sold everywhere.

Window Shades.

Gilt, Painted, Fresco, Holland, &c., for dwellings, stores and skylights. Store Shades lettered to order. G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., Manufacturers. Wholesale and Retail, No. 447 Broadway. Furniture Store at No. 661 Broadway.

Paper Hangings.

New patterns, wholesale or retail, at G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.'s Curtain Store, No. 447 Broadway, between Grand and Howard sts.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

The New Fuller & Barnum "Pinching Tuck Marker," and the "Goodrich" for all machines. I. W. BARNUM, No. 636 Broadway, three door below Bleecker-st., New-York. Tucking to order.

Easy Boots.—Boots and Lasts made on a new principle; only cure for tender feet. Recommended by physicians, anatomists and chiropodists. WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., and No. 867 Broadway.

How Good to Know that Purgation with BRANDRETH'S PILLS

removes in sickness those matters which cause pain. Whoever has bodily trouble while it lasts should use more or less of these Pills, because they cleanse the liver, the spleen and all the interior vessels of the body, making the blood pure, and thus sure to act curatively on the local or general disease.

Thus Rheumatisms, Influenzas, Colds and Inflammations of all kinds are cured by BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

A few doses now will secure us from sickness in the Summer months. In the South and in tropical climates the wise should never be without them, in order that when occasion requires they may be used at once; much danger and sickness will be avoided by this course.

In fact, these Pills safely enforce a great curative principle, which will before long be adopted by civilized people everywhere, and because it is true.

Every time a dose of BRANDRETH'S PILLS operate there is absolutely less diseased matter remaining, and by repeating the process all diseased humors are certainly removed.

As an anti-bilious Pill and for Costiveness they have no equal.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, Brandreth House, New-York.

Sold by all druggists.

Moet & Chandon's

DRY IMPERIAL (TIN-FOIL,)

Of the vintage 1865. For sale with all first-class dealers in wines here. ANTHONY OECHS.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1869.

Great Attraction at Richard's Boot and Shoe Palace, No. 499 8th-av. His mammoth assortment, latest fashions are 40 per cent. less than Broadway prices.

To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding Cards; also, Cards for Wooden, Tin, Crystal, Silver and Golden Weddings.

MARRIED.

BINGHAM—JUNG.—On Thursday, April 22, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., DAVID BINGHAM, of Liverpool, England, to GERTRUDE, only daughter of Mr. T. C. Jung, of this City.

BROWN—BONNEY.—On Thursday, April 22, at the Washington-square Reformed Church, by Rev. Mancius S. Hutton, EDWARD F. BROWN to NELLIE, eldest daughter of the late Ex-Judge Benjamin W. Bonney, all of this City.

BRINCKERHOFF—VERMILYE.—At Englewood, N. J., on Thursday, April 22, by Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., ELBERT A. BRINCKERHOFF, of Jamaica, L. I., to EMILY A., daughter of Washington R. Vermilye, of the former place.

BRUSH—WINANTS.—On Thursday, April 22, at Nyack, on the Hudson, by Rev. Rowland H. Bourne, Rector of Grace Chapel, Mr. CHARLES A. BRUSH to E. BELLE WINANTS, all of Nyack.

CRAIG—HELLINGS.—In the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, April 21, by Rev. Elbert S. Porter, D. D., Mr. ADAM CRAIG to Miss ANNIE ELIZABETH HELLINGS.

DANA—HANCE.—On Thursday, April 22, at the residence of Alexander Masterton, Esq., Bronxville, by Rev. Washington Roosevelt, FRANK DANA to EVELYN, daughter of the late William Edward Hance, all of this City.

ELTING—HULBERT.—On Thursday, April 22, at the Reformed Church, White Plains, by Rev. V. M. Hulbert, D. D., E. J. ELTING, of Yonkers, N. Y., to KATHARINE BEVIER, elder daughter of the officiating clergyman.

HURD—BRIDGMAN.—On Thursday, April 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, Brooklyn, L. I., by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, JOHN P. HURD, of Detroit, Mich., to Miss EMILY F. BRIDGMAN.

PLUYGERS—VAN DER HORST.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, April 21, by Rev. Elbert S. Porter, D. D., Mr. HENRY PLUYGERS to Miss ANNA MARIA VAN DER HORST.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—Suddenly, at Brooklyn, on Monday, April 19, of rheumatism of the heart, Mrs. HARRIETT J. ACKERMAN, widow of the late James Ackerman, of Hempstead Bay, L. I., in the 54th year of her age.

CONNOR.—On Thursday, April 22, at his residence, No. 310 West 28th-st., CHARLES CONNOR, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 3 P. M.

HITCHCOCK.—On Wednesday, April 21, at Homer, N. Y., of scarlet fever, EVELYN FLORENCE, only child of Rev. E. W. and the late Evelyn Hitchcock, of this City, in the 4th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her grandparents, Homer, on Saturday, the 24th inst.

LECLERE.—At Yorkville, on Thursday, April 22, LOUIS ISIDORE LECLERE, native of Picardy, France, in the 72d year of his age.

His friends and those of his daughter are respectfully requested to attend the funeral service, which will take place in the Church of Rev. Dr. Crosby, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., this day, (Saturday,) April 24, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MARTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 23, PRISCILLA, wife of John T. Martin.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 28 Pierrepont-st., on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

PRAY.—Suddenly, at Jamaica, MATILDA R. and Dr. ORESTES M. PRAY.

Their funeral will take place from the Methodist Church, Washington-st., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock on Sunday, April 25.

RUSHMORE.—Suddenly, at Jamaica, WM. C. RUSHMORE, Esq.

His funeral will take place from the Methodist Church, Washington-st., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock on Sunday, April 25.

PINCHOT.—On Thursday, April 22, LUCY PHELPS, daughter of James W. and Mary E. Pinchot, in the 2d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the house, No. 233 5th-av., on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

STURGES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 22, MINNIE C. STURGES, youngest daughter of Theodore and Eliza D. Sturges, aged 14 years, 2 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 87 State-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

VAN NOSTRAND.—At Jamaica, N. Y., on Thursday, April 22, MARY VAN NOSTRAND, widow of the late John Van Nostrand, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral from Grace Church, Jamaica, on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M.

WOOD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, April 22, of disease of the heart, ORPHEUS WOOD, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 118 4th-st., on Sunday, April 25, at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, on THURSDAY, 22d, and SATURDAY, 24th inst., will close at this office at 12 M., and at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15, and F and G, 10:50 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES of CHINA, GLASSWARE, SILVER-PLATED WARE, GAS FIXTURES, BRONZES and FANCY GOODS. Our entire stock marked down and in plain figures.

DINNER SETS,

RICHLY DECORATED, $175, reduced to $125.
275, reduced to 200.
320, reduced to 220.
400, reduced to 275.
$450 to $300. $600 to $450. $800 to $600. $950 to $700.

GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES and WINES, very cheap. CUT TUMBLERS $2 per dozen. Also, a choice assortment of

GAS FIXTURES,

in GLASS, BRONZE and ORMOLU. Please call and examine goods and prices.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,
Corner Broome-st., New-York.

99 OF 100 TEETH DAILY EXTRACTed, even the most painful ones, as long as the roots are good, can be saved by filling, and building up to their original shape and beauty without pain. Cheoplastic bone teeth inserted over the old ones without metal or rubber plates. Testimonials of ten years' trial at DR. SIGESMOND'S, Dentist to the Woman's Hospital, No. 37 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.

From the Editor of the Evening Post.

"IMPROVEMENT OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—We wish to direct attention to the discovery made by Dr. Sigesmond, of this City, whose improvement in the art of dentistry has been shown to us by a gentleman of experience, who has tested it satisfactorily, and who assures us that it is far superior to any others he has ever used."

ROSADALIS PURIFIES THE BLOOD and cures SCROFULA and all chronic diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys. Recommended by the medical faculty and many thousands of our best citizens. For testimonials of remarkable cures, see "Rosadalis Almanac" for this year. Prepared only by Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 61 Exchange-place, Baltimore, Md. For sale by
JNO. F. HENRY, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

TO ORNAMENTAL IRON MANUFACturers and others.—A quantity of bronze suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-York *Times*, by the single number or year, from 1861 to present time. Inquire of Subscription Clerk, *Times* Office.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, baggage, boxes, &c., in fine dry and airy storage rooms, at Nos. 285 and 287 Hudson-st. Apply on the premises.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"FIVE MAXIMS" OF
JOHN SWINTON.
SEE THE "GALAXY" FOR MAY.

THE ALBION.

The best and largest literary, financial, political social, sporting and general weekly newspaper published. K. CORNWALLIS, Editor and Proprietor. For sale by all newsdealers. Price 10 cents.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVelers.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT SENSATIONAL ROMANCE.

Although it was expected that the opening chapters of J. F. SMITH'S new and extraordinary Serial, entitled

WOMAN'S LOVE;
OR,
LIKE AND UNLIKE,

would interest and delight the reading world, the sensation occasioned by the first installment of the story, published on Sunday last, was beyond anything that could possibly have been anticipated. The aggregate of the regular and extra editions of the

SUNDAY MERCURY

of that date exceeded by several thousands any former issue of that NEWSPAPER OF THE MILLION, yet they were swept off at an early hour, and multitudes were necessarily disappointed. At least ten thousand additional copies could have been sold on Monday morning, but not one was left either at the publication office or on the news stands.

To prevent, if possible, the recurrence of a circumstance so unpleasant, a

MUCH LARGER EDITION

than that of the 18th inst. will be issued

TO-MORROW,

when this entertaining story will be continued at great length, the second installment being preceded by a full and perfect abstract of the chapters already published.

THE DISAPPOINTED THOUSANDS

of Sunday last will find a resume of the introductory portion of the romance, an admirable digest of all incidents, &c., material to a clear understanding of the opening scenes, and will thus be enabled to overtake the early applicants for the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER who stole a march upon them last Sunday.

As the new serial was written expressly and exclusively for two journals, a leading London weekly and the SUNDAY MERCURY, and is published simultaneously in the two, it is to all intents and purposes an original story here as well as in England, and can only be obtained on this side of the Atlantic in the columns of the most popular and widely circulated general and literary newspaper in the United States.

In the absence of an International Copyright law, the SUNDAY MERCURY pays copyright prices for such productions of distinguished foreign authors as are likely to prove acceptable to its multitudinous readers, and in purchasing the advance sheets of

WOMAN'S LOVE;
OR,
LIKE AND UNLIKE,

it has made the greatest literary hit achieved by newspaper enterprise in this country within the last ten years.

In resuming his pen after a long furlough, Mr. J. F. Smith seems to have been determined to surpass all his former efforts. In no one of his former stories has he manifested such wonderful creative power, such a capacity for embodying the most striking and startling traits of human nature in his prominent characters, such fertility of imagination in the field of adventure, such skill in the construction of a plot, as in this tale of marvels and mysteries.

Some of the most absorbing scenes of the romance are laid in the two great capitals of Europe, London and Paris. He is evidently familiar with every phase of society in both, and he gives the reader the benefit of his experiences, in such pictures of high life and low life in both capitals as have never before been committed to print. The manner of life of the Great World, the *bourgeoisie*, the demi-monde, is portrayed with equal vigor and fidelity, and his graphic descriptions of free and easy life in the French capital rival those of Eugene Sue.

The chapters to appear in the SUNDAY MERCURY of to-morrow, illustrative of the dark doings of the

COAST BANDITTI

who haunt the borders of the British Channel, intent on plunder, and ready to murder the shipwrecked whom the storm has spared, will be found of surpassing interest. The

DISCOVERY OF THE MURDER

of her son, by Pen Tapscot, the Amazon of the wreckers, is one of the most thrilling scenes in the whole range of modern romance. A diamond-cut-diamond colloquy between Borkhardt, the

VILLAINOUS PEDDLER,

and Pen of the Cliff, whose ill-gotten spoils he desires to buy, agreeably relieves the darker shades of the picture, and in fact there runs through the whole romance an underthread of humorous incident and of grim satire upon the meaner weaknesses of humanity which here and there lights up like a stream of sunshine the more sombre passages of the story.

THE WIDOW'S CURSE

on the slayer of her son, and her determination to pursue him like an avenging Nemesis, as long as life lasts, form the prologue to a series of adventures which will enlist the strongest sympathies of the reader; but as this advertisement is not intended to be a synopsis of the romance, it would be out of place to foreshadow them here.

The successful career of the SUNDAY MERCURY is a signal verification of the fact that well-directed liberality is the best policy in the newspaper business as in everything else. Stories and sketches fresh from the pens of the best writers here and abroad are demanded by the reading public, and these the SUNDAY MERCURY supplies. The American people want the first chance at everything. They do not care about magazine literature that has been thumbed over by half Europe before it reaches them at second-hand, through the columns of a sleepy, unenterprising Press. If they wanted that sort of thing they could get it, by purchasing the magazines themselves, long before it could possibly be retailed to them in small slices by the deadly-lively journals, that peddle out in this way the literary "old clo'" of London and Paris. If a gifted English novelist is about to give the Transatlantic world a new sensation, they desire to share that sensation simultaneously with his countrymen, as the Atlantic cable enables them to share the knowledge of events in all parts of the globe with the neighborhoods in which they occur, and at the same point of time. The SUNDAY MERCURY, industriously and irrespective of cost, caters to this universal ambition of the American public to have all its mental aliment at first hand. It gives them the cream of foreign fiction as it rises, leaving the hucksters that follow at an immeasurable distance in the rear to serve out the skimmed milk. When the damp sheets of each installment of "Woman's Love, or Like and Unlike," are in the act of passing through the Press in London, the same installment is actually in the hands of the New-York readers, so that, like the news received per cable, the American issue is a little in advance of English time.

During the last twenty years the SUNDAY MERCURY has expended upward of

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

in the purchase of advance sheets of English stories, and thereby afforded the advantages of an International Copyright law to their authors, and to the readers of the paper a priority over those of all other American journals.

The same principle governs the policy of the SUNDAY MERCURY in relation to all its departments. Its annual outlay for stories, sketches, and other literary productions by native authors, IS LARGER THAN THAT OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS IN THE COUNTRY COMBINED. It pays the highest prices for exclusive intelligence on all subjects of general interest. Bearing in mind that society is made up of classes, with special objects to subserve, and of various tastes, it furnishes fresh and authentic information valuable to each, and endeavors to brighten the leisure moments of all. Hence it is a welcome guest everywhere, and hence, while the old jog-trot Sunday sheets are rapidly subsiding into the "limbo of things lost on earth," its circulation and influence continually increase.

Compare THE SUNDAY MERCURY either as a whole, or department by department, with any of the journals published on the same day; nay, compare it with the whole mass of them, and see which covers the most ground and best fulfills the true objects of a newspaper. All that they contain will be found (much more methodically arranged) in its fifty-six columns of condensed type, together with a vast fund of information which they habitually omit, and a large amount of sparkling light literature such as never graces their dull pages.

There is no metropolitan weekly or daily journal on either side of the Atlantic which presents such a vivid and striking reflex of the social characteristics of the community in which it is published, as THE SUNDAY MERCURY presents of the social peculiarities of New-York. All the divisions and subdivisions of City society have been typographed in its columns—fairly typographed, not caricatured; and there has never yet been written a book about America which afforded as good an insight into the daily life of the people of its great commercial capital as have from time to time appeared in the columns of the PEOPLE'S SUNDAY NEWSPAPER. To this fact it owes, in no small degree, its COUNTRY POPULARITY. New-York is the focal point to which the eyes of the outside millions are directed. They want to know how New-York transacts its business, how much business it transacts, and who transacts it; how it amuses itself, publicly and privately; in short, they are on the *qui vive* to pluck the heart out of its mysteries, and the New-York SUNDAY MERCURY gratifies their curiosity. It takes them behind the scenes and shows them what a gay capital is actually made of, and how the masqueraders of its *dramatis personæ* look without their masks.

As a local *vade mecum* it is no less valuable. Whatever it imports the commercial, political, professional, or leisure world of New-York to know is to be found in its immense double sheet, which is not unfrequently, under press of matter, expanded into a triple or quadruple one.

The accuracy and completeness of its special Telegraphic dispatches are proverbial, and it stands alone among newspapers issued on Sunday as regards the lateness of its lightning news. The flash of its latest telegram mingles with the gray light of dawn, and brings the news of every portion of the world that lies within the boundaries of the electro-magnetic circle, down to the hour when the City begins to rub its eyes and take off its nightcap, on Sunday morning.

Judging from the immense sales of Sunday last, (due in part to the extraordinary and universal interest awakened by the new story,) it is anticipated that the demand for THE SUNDAY MERCURY OF TO-MORROW will be unprecedented, and all the facilities of the establishment will be taxed to meet it. It is possible, however, that there may be a deficit, and if so the disappointed will have to console themselves on Sunday week with an abstract of the chapters to be published to-morrow. The early bird finds the worm, the early unfeathered biped finds the newspaper, and late applicants will be very apt to miss the next SUNDAY MERCURY. *Verbum sap.* A word to the wise is sufficient.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED IN THE
ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY OF WONDERS:
THE WONDERS OF HEAT,
By ACHILLE CAZIN.

With ninety illustrations, many of them full-page, and a colored frontispiece. One volume, 12mo. Price $1 50.

In the "Wonders of Heat," burning-glasses, and the remarkable effects produced by them are described; the relations between heat and electricity, between heat and cold, and the comparative effects of each are discussed, and incidentally, interesting accounts are given of the mode of formation of glaciers, of Montgolfier's balloon, of Davy's safety-lamp, of the methods of glass-blowing, and of numerous other facts in nature and processes in art dependent upon the influence of heat.

Also, just ready, new editions of
THE WONDERS OF OPTICS.
Seventy illustrations. One vol., 12mo. Price $1 50.
THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.
Thirty-nine illustrations. One vol., 12mo. Price $1 50.

CHIPS FROM A GERMAN WORKSHOP,
By MAX MULLER, M. D.
Reprinted from the Second London Revised Edition, with copious Index. Vol. 1—Essays on the Science of Religion. Vol. 2—Essays on Mythology, Traditions and Customs.
Two Volumes, Crown 8vo, Uniform with Lectures on the Science of Language. $5.

THE COMPLETE AND UNABRIDGED EDITION OF
CONYBEARE & HOWSON'S
LIFE AND EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL.
The Two Volumes of the London Edition in One Volume 8vo, with the Text and Notes Entire, 1,048 Pages, 17 Maps, and 82 Engravings, at the Reduced Price of
THREE DOLLARS.
These books sent post-paid to any address upon receipt of the price. CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

WILL BE PUBLISHED
ON SATURDAY, 24th:

"TALE OF A PHYSICIAN; OR, THE SEEDS AND FRUITS OF CRIME."

A wonderfully interesting book. Society is unveiled. Individual miseries and circumstantial crimes are brought to light. The reader is introduced to distinguished men and noted women in New-Orleans, Cuba, Paris, and New-York. The startling trials and tragical events of their lives are truthfully recorded. This volume is as attractive as the most thrilling romance, and yet it explains the producing causes of theft, murder, suicide, fœticide, infanticide, and the other nameless evils which afflict society and alarm all friends of humanity. It is, therefore, a good book for everybody.

Published in fine style, and for sale by WILLIAM WHITE & CO., Boston; also, by the AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York. Price, $1. Postage 16 cents. Liberal discounts to the trade.

NEW SCIENTIFIC BOOKS,
Just imported and for sale by
D. VAN NOSTRAND,
No. 23 Murray-st. and No. 27 Warren-st.,
A few doors from Broadway,
(Recently of No. 192 Broadway.)

APPLEBY'S ILLUSTRATED HAND BOOK OF MACHINERY AND IRON WORK. With numerous tables and memoranda. 1 vol. 8vo. Illustrated. Cloth. $6 25.
LES PHENOMENES DE LA PHYSIQUE PAR AMEDEE GUILLEMAN. 1 vol. 8vo. Paper. $10.
ON THE USE OF FUEL IN COOKING OPERATIONS. By FREDERICK EDWARDS, Jr. 1 vol. 8vo. Cloth. $2 50.
WURTZ'S HISTORY OF CHEMICAL THEORY. Translated by HENRY WATTS. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth. $3.
BARFF'S INTRODUCTION TO SCIENTIFIC CHEMISTRY. 18mo. Illustrated. Cloth. $2.
WONDERS OF HEAT. By ACHILLE CAZIN. 18mo. Illustrated. $1 50.
WONDERS OF OPTICS. By F. MARION. 18mo. Illustrated. Cloth. $1 50.
THUNDER AND LIGHTNING. By W. DE FONVIELLE. 18mo. Illustrated. Cloth. $1 50.
SYSTEMATIC TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR THE PEOPLE. By J. SCOTT RUSSELL. 8vo. Cloth. $7.
THEORY OF SIGHT, AND HOW WE SEE, AND WHAT WE SEE. By H. F. GOBLET. 1 vol. 8vo. Cloth. $5.
ORIGIN OF THE SEASONS, Considered from a Geological Point of View. By SAMUEL MOSSMAN. With Map and Diagrams. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth. $3 25.
MILITARY FORCES OF THE CROWN; Their Administration and Government. By CHARLES M. CLODE. 2 vols. 8vo. Cloth. $10 50.
*** Copies of the new edition of our catalogue of American and European Scientific Books, 56 pages, 8vo, sent to any address on receipt of six cents in postage stamps.

"*Lippincott's Magazine* for May is a vigorous and sparkling number."—*New-York Evening Mail.*

NOW READY:
THE MAY NUMBER
OF
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.
With a full-page Illustration.

CONTENTS:

I. BEYOND THE BREAKERS: A Novel. Part V. By Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN.
II. MAY APPLES: A Poem.
III. SALMON FISHING.
IV. HANS BREITMANN IN POLITICS.—Part III. 1. The author asserts the vast intellectual superiority of Germans to Americans. 2. Showing how Mr. Hiram Twine "played off" on Smith. By CHARLES G. LELAND. Illustrated.
V. ROUGEORGE: A Tale. By HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.
VI. LIFE IN COAL MINES.
VII. A FEW CURIOUS DERIVATIVES. By Professor HENRY COPPEE.
VIII. DICK LYLE'S FEE: A Story of the Day. By L. CLARKE DAVIS.
IX. SPECTRUM ANALYSIS.
X. EARL DOUGLAS, OF PHILADELPHIA.
XI. RECOLLECTIONS OF WASHINGTON IRVING. By L. GAYLORD CLARK.
XII. THE ARGOSY: A Poem.
XIII. A REAL GHOST STORY.
XIV. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
XV. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

FOR SALE AT ALL THE BOOK AND NEWS STORES.
Single numbers, 35 cents; yearly subscription, $4. Liberal terms to clubs and agents.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st.,
Philadelphia.

JUST PUBLISHED.
A BOOK FOR THE SEASON.
ON SEATS AND SADDLES,
BITS AND BITTING;
And the Prevention and Cure of Restiveness in Horses.
By Major FRANCIS DWYER.
WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.
12mo. Tinted paper. Extra cloth. $2.

"There are few men who are interested about horses who will not appreciate the value of this book; there is no man who keeps a horse that should not read it."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

For sale by all booksellers, or will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

CARLETON, PUBLISHER,
Has ready this morning three new novels:

CLOUD ON THE HEART.
A delightful new story by that ever popular author, A. S. ROE, author of "True to the Last," "A Long Look Ahead," "To Love and to be Loved," "Time and Tide," "I've Been Thinking," "The Star and the Cloud," "How Could he Help It?" "Like and Unlike," "Looking Around," "Woman Our Angel," &c. *** Price $1 50.

HILT TO HILT.
A brilliant and stirring new novel by "Colonel SURREY OF EAGLE NEST," (John Eston Cooke,) author of "Fairfax," &c. One of the finest novels ever penned by this dashing author. *** Price $1 50.

WARWICK.
A capital new novel by MANSFIELD TRACY WALWORTH, author of "Lulu," "Hotspur," "Stormcliff," &c. *** A large 12mo. Price $1 75.

*** In preparation—"Artemus Ward's Lecture," as delivered in London, together with a biographical sketch, portrait on steel, and many illustrations from his famous panorama.

☞ These books are all beautifully bound, are sold everywhere, and will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by
CARLETON, Publisher, 521 Broadway, New-York.

A BOOK FOR THE
TRAPPER, HUNTER AND FARMER.
THE TRAPPER'S GUIDE;
By S. NEWHOUSE and other Trappers and Sportsmen.
WITH NEW NARRATIVES AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

An octavo volume of 216 pages, containing thirty-two full page Illustrations of Animals, Forest Life, &c.; price $2.

It tells—
How to trap all kinds of fur-bearing animals.
How to cure their skins.
How to live in the Woods.
How to build boats and catch fish in Winter.
How to destroy the pests of the farm and poultry-yard.
How to hunt deer, buffalo and other game.
It gives—
Narratives of the exploits and experience of trappers and sportsmen, old and young.

It is a book for lovers of wood-craft, for excursionists and for boys.

For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.
OAKLEY, MASON & CO., Publishers,
New-York.

POPULAR MUSIC BOOKS!

THE OPERA BOUFFE,
containing the piano and vocal gems of Offenbach's operas. Price, in boards, $2 50; cloth, $3; gilt, $4.

WREATH OF GEMS,
a collection of the best and most popular songs of the day, with piano accompaniment. Price, in boards, $2 50; cloth, $3; gilt, $4.

NATIONAL PEACE COLLECTION,
containing the music to be performed at the Boston Peace Jubilee. Price 50c.

DITSON & CO., Music Publishers,
No. 711 Broadway.

"KARDOO, THE HINDOO GIRL," is the title of a book on an entirely fresh subject, viz.: The Lives of High Caste Women in India. To be obtained of M. A. MACFARLAND, 947 Broadway; A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 771 Broadway; ROBERT CARTER & BROS., 530 Broadway; Evangelical Knowledge Society, 3 Bible House; BOUGHTON & WYMAN, 13 Bible House.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There was but one sale at the Exchange Salesroom yesterday. The attendance was small, as might be expected, and no great amount of interest manifested. On Monday several pieces of desirable property will be offered, and the week generally promises to be quite interesting.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

Leasehold of houses Nos. 204 and 206 West 13th-st., ground rent $125 on each lot per annum, lease 21 years, expires May 1, 1877, H. J. Hoguet ... $17,000
3-story house and lot No. 508 11th-av., lot 24.8x100, Mr. Marston ... 4,800

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Elizabeth-st., No. 229, 20x½ block ... $6,850
Kingsbridge Road, s. e. corner of 155th-st., 149.1x274.6 ... 37,000
Stanton-st., s. s., 33.4 ft. e. of Attorney-st., 16.8x64 ... 9,200
Waverley-place, n. s., 33.6 ft. w. of Greene-st., 33.6x100.8 ... 24,000
2d-st., No. 119, 19.7x105.11½ ... 12,000
7th-st., n. s., 222 ft. w. of Avenue A, 219x7.6 ... 13,000
9th-st., n. s., 344.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 16.8x92.3 ... 24,000
10th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 24.6x94.10 ... 17,000
11th-st., n. s., 24 ft. e. of Dry Dock-st., 75x103.3 ... 15,000
16th-st., s. s., 326.9 ft. of Avenue A, 18.9x103.3 ... 10,575
19th-st., s. s., 204.5 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20.11x92 ... 17,500
24th-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x98.9 ... 7,000
30th-st., s. s., 100.3 ft. e. of 8th-av., 24.9x98.9 ... 28,000
30th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9 ... 20,000
32d-st., s. s., 116.6 ft. w. of Madison-av., 21.10x98.9 ... 38,000
35th-st., s. s., 254.4½ ft. e. of 9th-av., 15.4½x98.9 ... 13,125
40th-st., s. s., 133 ft. w. of 2d-av., 14x98.9 ... 10,150
40th-st., s. s., 255 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100x98.9 ... 8,000
45th-st., n. s., 254.7¾ ft. e. of 7th-av., 17.1x100 ... 16,000
47th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x78.9 ... nom.
48th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 12th-av., 50x100.5 ... 3,000
54th-st., s. s., 58 ft. e. of 6th-av., 17x50.5 ... 5,525
58th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x171.6½ ... 12,075
75th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x129.9 ... 29,800
76th-st., n. s., 45 ft. e. of Madison-av., 50x204.4 ... 30,000
88th-st., s. s., 433.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 228.3x100.9 ... nom.
90th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.8 ... 10,800
100th-st., n. s., 575 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x100.10 ... 4,500
130th-st., n. s., 460 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x99.11 ... 5,500
2d-av., e. s., 26.4 ft. n. of 9th-st., 26.4x125 } Broome-st., n. s., 17 ft. e. of Chrystie-st., irregular } ... nom.
8th-av., s. e. corner of 109th-st., 50.4x70x100.8x170 ... 40,500
8th-av., s. e. corner of 119th-st., 28x282 ... 16,750
8th-av., w. s., 25.8 ft. n. of 89th-st., 25x100 ... 8,500
8th-av., w. s., 50.8 ft. n. of 89th-st., 25x100 ... 9,000
9th-av., e. s., 44 ft. n. of 26th-st., 22x98 ... 17,200
9th-av., e. s., 75.3¼ ft. s. of 48th-st., 19.3¼x100 ... 6,000
11th-av., n. w. corner of 142d-st., 49.11x100 ... 8,000
11th-av., w. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 142d-st., 50x100 ... 10,000

Leases Recorded.

New Bowery, No. 343, 3 years, per annum ... $1,600
Pearl-st., No. 328, 1 year ... 2,750
14th-st., East, No. 18, 2 years, per annum ... 1,200
Avenue C, No. 115, 3 years, per annum ... 1,300
1st-av., No. 221, 3 years, per annum ... 800

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Rogers-av., 48.4x25.6x53.0x25 ... nom.
Butler-st., n. s., 192 ft. w. of Perry-st., 20x100 ... $1,200
Chauncey-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 55.11x75x53.7x75 ... 630
Church-st., and Steward-av., easterly corner, (New-Utrecht) 90x125 ... 3,200
Clarkson-st., s. s., about 200 ft. e. of new road from Brooklyn, 75x250.10 ... 5,500
Clinton-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Pacific-st., 25x100 ... 6,500
Columbia-st., e. s., 250.4 ft. n. of Pierrepont-st., 50x101 ... 14,55[0]
Concord-st., s. e. s., 200 ft. s. w. of Lexington-av., Fort Hamilton, 50x125, B. and S ... 100
Cranberry-st., n. s., 140.7 ft. w. of Henry-st., 24.9x100.10x26.3x100.10 ... 9,500
Cumberland-st., w. s., 167.1 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 16.8x100 ... 3,300
Cumberland-st., e. s., 397 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 25x100 ... 9,000
Dean-st., n. s., 41.6 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 20x100, q. c ... 2,000
Dean-st., n. s., 41.6 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 20x100 ... 9,500
Degraw-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 83x—x85x20 ... 575
Degraw-st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 124.6x—x132x60 ... 1,575
Degraw-st., n. s., 78 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 19.8x100, (q. c., 1868) ... nom.
Degraw-st., n. s., 78 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 19.8x100 ... 7,400
Dean-st., n. s., 216.8 ft. s. of Grand-av., 66.8x110 ... 15,000
Devoe-st., s. s., 212.6 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 18.9x100 ... 3,800
Eagle-st., n. s., 370 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x100 ... 5,500
Elliott-place, w. s., 42 ft. n. of Harrison-st., 21x100 ... 16,000
Elliott-place, w. s., 50 ft. n. of Meserole-st., 25x100 ... 7,100
Grove-st., n. s., 550 ft. w. of Central-av., 50x200 ... 5,000
Henry-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Carrol-st., 24x104 ... 10,000
Henry-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Clarke-st., 25x100 ... 19,000
Henry-st., w. s., 43 ft. n. of Woodhull-st., 20x80 ... 16,500
Herkimer-st., n. s., 231.3 ft. e. of Troy-av., 18.9x185.6 ... 3,750
Houston-st., e. s., 84 ft. n. of Myrtle av., 40x100 } Ryerson-st., w. s., 70.5 ft. s. of Park-av., 20x100 } ... 500
Hoyt-st., w. s., 77.1 ft. e. of 1st-st., 90x81.5x90x77.1 (mistake in this conveyance) ... 10,000
Locust-st., e. s., 694 ft. s. of Brooklyn and Jamaica road, 125x150 } Rapalyea-st., w. s., 819 ft. s. of Brooklyn and Jamaica road, 125x150 } ... 1,800
Pacific-st., n. s., 85.9 ft. w. of Flatbush-av., 20x68x20x56.3 ... 3,100
River-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 25x100 ... 650
Ross-st., n. s., 101 ft. w. of Lee-av., 21x100x22x20x1x80 ... 14,500
Scholes-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 25x100 ... 3,775
St. Mark's-place, s. s., 150 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 50x150 ... 6,000
Union and Nevins sts., s. e. corner, 10x80 ... 500
Van Buren-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Classon-av., 100x25.5x100x27.3 ... 2,700
Van Brunt-st., s. s., 211 ft. e. of Degraw-st., 19.6x100 ... 4,000
Walworth-st., w. s., 207.9 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100 ... 800
South 9th-st., n. s., 116-10 ft. e. of 3d-st., 20.10x80 ... 1,800
22d-st., n. e. s., 200 ft. n. w. of 4th-av., 25x100 ... 1,250
22d-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x100 ... 1,700
22d-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100 ... 850
39th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.2 ... 600
Atlantic-av., s. s., about 304 ft. w. of Railroad-av., 25.4x86.4 ... 200
Bushwick-av., n. e. s., 150 ft. n. w. of Chestnut-st., 25x105 ... 5,300
4th-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Pacific-st., 42.10x80 ... 3,400
Lot No. 18 and part of No. 17, Hugh Smith, &c. map Bushwick, 26.6x98.9 ... 3,500
New-Utrecht, lots Nos. 16 and 17, map No. 5, Fort Hamilton, B. and S ... 120

Leases Recorded.

Meserole-st., No. 41, store, &c., 3 years, per year. $360
Myrtle-av., No. 130, 5 years, per year ... 900
North 2d-st. and Union-av., house and stable, lease 1868, 5 years, per year ... 750

QUEENS COUNTY.

Laurel Hill.

Jones-av., n. s., 86 ft. e. of Clifton-av., house and lot, 80x200 ... $2,000

Newtown.

Old Flushing road, n. s., Suydam's, 10 acres ... $10,500
Flushing to Newtown road, adjoining Vaughan's, (Suydam's,) 25 acres ... 15,500

Oyster Bay.

Coles-st., n. s., lots Nos. 251 to 260, Cole's estate } Valentine-st., s. s., lots Nos. 250 to 261, Cole's estate } ... $840
North Hempstead and Flushing pike, s. e. s., adjoining Hegeman's, 4½ acres ... 200
Round Swamp road, adjoining Josh Hubbs', 105 acres ... 9,000

Westbury.

Crooker's Path road, adjoining Roberts', 6 acres. $150

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

Harlem Railroad, w. s., adjoining W. S. Carr's, Geo. Van Kleeck's property ... $500

Cortlandt.

Main-st., s. s., adjoining S. J. Jacobs', 38x108 ... $1,750

East Chester.

4th-av., e. s., part lot No. 277 Mount Vernon, 50x105 $4,500

Greenburg.

Woodland-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Mekeel-st., C. Curtis ... $20,000

Morrisania.

William-st., s. w. s., lot No. 29, Melrose, 50x100 .. $1,000
3d-st., s. s., part of lot No. 20, Morrisania, 25x200. 6,000

Mount Pleasant.

Valley-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Wildey-st., 70x108 ... $2,500

Ossining.

Ellis-place, s. s., lots Nos. 5 and 6, map Ellis' estate, 71x99 ... $9,000

Westchester.

West Farms to Unionsport road, s. w. s., L. Mapes', 20 acres ... $20,327

West Farms.

Kingsbridge road, 175 ft. n. w. of Madison-av., 25x174 ... $600
Madison-av. and Morris-st., s. w. corner, 100x125 } Orchard-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., 100x125 } ... 6,800
7th-av., e. s., lot No. 52 Mt. Eden, 50x100 ... 500

White Plains.

Brookfield-st., w. s., adjoining E. Harris' 50x125. $700

Yonkers.

Atherton-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Locust-st., 50x100 .. $2,300
Hudson-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x100 ... 1,200
Jefferson-st., w. s., lot No. 69, 25x95 ... 500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Boyd-st., e. s., 425 ft. n. of Kinney-st., 25x100 ... $200
Boyd-st., e. s., 425 ft. n. of Kinney-st., 25x100 ... 900
Commerce-st., s. s., indefinite locality, 32x88 ... 5,000
Crawford-st., n. s., 153 ft. w. of Washington-st., 25x100 ... 6,250
Park-st., n. s., indefinite locality, 26x179 ... 15,000
Sheffield and Quarry sts., s. s., 66 ft. from corner of, 20x80 ... 800
West Kinney-st., s. s., indefinite locality, 30x100. 4,080
15th-av., indefinite corner, 25x100 ... 350

Belleville.

Cottage-st., n. s., indefinite locality, 62x130 ... $1,050

Bloomfield.

Lake-st., e. s., indefinite locality, 37x125 ... $435
Montgomery-st., s. s., indefinite locality, 9 96-100 acres ... 3,500

Caldwell.

Three indefinitely-located tracts 9 64-100 acres .. $4,000
Two indefinitely-located tracts, 10 27-100 acres .. 1,000

Montclair.

Indefinitely-located plot, 14 21-100 acres ... $19,000
Indefinitely-located plot, 12 6-100 acres ... 16,250

Orange.

Lumber-st., e. s., indefinite, 30x196 ... $600

East Orange.

North Park-st., w. s., 2 indefinite tracts, 41x132 and 50x133 ... $2,850

Woodside.

Cottage-st., n. s., indefinite 45x130 ... $3,500

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Monmouth-st., w. s., 57 ft. s. of South 4th-st., 19x50 ... $5,000
South 2d-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of Jersey-av., 20x100 ... 7,000
South 6th-st., s. s., 197.6 ft. e. of Coles-st., 12.5x100 4,000

Hudson City.

Jefferson-av., n. s., lot Nos. 19, 20, block No. 94, Vanderbeck & Mills' division map, 50x100 ... $2,150
Prospect-av., n. s., 115 ft. e. of Bergenwood-av., 19x89 ... 3,700
Thorn-st., n. s., lot No. 211, map of Johnsonville, 25x100 ... 275
Van Winkle-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Barr-st., 25x100 ... 525
Van Winkle-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Barr-st., 25x100 ... 575
Lots Nos. 23, 24, block B, map of D. Van Riper's property ... 9,250

Bergen.

Union-st., n. s., 465 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 25x100 ... $650

Bayonne.

Bayonne-av., n. s., 251 ft. w. of Avenue C, 2-10x190 ... $7
Stockton-st., 251 ft. e. of Bergen Point road, 2 503-1000 acres ... 9,000

Union.

Lots Nos. 66, 67, block No. 4, map of North Union, each 75x100 ... $330

CITY REAL ESTATE.

JAMES HOGG, REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 1,350 3d-av., near 84th-st., Has for sale a corner store and dwelling on 3d-av. and 83d-st.; also, four four-story houses with stores on 3d-av., near 77th-st.; a very desirable three-story frame house on 83d-st., near 3d-av.; four lots, corner 3d-av. and 91st-st.; thirty East River water-front lots, and other east-side property at its intrinsic value.

FOR SALE—NO. 8 WEST 28TH-ST.—FOUR-story brown-stone front, full size; all modern improvements; possession immediately. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE front house, with ten rooms and every modern convenience, in perfect order; cash, $3,000; price, $18,000; neatly furnished, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply at No. 42 5th-av., to Dr. DIXON, between 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 only.

A HOUSE FOR SALE ON THE BEST part of West 25th-st.—A four-story English-basement brick, 17x50x100; 13 rooms, newly painted all through; new heaters, splendid order; price $16,500. BORRELL & CLARKE, No. 13 East 27th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 70 West 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20.6x55x100.5; parlors and stairs solid walnut; butler's pantry, dumb-waiter, chandeliers; shades; price, $33,000; half cash. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—ONE THREE AND ONE FOUR-story first-class high-stoop house on 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; doors, parlor trimming and stairs black walnut; plated furniture, &c.; complete. Apply on the premises of WAITE & BENJAMIN.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATtic brick house No. 16 West Washington-place, near Washington-square. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, four stories, basement and cellar, No. 12 West 45th-st. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN,

A three-story brown-stone-front house, basement and sub-cellar, a great bargain, in perfect order, and all the modern improvements; water in third story, dining-room on parlor floor; has Holmes' "burglar alarm;" possession immediate; carpets will be sold with the house, if desired; seven minutes' walk from ferry; price $10,500; 50 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply to HENRY DALLEY, Jr., No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET—DESIRABLE STORES ON COURT-st., near the City Hall, Brooklyn, elegant plate-glass fronts, high ceilings, splendidly finished and well adapted for any business. Immediate possession and low rents. Apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or No. 74 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THAT SPLENDID LOcality of Brooklyn on Pacific-st., near New-York-av., three three-story brick high basement and sub-cellar houses, with all modern improvements. Go see them.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE ON THE EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON.

For sale, a country seat and farm of over 100 acres, about one hour by express railway from New-York. Location, east bank of the Hudson, on high ground, with views both up and down, very extensive, and inland east and west; one of the most desirable places to be found anywhere; dwelling large, green-houses and grape-houses of best sort; grounds extensively fruited with American and European varieties of best quality; coach-houses and stable accommodations, barns and other outbuildings on a large scale, and modern farm, in high state of cultivation; horses, horned cattle, pigs and poultry in abundance; also tools and utensils in full equipment; house furnished. To be sold as an entirety, real and personal, for $50,000, on very easy terms. Possession at five days' notice. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—"LOCHLAND," THE ELEGANT country seat of Greene Smith, built and formerly occupied by Geo. E. Stone, Esq., of New-York City, comprising sixty-four acres on the shores of Seneca Lake, half a mile south of the beautiful village of Geneva; the improvements consist of a handsome and commodious three-story brick dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements; the grounds are large and handsomely laid out with shrubbery; there are spacious stables, boat-house, bath-house, ice-house, (filled with ice,) garden, abundance of fruit, tenant-house and barns, and most thorough outbuildings generally. This is a rare chance to purchase one of the most complete and desirable of country residences. For terms and further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., where photographs and survey can be examined; or to GERRIT H. SMITH, Geneva, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON LAKE MOHEGAN, WESTchester County, four miles from Peekskill, nine miles south of Lake Mahopac, and adjoining the residence of G. Merle, Esq., of Brooklyn, a large SWISS COTTAGE, containing twelve rooms, kitchen, laundry, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; carriage-house, with five stalls and three finished rooms for servants; ice-house filled. On the lake there is a dock, boat and bath-house; grounds, which consist of 7½ acres, are tastefully laid out with every variety of shrubbery, ornamental and fruit trees, and command an extended view of the mountain scenery and lake; never-failing wells of excellent water. Also, the furniture, if desired. Possession immediately. For price, permit and views apply to P. C. HARMON, No. 171 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN the beautiful City of New-Haven, Conn., whose educational and other advantages as a home are unsurpassed in the country. Location central, within five minutes of railroad station, churches and business centre; excellent neighborhood, pleasant, healthy, quiet. House nearly new, substantially built, handsomely finished, well supplied with all modern conveniences, contains sixteen finished rooms, admirably arranged, besides bath-rooms, pantries and closets. Grounds pleasant, available for building other dwellings, and rapidly increasing in value. Furniture will be sold with the place if desired, as the owner is about breaking up housekeeping. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON THE east bank of the Hudson River.—For sale a country seat, on high ground, at Hyde Park, fronting 1,500 feet on the Hudson River, and commanding very superb views of the river and inland; the mansion is located in a fine grove of lofty forest trees; it is about 40 feet square with an addition 20x80 feet, containing in all about 15 large rooms, 2 water-closets, bath-room, water and gas throughout, 2 furnaces, bells, speaking-tubes, marble mantels and grates in every room, and all in perfect repair; barns, stables, gardener's house, gate house, greenhouse, &c., all in good order; 45 acres of ground, all under the highest state of cultivation; price $50,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AT Mount Vernon, Westchester County, for sale at a great bargain, on account of death in the owner's family; consisting of 11 acres choice land, several fine building sites, with Italian cottage, 11 rooms, 2½ story, plain and neat; situation perfectly healthy, high and commanding; very tastily laid out in gardens, lawns, &c.; one mile from salt water, and less than a mile from New-Haven depot; an abundance of choice fruit, all kinds; with a never-failing trout brook running through the meadow; fish pond, ice-house, carriage-house, good stables, &c.; every way suitable for a gentleman's residence, and only 15 miles from the City; 9 miles above Harlem. Apply immediately to EUGENE CHEVALLIER, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., "Lindencroft," built by P. T. Barnum for his lifelong residence; the most delightful and complete country seat in America; price $50,000. Also, "The Petrel's Nest," a charming cottage on Seaside Park; price $9,500, and several other nice houses in Bridgeport. For pictures and printed details apply to D. W. SHERWOOD, Bridgeport, Conn.; G. SPAULDING & CO., Stamford, Conn., or No. 461 4th-av., New-York; MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.; WALLER, BALL & CO., No. 25 Chambers-st., or S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st. and No. 586 6th-av., New-York.

ATTENTION! ALL WANTING FARMS!—Cheap farm and fruit lands, village lots, water powers for manufacturing, for sale, at Bricksburg, Ocean County, N. J., forty-four miles from New-York on railroad to Philadelphia; soil fine loam, superior for all crops; country just rolling enough for beauty and utility; climate mild and proverbially healthy; water soft and pure; no fever and ague; sold only to actual settlers, on easy terms; price, per acre, $25 and upward. For circulars and maps address, as above, D. W. BRIGHAM, Agent at Bricksburg; ROBERT CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT NECK, L. I., 15 miles from New-York, 35 acres of the choicest land on the Sound, over ¼ mile water front, very desirable for villa sites, in plots from 5 to 10 acres; 1 mile from landing; 3 from depot; communication with City frequent, by cars and boat; location unsurpassed by any for the residence of gentlemen doing business in the City. Terms easy. For maps and particulars, apply to E. A. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a neat cottage, ten rooms, eligibly situated in the beautiful village of Woodside, N. J.; time, one hour from New-York City Hall; an acre and a quarter of grounds, fine lawn, variety of small fruits, stable, &c.; prefer to lease for a term of years to an approved tenant. For full information address H. J. W., New-York *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, a first-class country residence on Harrison-st., four minutes' walk from station; two acres of garden and ornamental grounds; fruit trees and vines in full bearing; grapery, green-house, gardener's cottage, stable, &c.; elegantly furnished and in complete order. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, or Orange.

$3,000 HOUSE AND LOT FOR $2,750—$1,000 remains on mortgage; two minutes' from depot; fifty minutes' from New-York; fare, 45c.; excursion, 70c.; commutation, $75; house nearly new; basement, kitchen, cellar, parlor, sitting-room, and three bedrooms. Inquire at depot for owner, A. J. RITTER, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—FURnished or unfurnished, a modern house, with all the improvements, and beautifully located on the East River, at Ravenswood, L. I.; also, a three-story brown-stone front house, on Pacific-st., Brooklyn. For particulars and views of the same apply to the owner, J. G. ASH, No. 183 William-st.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE FINEST LOcations at Elizabeth, N. J., a house containing ten rooms, marble mantels, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; lot 36x176½ on paved street; no assessments; eight minutes' walk from depot; price $9,000; part cash. For particulars address C., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STATEN ISLAND—A large brick house, Italian style with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, thirty minutes from the City, on Fort Hill, Tompkinsville, S. I., with immediate possession, a very pretty cottage, with modern improvements, gas, gas fixtures, range, &c., at the low price of $5,200; but $2,000 cash required. Also, on the sea shore, Clifton, S. I., a cottage, eleven rooms; $5,000; half on mortgage. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, 1 Pine-st., N. Y.

AT STRATFORD, CONN., ON THE New-Haven Railroad, a beautiful cottage, nine rooms; half acre; five minutes' walk from depot; will be sold cheap, or rented furnished or unfurnished. Apply to WRIGHT, MERRIHEN & ARNOUX, No. 52 Wall-st., S. B. WHITE, Esq., Cashier of Grocers' Bank, or Depot Master, Stratford.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL PLACE in New-Jersey, one hour from New-York by rail, three-fourths of mile from station; half acre of ground well laid out, garden made, new picket fence; house contains eight rooms; good cellar; water in the house; new outbuildings; plenty of shade and fruit; schools and churches convenient. Apply at the office of ROMAINE, RAIT & CO., No. 63 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN HUDSON City, N. J., several three-story Mansard-roof houses, very desirably located; gas, water and all modern improvements. Inquire of H. M. ROGERS, corner of Palisade and Reservoir avs., Hudson City, two blocks south of the West Hoboken horse railroad from Hoboken, or of E. HAMBLEN, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Room D, basement, Trinity Building.

FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON, S. I., ONE HOUR from Wall-st., an elegant house, 14 rooms, completely furnished and in thorough order; gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c.; 14 acres laid out in lawn; abundance of fruit, good vegetable garden; commodious stable, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, in fact complete in every respect and ready for immediate occupancy; $26,000; terms easy. FAY BROTHERS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, half an hour from City and fifteen minutes from station, the country seat of Mme. Stroughton; six acres, large mansion, lodge and conservatory, stable, coach-house, &c.; ornamental grounds, with garden and fruit. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-PROVIDENCE STAtion, 24 miles from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad, country seats, houses, lots, farms and building sites in vicinity of depot, in a beautiful and healthy part of New-Jersey. Apply to WM. B. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York, or to WALTER F. JONES, New-Providence Station, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT WATCH HILL, R. I., THE Watch Hill House, fully furnished; one of the finest located hotels on the Atlantic coast; the proprietor would sell the hotel and about four acres on which it stands, or more land if desired. Apply to S. H. BURGER, Watch Hill, R. I.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A MOST SUPERIOR COUNTRY seat of 13 acres, situated on Whitlock Point, two miles from Harlem Bridge; the mansion is large; modern improvements of the best City residences. Inquire of A. C. POILLON, No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—THREE SPLENDID FARMS; ten fine cottages, with from one-quarter to ten acres; a hotel lease and fixtures; several places to let for the Summer; location fine; excellent fishing, bathing, sporting, &c. Apply to W. T. ELLIOTT, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 61.

NEWARK, N. J.—A CORNER HOUSE FOR sale; well situated, ten minutes' walk from station; three stories, French roof; containing ten rooms and all the modern improvements; lot 26x100; $9,000. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

JERSEY CITY.—FOR SALE, ON WARREN-st., in a desirable location, a first-class house, 22x35, three story and basement; three minutes' walk from the ferry; $11,500, half cash. Inquire at Nos. 71 and 73 Newark-av., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty or to let, in Upper New-Rochelle, 3 acres of land, house, small barn and stable, good orchard, well, &c. For particulars inquire of S. G. COOKE, office No. 153 Bowery, this day from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

AT ELIZABETH.—J. M. MEEKER OFfers the best bargains in houses, lots and plots of ground from 10 to 100 acres, in vicinity of the city. Descriptive list sent free. Nos. 78 Cedar-st., New-York, and 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A DESIRAble house and grounds at Clifton, Staten Island; short distance from landing; immediate possession. Inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—FURNISHED house, 3 acres of ground, and superior outbuildings, two miles from Stamford Depot; plenty of choice fruit. Address Box No. 2,488 Post Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT BAY SIDE—ON LITTLE NECK BAY, five minutes from depot of Flushing and North Shore Railroad, 35 minutes from Hunter's Point ferries, the elegant country seat "Bay Lawn;" house handsomely furnished, 50 feet square, twelve-foot piazza, 22 rooms; large lawn, garden, grapery, ice-house, stables, bathing-house; abundant fruit and ornamental trees; to rent for the season or year; immediate possession; also, the Bay Side Cottage, by the shore, furnished. Apply to MRS. A. H. MICKLE, on the premises, or to LAWRENCE & OAKLEY, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A COUNtry seat situated in the neighborhood of Fanwood Park, within 25 minutes' walk of Plainfield Depot; the house is in complete repair, beautifully situated on high and commanding ground, containing twelve rooms, with six acres of land, a large apple-orchard and a good supply of various kinds of choice fruits. Also, a large barn on the premises. Rent $500 per annum. Apply to ISAAC C. KIGGINS, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York, or to Rev. B. CORY, corner of 3d and Washington sts., Plainfield, N. J.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL EState agent, No. 1 Great Jones-st., offers to let three-story brick house, No. 125 Waverley-place; has modern improvements; rent $1,200; also, entire upper part of house No. 127 Waverley-place, six rooms and attic, $600; both the above premises will be put in good order; also, store and rear rooms, and other rooms in house No. 46 Hudson-st. Also, four-story brown-stone front, No. 322 West 14th-st.; will be put in good order. Rent $2,500.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—AN ELEGANT residence at Ravenswood, L. I., directly opposite 76th-st., New-York, five minutes' walk from landing, 30 minutes from Peck-slip; grounds, about two acres, handsomely laid out; fruit and shade trees; lawn extends down to East River; mansion substantially built, with every convenience; admirably-arranged carriage-house and stable, billiard-room, ice-house, &c.; perfectly healthy. Apply to T. H. McALLISTER, No. 49 Nassau-st.

TO RENT FOR THE SEASON—PLUM POINT—An elegant country seat on the Hudson, 2½ miles below Newburg, and 1½ above Cornwall Landing; a large, fine house, furnished; stables, garden, ice and fruit; the place is beautifully wooded; a large and retired river front; superb views, and extensive pleasure grounds. Apply to W. M. VERPLANCK, No. 5 Park-place; HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or on the premises, to P. A. VERPLANCK.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET, A newly-furnished dwelling-house, with about four acres of land; location high; size of house 50x50; gas throughout, dumb waiter, &c.; Aqueduct water introduced into the kitchen; ice-house filled; fruit and shade trees; new stables, accommodating four horses and carriages; sixteen trains daily by M. & E. R. R. For particulars inquire of T. CHICHESTER, No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1.

TO LET FURNISHED—FOR THE season or by the year, at Uniontown, N. J., on the New-Jersey Railroad, 22 miles from the City, a beautiful country residence, on high rolling ground; very healthy; the best of water; no mosquitoes; over 100 acres of cultivated land; large new dwelling; horses, carriages, cows; ice-house filled; garden, fruit trees, stables. For particulars inquire of J. D. GILMOR, No. 205 Greenwich-st.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG, NEAR the ferries, a three-story brick house, furnished or unfurnished; two lots in common; beautiful locality; owner and wife reserving second floor, would board for the rent if agreeable, or divide the expenses with another couple willing to take charge. Address Box No. 1,310 New-York Post Office, stating name and reference.

TO LEASE—PREMISES CORNER OF Great Jones-st. and Lafayette-place; size 22.1x98 with four-story brick house, 41.6x58, and stable 18.1x55; will be altered if required for business purposes to suit a desirable tenant. Apply to LEONARD J. CARPENTER, No. 24 3d-av., (Bible House,) or No. 68 Wall-st., from 12 to 3.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, AT Northampton, Mass., one of the most desirable residences in the town; large house, containing 13 rooms, stable, carriage-house and ice-house, (filled;) grounds well laid out; rent $100 per month for year or season. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—IN THE VILLAGE OF JAMAICA, a desirable residence on Fulton-av.; gas throughout; grounds attractive and well shaded; five minutes' walk from L. I. or S. S. Railroad Depots; horse cars to Brooklyn ferries every 30 minutes; rent $800. Apply to E. A. BRINCKERHOFF, No. 59 Broad-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of house No. 3 East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON BROOKLYN Heights, a first-class three-story attic, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone-front house, about five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, from May 1 to Nov. 1. Apply to DAVENPORT & FANNING, No. 157 Montague-st.

TO RENT—ON CASTLETON HILL, STATEN Island, a new and beautiful residence, with all the modern improvements, a short distance from the North Shore Ferry; this residence commands an elegant view of the surrounding country, and a stage line passes the door. For further particulars apply to JOHN McDONALD, No. 3 Battery-place, N. Y.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 17 Nassau-st., opposite Mr. Gallagher's Baptist Church, Brooklyn; is in elegant order, with furnace, bath, &c.; possession immediately. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st., near Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO A gentleman and wife, with one or two children, a second floor, partly furnished if required, containing five rooms, hot and cold water; rent $28 per month, gas included; references required. Inquire on the premises, No. 77 East 35th-st., near 4th-av.

TARRYTOWN.—A FURNISHED HOUSE to let for 6 months or 1 year, containing 13 rooms; location good; garden and stable; possession May 1. Address Box No. 25, Tarrytown.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON THE Raritan River, convenient to churches, schools, &c., one and one-half hours from New-York on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; one mile from depot; with large gardens abounding in fruits; lawn of eight acres; plenty of shade; green-house, ice-house, stables and carriage-house; fine drives and charming scenery; remarkable for healthfulness; will be let, furnished, for the Summer or the year, with privilege of buying; a choice location. Photograph of house and grounds can be seen by applying to A. D. HOPE, No. 103 Liberty-st.

TO RENT—UNTIL 1ST OF NOVEMBER—possession given immediately—the furnished private residence known as the Caldwell Manor House, at Caldwell, Lake George, N. Y., with barns, carriage-house, ice-house, (filled,) boats, &c.; Caldwell is one of the healthiest places in the United States; the house is beautifully located at the north end of the village, commanding a splendid view down the lake; rent $500 for the season. Address JOHN B. GALE, Box No. 4,564 Post Office, New-York, or E. J. GALE, Nos. 78 and 80 Murray-st., New-York.

TO RENT—AT $300 PER MONTH, FROM May 15 to Oct. 15, at Orange, N. J., the eligibly-situated and furnished residence No. 4 High-st., five minutes' walk from either the depot or Llewellyn Park; modern improvements; barn, garden, fruit, &c. Inquire of C. N. WHITE, office of H. B. Claflin & Co.

A LARGE HOUSE, FURNISHED, TO rent, on the west side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., with five acres in lawn, coach-house, bath-house; fruit, shade; oysters and clams on the shores belonging to the place; immediate possession. Apply to the owner, O. H. JONES, No. 263 5th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses in New-York and Brooklyn; also, on Staten Island, Yonkers, Tarrytown, Orange, Irvington, New-Rochelle, Spuyten Duyvil, Islip, and other points of easy access. Rents reduced. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y.; partially or fully furnished if desired, with privilege of carriage-house, stable, &c. For particulars inquire of the owner, G. W. MILLER, or G. MILLER, No. 82 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM 1ST JUNE, the first-class high-stoop brown-stone house No. 7 East 31st-st. Apply to G. P. SMITH, Esq., No. 49 Wall-st., or on the premises between the hours of 12 and 2.

TO LET—TWO HOUSES AT BAYSIDE-Flushing, one handsomely, the other plainly furnished; on the shore; boat and bath houses, stabling, fruit and vegetables; within one and a half miles of depot. R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—IN WEST 34TH-ST., A FIRST-CLASS three-story high-stoop house; all modern improvements; twelve rooms; rent $1,800. Apply to A. P. SMITH & BROTHERS, No. 1,304 Broadway, near 35th-st.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, a neat and commodious cottage, with stable and carriage-house; in a fashionable locality; ten minutes' walk from the ferry; rent $800. Apply to W. ELLIOTT, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT RAMAPO, ON THE ERIE Railway, 33 miles from the City, a beautifully located Summer boarding-house; possession immediate and terms moderate. Apply on the premises, or to PIERSONS & CO., No. 24 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—NO. 241 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 1ST and 2d avs., three-story brick house, 19x27; under-cellar; $900; good situation. FOLSOM, No. 82 St. Mark's-place.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, A FINE brown-stone house, in perfect order; all the improvements; rent low. WM. COE, No. 80 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A three-story high-stoop house in East 18th-st., lately painted, in thorough order, and handsomely furnished. JAMES HARRAL & CO., No. 38 Broad-st.

FLUSHING.—A WELL LOCATED TWO-story and attic French roof house to let; 13 rooms; modern improvements; one hour from Chambers-st. Apply to JOHN P. ELLIS, No. 254 Broadway.

TO RENT—NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I., A NEAT cottage, containing five rooms; good neighborhood; one mile from depot; price $125 per annum. Apply at No. 37 Chambers-st., (up stairs.)

TO LET—CHEAP HIGH-STOOPED BRICK houses, Nos. 10, 12 and 14 17th-st., near 3d-av., Brooklyn; ten rooms, range, hot and cold water; rent $600 and $650. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDson, for the season or year, a furnished brick cottage and stable; eight minutes' walk from the depot. Apply at No. 112 East 35th-st.

TO RENT—A DWELLING ADJOINING Rectory of St. George's Church, Astoria, L. I.; finely located; large rooms.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, SEVERAL FURnished and unfurnished houses, well situated. Full particulars with WM. A. CROCKER, No. 76 Cedar-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR **Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies,** IN BUILDINGS **Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY. Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST., Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 & 38 BROAD-ST., Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE. ALL NEAR WALL-ST. And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.** APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF **EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 6 BROAD-ST.**

TO LET. COMMODIOUS, WELL-LIGHTED, WELL-VENTILATED, OFFICES, LARGE AND SMALL, SINGLE OR EN SUITE. APPLY ON THE PREMISES, AT NO. 164 DUANE-ST.

TO LET—THE LARGE FLOOR NOS. 3, 5 AND 7 Spruce-st., (*Tribune* Buildings,) with or without steam-power; the building is fire-proof. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, No. 1 Spruce-st.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a small office on the third story, and a larger one on the fourth story. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier *Times* Office.

TO LET—WHARF AT BROOKLYN—THE bulkhead and slip bounded by the East River, Jay and Pearl sts., a short distance east of Catharine-st. Ferry; is about 200 feet square; well situated for a coal and wood yard, or for the storage of iron or other heavy articles. Apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 30 Broadway.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A corner on Pearl-st., near Wall-st., first floor and cellar, (concreted,) in perfect order; gas and water-closets and separate entrance to each; first floor suitable for a first-class office or store. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—A SUITE OF THREE pleasant, light, airy offices and upper floor of No. 254 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, to let at $1,000 per annum for the three; also, two offices on the third floor and one on fourth floor. Apply to Home Life Insurance Company, No. 258 Broadway.

SALOONS AT JEROME PARK.—THE Saloons under the Grand Stand, at Jerome Park, for the sale of refreshments, will be let to a suitable party for the approaching race meeting. Propositions will be received until 1st May, at No. 920 Broadway, or at Fordham, by C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

A FACTORY TO LET—BUILDINGS NOS. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., with shafting and 25-horse power engine; will let buildings together or separately, or rooms with steam power. Apply in office on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE LOFTS AND TWO cellars, together or separate, in building No. 48 Broadway. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

STABLE TO LET—THE STABLE NO. 9 Sniffens-court, East 36th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs; well lighted and ventilated; four stalls, and room for three carriages; coachman's rooms overhead; rent, $600. Apply on the premises.

STABLE TO LET—A FIRST CLASS STAble to let to a private party, No. 2 West 30th-st., near 5th-av. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE NO. 600 BROADWAY TO rent, very low; recently fitted up; good business stand for clothing, dry goods, &c.; fixtures for sale cheap. BENNETT & CO.

TO LET—TWO FRONT OFFICES ON THE first floor of the house No. 2 New Chambers-st. Apply on the premises, or to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT steam-power, and new 5-story building, 50x100, Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st., will be ready for occupancy 1st of May. Apply to J. & W. LYALL, 55 Hudson-st.

STORE TO RENT—NO. 368 BROADWAY, first floor. Apply to V. G. HALL, No. 37 Fulton-st., up stairs, over Fulton Bank.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR floors, 50x80 feet, in the new building, 21st-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

A FIRST-CLASS STABLE TO LET in 22d-st., near 10th-av. Inquire of G. E. WINANTS, No 464 West 23d-st.

STORE TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY FIREproof store No. 51 Cortlandt-st. Apply to J. SCHERMERHORN, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 28.

WAREHOUSES TO LET OR LEASE.—The warehouses Nos. 102 and 104 Greenwich-st. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE AND BASEment No. 563 Broadway, 25x100; adjoining Ball, Black & Co.'s Apply on the premises.

TO LET—SAIL LOFTS, NOS. 84 AND 85 South-st. Inquire of EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 167 Front-st.

OFFICE FOR A PHYSICIAN, AT NO. 29 West 28th-st.—A large and high basement room; apply after 3 o'clock; references exchanged.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION HOUSES.—An office to rent at No. 34 Reade-st. Apply to J. BULLOCKE and J. B. LOCKE.

TO LET—ELEGANT LIGHT FLOORS IN NO. 21 Fulton-st., with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place; three offices on third floor. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

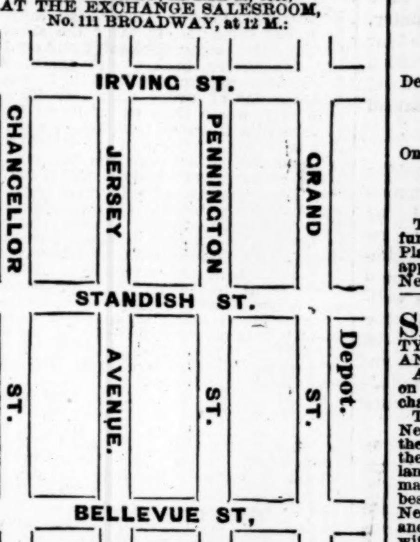
IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE **Novelty Iron Works,** NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST., CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE. On MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1869, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, at 12 M.:



JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction, by order of Trustees, over 500 valuable city lots in the neighborhood of the West Elizabeth Station of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, in the City of Elizabeth.

The lots are the most eligible ever offered for sale in Elizabeth, being on high ground, and in the immediate neighborhood of the new station at West Elizabeth; Jersey-av., which is the 5th-av. of Elizabeth, is being opened directly through this property. Trains run nearly every fifteen minutes, with elegant cars, and in less time than from Wall-st. to 30th-st. There is no point out of New-York which offers so many inducements to persons seeking a permanent home, as Elizabeth. It is of easy access, with frequent and rapid transit, and a delightful place to live in, with all the advantages of fine society, schools, churches, gas, water, well-paved streets, shaded with old elm trees, and possessing the combined attractions of an old city, with suburban privileges.

Nearly all the lots shown in the above diagram are to be sold.

For maps and further particulars apply to JAMES M. MILLER, No. 23 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, TUESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors of Peter Pirnie, deceased:

No. 59 CHAMBERS, CORNER OF OAK-ST.—The valuable three-story brick house.

No. 189 ELM-ST.—The two-story brick house, 16.11 feet front and rear, 31.6 feet deep; lot 42 feet deep.

No. 6 MARION-ST.—Two-story brick house, 17.6 feet front, 16 feet rear, 42 feet deep, party-wall on one side; lot 52 feet deep.

No. 107 PARK-ST.—Three-story brick house, 25 feet front and rear, 26.1 feet deep; lot 30.7 feet.

No. 19 MOTT-ST.—Two-story brick-front house, 19.4 feet front, 24.6 feet in depth; lot 87.1 feet in depth.

No. 21 MOTT-ST.—Three-story frame house, 26.2 feet front, 24.4 feet deep; lot 86.7 feet deep.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, THURSDAY, April 29, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, will be sold, under the direction of the executors of Peter Pirnie, deceased, the very valuable mansion house, with elaborate outbuilding and green-house, with 66 acres of land, situated at the junction of the White Plains and Bronxville roads, one mile from Bronxville Depot, Harlem Railroad, and one and a half miles from Mount Vernon, on the New-Haven Railroad.

The lawns are handsomely laid out with fine shade-trees; green-house; all kinds of fruit; farm and tenant house; meadows, orchard, woodland, locust grove; house is 50x40 feet deep, filled in with brick. This is one of the finest residences in Westchester County, distant eighteen miles from the City of New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 VILLA PLOTS AND TWO COTTAGE HOUSES, SITUATED AT RYE POINT, MILTON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable property known as Rye, or Wainwright's Point, situated at Milton, Westchester County, N. Y.

This property is on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, one hour and five minutes from New-York, which time will be considerably shortened as soon as the Harlem and Portchester Road is completed, the surveys for which are finished and the capital subscribed, and the depot of which will be within a quarter of a mile of this property. There is no property in the lower section of Westchester County more eligibly located, or that can offer so many natural advantages for first-class suburban residences. Bounded on one side by Milton Harbor and on the other by Long Island Sound, with fine drainage, it must, of necessity, be an extremely healthy position; and its facilities for bathing, boating and fishing are unequaled, it having a water-front of over one mile. It is also within one-quarter of a mile of Rye Beach, so justly celebrated for its great advantages for bathing. The new Boulevard, on the line of the Old Boston road, runs within half a mile of the property, making an easy and beautiful drive for those wishing to reach New-York by private conveyance. The present owner has expended over $30,000 in building roads, planting trees and beautifying the property. The extreme point of this property, containing some seventeen acres, is covered with a large and luxurious growth of oak, and is most admirably adapted for a hotel. On this extreme point a new dock has been built at a cost exceeding $5,000, and which is the best steamboat dock in the township. There is on the property two new and substantially-built cottages, having most of the conveniences of City houses, stable, gardener's cottage, hennery, &c. These houses are ready for immediate occupancy. A number of photographic views, taken from different points on the estate, may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, and which will give, in a small degree, some idea of the natural beauties of the property.

To those wishing to purchase suburban property, either for investment or improvement, this sale will offer most unusual inducements.

Maps and guide maps at the office of the auctioneers No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE COUNTRY SEATS ON THE HUDSON RIVER, AT YONKERS, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, estate of William Bolmer, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Getty House, Yonkers, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John P. Jenkins, Referee:

130 acres of land at Yonkers, Westchester County, 2½ miles north of the depot, lying on both sides of the New-York and Albany Post road, and extending to the Hudson River, known as the property of the late Wm. Bolmer. This is almost the last piece of unimproved property of the kind on the Hudson River, between New-York and Tarrytown; it is most beautifully located, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson River for nearly 50 miles, and has a number of elegant building sites. On the premises are a large and substantial dwelling-house, barns, stables and other outbuildings. It will be sold in plots.

Terms of sale very liberal.

EDWARD WELLS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Maps can be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st., or will be sent by mail if desired.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 220 DELANCEY-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

DELANCEY-ST.—The lot of land, with the improvements thereon, situate on the north side of Delancey-st., between Pitt and Willett sts., and known as No. 220. The improvements consist of a two-story and attic basement frame house on the front, a four-story brick building in the centre, and a three-story brick dwelling on the rear. Lot 27 by 100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON 128TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

128TH-ST.—The two-story and French-roof frame house and lot situate on the north side of 128th-st., 185 feet west of 5th-av.; the house is about 22x43 feet, contains 13 rooms, double frame, well and substantially built, contains modern improvements, and is in good order. Possession 1st of May if desired. Lot 37.6x85 feet; gas fixtures sold with house.

THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL AT LONG BRANCH will be sold AT PUBLIC SALE, by order of the Court of Chancery, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of May next, at noon. It is the largest and most valuable hotel in the State. The lot contains over twelve and a half acres, with a sea front (high bluff) of about nine hundred feet. It is the nearest large hotel to both railroad depots. The capacity of the hotel is sufficient to accommodate from 800 to 1,000 guests. The buildings are new and neatly finished; the bedrooms are large and airy; billiard and bath rooms, bowling alley, Summer-houses, large and commodious barns, stables, carriage-houses and shed, all in good order. The kitchen and laundry are well arranged, large and convenient. The hotel is supplied with gas from works on the place. PETER VREDENBURGH, Master in Chancery.

AUCTION.—A VALUABLE FARM AND country seat to be sold at the Court-house, Poughkeepsie, on TUESDAY, April 27, at 1 o'clock P. M. Said farm contains ninety acres, situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, two minutes' walk from railway station, at Carthage Landing, or better known as Low Point—said farm to be sold to close the estate of Gilbert Budd. The land lies high, and sloping to the river, with many beautiful sites for building, with large orchards of apples and other fruit, and two-story dwelling-house, 40x50 feet, overlooking the Hudson River for fifteen or twenty miles north and south. Said farm has all necessary out-buildings. One-half purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of WILLIAM A. BUDD, Nos. 80 and 82 White-st., New-York City, or of the Auctioneer, HENRY W. MORRIS, Poughkeepsie, or of WILLIAM J. BULLIS, on the premises.

SUPREME COURT.—FERDINAND SUYDAM, JOHN DORE, PHILLIPS PHŒNIX and GEORGE HENRY WARREN, surviving executors under the last will and testament of Stephen Whitney, deceased, plaintiffs, against OLIVER R. INGERSOLL and ADALINE M., his wife, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above entitled action, I, the subscriber, the referee named in said judgment, will expose to sale at public auction, on MONDAY, the 17th day of May next, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Joseph McGuire, Auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All those lots or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the said City of New-York, lying on Water and South sts., between Pike and Rutgers slips, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Water-st., distant fifty-two feet and eleven inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Water-st. and Pike-slip, running thence southerly and parallel with Pike-slip one hundred and sixty feet one and a half inches to the northerly line of South-st., thence easterly along said northerly line of South-st. forty-one feet four and one-half inches, thence northerly and parallel with Pike-slip one hundred and sixty feet one and one-half inches to the southerly side of Water-st., thence westerly along said southerly line of Water-st. forty-one feet four and one-half inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1869. GRATZ NATHAN, Referee.

IRVING PARIS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER. TUESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, at City Salesroom, Phenix Building, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, under the direction of FREDERIC A. WARD, Esq., Referee, **538** Desirable Lots, in seperate and small parcels, together with the farm-house and barns situated thereon, belonging to the ESTATE OF GEORGE WHITE, deceased, Finely situated in the On Flushing, Evergreen and Central avs., Cook, EIGHTEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN, Varet, Moore, Marshall, White, Centre, George, Prospect, Forest, Rock, Bogart, Thames, Grattan and Morgan sts.

TERMS—60 per cent. may remain on mortgage. For further particulars apply to F. W. BURKE, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 150 Nassau-st., N. Y. For maps, apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SEVENTY-TWO SPLENDID VILLA PLOTS AT GODWINSVILLE, BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.; ALSO, 7½ ACRES, WITH NEW HOUSE AND BARN.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The splendid property at Godwinsville, 21 miles from New-York, 1¼ miles west from Ridgewood Depot, on the Erie Railroad, one hour and fifteen minutes from the City; laid out in squares of one acre each; the land is elevated and well situated for buildings; remarkable for its salubrity and beauty of scenery, best of water, easy of access by Erie Railroad, also by New-Jersey Western Railroad, which is now building, and will be completed by October next; depot will be within 800 feet of the property; commutation reasonable; title old and perfect; terms liberal. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

VERY IMPORTANT SALE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Hanover-square, New-York, will sell at public auction at the Fifth-avenue Art Galleries, No. 82 5th-av., New-York, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 30, at 8 o'clock, without any reserve whatever, and to the highest bidder, the following well-known original paintings by Jerome Thompson:

"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET,"
"HOME, SWEET HOME,"
"THE CAPTIVE CHILD,"
"PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE."

The above pictures are now on free exhibition at the parlors of the Fifth-avenue Art Gallery, where they will remain until the sale, open day and evening.

We beg leave to say to those desiring these well-known paintings, that they can attend the sale with perfect confidence, and with our guarantee that no limit whatever will be placed upon the works, but that the sale will be as stated above, positively without reserve.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

JOSEPH McGUIRE will sell on THURSDAY, April 29, 1869, At 12 o'clock noon, At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., Referee:

2D-AV., No. 144—This house is a three-story, attic, basement and cellar brick; lot 26.4x125 feet.

9TH-ST., No. 309, E.—On the rear of which is a one-story brick stable; lot 25x92.3.

BROOME-ST., Nos. 320, 322 and 323—The houses Nos. 320 and 322 are each two-story, attic and basement brick, and No. 324 is a two-story, attic and cellar brick house, with store, and in rear of Nos. 322 and 324 is a three-story brick stable, fronting on Chrystie-st.; size of ground, 62.5x75 feet.

BROOME-ST., No. 25—This is two-story attic and cellar brick front; lot 25x75 feet.

RIDGE-ST.—East side, 111 feet 3 inches north of Rivington-st., a four-story and cellar brick tenement-house with store, and a three-story basement and cellar brick in front, and a double and single tenement, each three-story, basement and cellar brick, in the rear. Size of ground 42.6x100 feet.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 80 Nassau-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 632 PACIFIC-ST., between Carlton and Pearsall sts., Brooklyn, mahogany, walnut and oak marble-top parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, fine engravings, shades, china, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen ware, &c.

SAME DAY.

At 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 80 Lawrence-st., between Willoughby and Myrtle avs., rosewood parlor suite, handsome walnut marble-top buffet, Plympton walnut secretary bedstead, bookcase, chamber sets, Brussels and three-ply carpets, heater, extension table, chairs, kitchen ware, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 3½ o'clock P. M., at No. 275 Schermerhorn-st., between Nevins and Powers sts., furniture and carpets, nearly new, walnut and enameled marble-top chamber sets, hair mattresses, walnut extension table, chairs, china, kitchen ware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, at No. 18 Willow-place, near Joralemon-st., handsome furniture in good order, rosewood parlor suite in crimson, splendid rosewood chamber furnieure, with armoire-a-glace, walnut extension table, Brussels carpets and oil-cloths, pier glass, marble clock, hair mattresses, large pillows, china, crockery, kitchen ware, &c.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., April 19, 1869.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY AND STORES AND CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, will be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION in this city, (at Camp Newport, corner Scott and McHenry sts.,) on TUESDAY, April 27, 1869. A few of the articles are mentioned, as follows:

OFFICE DESKS, CHAIRS, TABLES, IRON SAFES, MATTING, HEATING STOVES, COOKING STOVES, &c., &c.

Also, a large number of OVERCOATS, (Mounted and Infantry,) HATS, CAPS, JACKETS, (Artillery and Cavalry,) BLOUSES, (lined and unlined,) TROUSERS, BED-SACKS, (single and double,) HOSPITAL TENTS, WALL TENTS, &c., &c.

A large number of WOOLEN BLANKETS (11,864) will likewise be offered for sale.

Complete lists of the property can be obtained at this office. Lists may also be obtained in New-York, at the office of Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Army Building, corner of Houston and Greene streets; and at the Quartermaster's office in Philadelphia.

The sale will begin at 12 M. Purchases must be removed without delay.

Terms: Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster-General and Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 18 S. Charles-st.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF A GAS-FITting and manufacturing establishment.

JOSEPH McGUIRE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 207 Centre-st., the stock and fixtures of a gas-fitting establishment, consisting of magnificent gilt and bronze chandeliers, assorted sizes, pendants, brackets, burners, 2 and 3 lights, "V" hall light, kerosene cups, large number of chandeliers in an unfinished state, drop lights, swinging brackets, double and single, paint mill, six lathes with tools complete, shafting, belting, and machinery, 300 body knobs, several hundred pounds of brass fixtures, (assorted,) castings, moldings, anvil, vices, forge, revolving cocks of various kinds and shapes, a lot of spelter, stocks and dyes for treading, &c., and everything necessary for the manufacturing of gas fixtures of every description.

TERENCE FARLEY, Esq., Receiver.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 26, 1869, at 11 o'clock, at No. 29 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., all the furniture, &c., of said house, viz.: Carved rosewood parlor suites in gold and crimson satin, marble-top etagere, centre and fancy tables, rich satin and lace curtains, rosewood pianoforte, (Bacon & Raven, makers,) sofas, lounges, easy chairs, oak extension table, dining chairs, mahogany library suite, fine walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstand, spring and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, rich French china and glass ware, bronzes and mantel ornaments, oil paintings and engravings, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues now ready at No. 3 Pine-st.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. WILL SELL ON THTRSDAY, APRIL 29, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, in the City of New-York. For account of whom it may concern: 2,112 shares of the capital stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, par value $100 each.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

SEVENTY-THIRD AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL, on WEDNESDAY, April 28, 1869.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock noon,

80,000 TONS

of coal, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during May, 1869.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF C. F. N. HINRICHS, Esq., at No. 150 Broadway, which will include the finest of the stock. Elegant blocks, bronzes, Parians, china and glassware, on TUESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURniture.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., a variety of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites, library and secretary bookcases, buffets, tables, silver-plated ware, cutlery, &c. Catalogues at sale.

TREES AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, 1,000 Bartlett Pear, two to five years old; 3,000 Standard Pears, good varieties; Apples, Peaches, hardy Blackberries and Raspberries, shrubs, hedge plants, &c.

Cars leave James-slip and 34th-st. at 9½ A. M. for Broadway Station. KING & MURRAY, Flushing, Long Island.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office, No. 1 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME household furniture, rosewood piano-fortes, velvet and Brussels carpeting, &c., &c., on TUESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 7 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.; parlor, chamber and dining-room, in rosewood, black-walnut and oak. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 1 Pine-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE—this day, at the warerooms No. 113 Fulton, and No. 48 Ann-st., consisting of rosewood, walnut, mahogany, oak, walnut parlor, chamber, dining-room and library suites, mattresses, mirrors, &c., the whole to be promptly sold.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—CONTINUATION SALE OF FINE PICTURES, BEING THE BALANCE OF INVOICES, NOT INCLUDED IN SALE OF 20TH AND 21ST APRIL.

On SATURDAY EVENING, April 24, at 7½ o'clock, at the "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway,

ABOUT 100 FINE MODERN AND ANCIENT PICTURES, BEING THE REMAINDER OF THE PRIVATE COLLECTION NOT CATALOGUED IN SALE OF 20TH AND 21ST INST., consisting of the works of favorite American and European artists, to include an important piece, viz.:

WINTER SCENE, by Professor Jacobsen, of Dusseldorf, and a late work,

MARINE, BY DE HAAS.

Also, a number of fine Old Pictures, to close an invoice.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE;

MONDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 49 Lexington-av.
MONDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 162 West 45th-st.
MONDAY, April 26, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 93 Liberty-st.; wines and liquors.
TUESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 209 East 17th-st.
TUESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 126 West 12th-st.
TUESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 356 East 50th-st.

Full particulars of the above sales will be given in due time.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

On SATURDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 41 East 19th-st.—Velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in crimson reps, lace curtains, worsted brocatel curtains and cornices, rosewood marble-top centre tables, gilt and decorated vases, rosewood 7-octave piano, made by J. & C. Fischer, piano stool and cover, rosewood suite in green-figured brocatel, hall stand, cottage suites, gilt-frame mirror, rosewood marble-top dressing bureau, black-walnut bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes and washstands, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; black-walnut extension table, maple cane-seat chairs, &c.; crockery, glassware, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—Will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 4 "Fiedler's" Park, Staten Island, ten minutes' walk from Quarantine Landing, consisting of rosewood parlor suite, etagere, marble-top table, curtains and cornices, walnut and oak extension table and chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, walnut and cottage bedroom furniture, mattresses, pillows and bolsters, china, crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on SATURDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 79 East 25th-st., (over Bull's Head Bank,) consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, painted enameled cottage suites, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, engravings, oil-cloths, black-walnut marble-top washstands, refrigerators, steps, black-walnut extension dining table, black-walnut sofa bedsteads, made by Picards, black-walnut cane-seat chairs, black-walnut suite in green reps, gilt-frame pier mirror, china, crockery, glassware, window shades, kitchen furniture, &c.,

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on SATURDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 93 Liberty-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANOS, &c., consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suites, centre tables, bookcases, black-walnut and oak office desks and chairs, black-walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstand, wardrobes, chairs, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; oak buffets, chairs, black-walnut and mahogany hall-stands, china, crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.; oil-cloths, stair carpets, &c., &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock.

Several very fine rosewood pianos.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

S. P. AVERY'S COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART AT AUCTION.

Now on exhibition day and evening at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av.

The paintings in oil are by fifty-one celebrated artists, American and foreign, such as Kensett, Gifford, Jas. Hart, E. Johnson, Casilear, Boughton, Durand, Whittredge, J. G. Brown, Richards of Philadelphia, &c., &c.

Foreign School—Bouguereau, Toulmouche, Baugniet, Jalabert, Duverger, Boulanger, Caraud, Kraus, Hubner, Diaz, Preyer, &c., &c.

The water-color drawings are by seventy-three various foreign artists, including Edouard Frere, David, Calmetas, Dekeyser, Bouvier, Marohn, Isabey, Rivoire, &c., &c.

Also, the beautiful work in marble by Martinoli, of Milan, "Listening to the Birds."

Will be sold on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 27 and 28, at 7½ o'clock.

The well-known ability of Mr. Avery as an expert in matters of taste, and his previous good faith with the public in carrying out his sales at auction, render this sale the most important of the season.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Office, 37 Nassau-st.

MONDAY, APRIL 26, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the private residence 18 West 54th-st.
MONDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 367 4th-st., near Lafayette-place.
MONDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence 125th-st., Harlem, between 1st and 2d avs.
TUESDAY, April 27, at the private residence No. 40 Grove-st., at 10½ o'clock.
TUESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 238 West 11th-st.
TUESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 124 East 31st-st.
TUESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 70 Clinton-place.
TUESDAY, April 27, evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., Avery's collection of fine oil-paintings.
WEDNESDAY, April 28, evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., Avery's collection of fine oil-paintings.
WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 138 East 34th-st., first house east of Lexington-av.
THURSDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., bankrupt sale.
FRIDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 103 East 27th-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Office, 37 Nassau-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL ON MONDAY, APRIL 26, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE ELEGANT PRIVATE MANSION NO. 18 WEST 54TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., ALL THE SUPERB FURNITURE, MADE TO ORDER BY OUR BEST CITY MAKERS; WILTON, AUBUSSON, BRUSSELS AND AXMINSTER CARPETS, IMPORTED TO ORDER; FINE BRONZE AND ORMOLU CLOCKS, VASES, FIGURES, CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &C., IMPORTED TO ORDER BY TIFFANY & CO.; PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, CORNICES, &C., OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS; ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD BEDROOM SUITE, BEDDING, &C. CATALOGUES NOW READY.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Office, No. 37 Nassau-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL on MONDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 367 4th-st., near Lafayette-place, all the genteel household furniture, consisting of parlor suites, Brussels and ingrain carpets, fine Plympton bedstead, wardrobes, extension tables, rosewood piano, mirrors, sofa bedsteads, fine velvet carpet, bed, bedding, &c. Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Office, No. 37 Nassau-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL sell, on TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 40 Grove-st.: Genteel household furniture, consisting of parlor suite, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany piano, card table, mirrors, lace curtains, dressing bureau, wardrobe, dressing table, bookcase and secretary, music stand, enameled cottage suite, iron bedstead, writing desk, feather beds, spreads, blankets, quilts, sheets, pillow cases, &c.; also, a fine East India China dinner set, camphor-wood trunks, Chinese ware, &c., &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Office, No. 37 Nassau-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 262 6th-av.: Genteel household furniture, consisting of cottage suite, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, bed, bedding, crockery, glassware, &c.

H. D. MINER & BARKER, AUCTIONEERS, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., respectfully announce to those intending to remove the present season that they are prepared to give their attention to sales at private residences in the same prompt and careful manner which has characterized their business for many years past. Weekly sales of furniture also at their spacious Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., for those desirous of this means of sale.

NEW YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—Henry W. Derby against H. P. Laxsen and others. Pursuant to a judgment made in this action on the 8th day of April, 1869, the undersigned, receiver, will sell at public auction, by Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., auctioneers, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of May, 1869, at 7 o'clock P. M., the following pictures described in said judgment. Catalogues of the auctioneer.

H. W. DERBY, Receiver.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDINGS, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, April 19, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 o'clock M., April 30, 1869, for one hundred thousand pounds of Army Tobacco.

The proposals will state accurately in detail the quality and kind of Tobacco; its history, if any, as to its keeping qualities in hot climates and in transportation; of what leaf, as to stock, year and curing, the wrapper and filler is to be made; whether the binder is used, what casing is used, and when, where and how to be manufactured; in what kind of package put up for shipment, and whether machine or hand made.

From three to five samples of one hundred pounds each will accompany the proposals, which will be paid for at fair market rates, (if so desired by the proposer,) when proved to be of sufficient good quality for sales to troops.

The proposals will contain the condition that the quantity may be increased one hundred thousand pounds or one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, if desired by the Department, at the same rates and conditions of contract.

The Tobacco which shall in all respects be deemed best to meet the requirements of the army—reference being had to price, quality, package and all circumstances—will be accepted.

An officer of the army and an expert will be required to examine and inspect the Tobacco in the leaf, in course of manufacture, and when shipped.

Two sureties, who will agree to guarantee the execution of the contract according to its true intent and meaning, and will enter into a bond in the sum of $10,000 to that effect, if required, will sign the bids as well as the proposer.

WM. W. BURNS, Brevet Brigadier-General C. S., U. S. A.
OFFICE OF PURCHASING COMMISSARY, New-York.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—ONE "Wright's Variable Cut Off," 18-inch cylinder, 42-inch stroke, as good as new, in first-rate order; also, one engine, 9½-inch cylinder, 20-inch stroke, in good order. May be seen at No. 295 1st-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH—14TH st., opposite Academy of Music.—Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge.—Services 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Rev. SAMUEL UPJOHN, of Augusta, Me., will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

TEMPORARY CHAPEL OF ST. Thomas' Church.—The closing service in this chapel will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, April 25, at 7½ o'clock. A sermon will be preached by the Rector, Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., before the St. Thomas Association for Parish Work. On SUNDAY, May 2, the congregation of St. Thomas Parish will meet for Divine worship at the Church of the Resurrection, 57th-st. and Madison-av.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUN-day School Teachers.—Regular meeting next MONDAY, 26th inst., in Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Crosby's,) 4th-av. and 22d-st., at 7½ o'clock. Address by S. F. JACOBS, Esq., Chicago; class exercise by Mrs. SMITH, Oswego; drill exercise by Rev. EDWARD EGGLESTON, Chicago.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, Between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and Experience meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, (7TH-St., near 2d-av.)—The Pastor, Rev. HORACE COOKE, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Leadership.* And in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Vain Hope of the Israelites.* Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Singing by the children. Short addresses by visitors. The public are invited.

A STUDENT OF THEOLOGY, HAVing a portion of time to spare, is wanted to canvass a certain district for scholars, &c., for a Sunday School of the Sunday School Union; he will be suitably compensated for his services; this is a good opportunity to gain a practical introduction to pastoral theology. Address [—4, No. 324 East 18th-st.

NEW YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., at 10½ A. M., by Professor MARTIN, of the New-York University; and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. P. J. H. MYERS, of Brooklyn. Also, preaching at the corner of Water and Dover sts., and No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath Services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 100 children. Strangers are invited to attend. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 8 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. precisely, and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting every THURSDAY at 7½ P. M. Rev. A. GORY, from France, Pastor.

"CLOSE COMMUNION."—PASTOR ADAMS will preach on SUNDAY at 3½ P. M. in the church corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., on *Close Communion.* Seats free. He will also preach morning and evening. Baptism in the evening.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 13.—Preaching TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. by Elder JACOB GRIM, from Philadelphia, Penn. Subject at 3 P. M.—*What Think ye of Christ?* All are cordially invited to hear. Seats free.

BACKSLIDERS OF ALL DENOM-inations Counseled and Encouraged, will be the subject for the SUNDAY EVENING lecture at the Antioch Baptist Church, No. 264 Bleecker-st., by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM I. LOOMIS. All are invited. Seats always free. Morning service at the usual hour.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach for worship, please God, in Irving Hall, 4th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., on SUNDAY, 25th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rector, Dr. PRICE, will resume services at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on SUNDAY, May 2. The Rector will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. W. A. MCVICKAR at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. DR. VERMILYE WILL PREACH, in St. Ann's, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Church corner 57th-st. and 10th-av., and in the afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, in the Church corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st.; being his last services previous to his departure for Europe on the 28th inst.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 8th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. ALLADAY will preach at 7½ A. M. and 3 P. M., and Rev. Rev. F. J. GOODWIN, D. D., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. S. J. CORNELLE at 7½ P. M. Children's service at 4 P. M.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Mulberry, between 8th and 9th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. A. C. FOSS, and in the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. FOSS. Sittings cheerfully furnished to visitors. Galleries free.

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. PHILIP GERNON, Mr. Pastor, will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, on *Baptism by Immersion.* Seats free, and a cordial invitation extended to all.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, (South 57th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, 25th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of the evening—Fourth lecture upon the *Life of Paul.*

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SO-ciety, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. P. J. H. MYERS, of Brooklyn. Also, preaching at the corner of Water and Dover sts., and No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACH-ing on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. W. P. CORBIT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. THOMAS STREET will commence a series of lectures on the Temptations of City Life, SABBATH EVENING, in the church corner of 8th-av. and 31st-st. Subject—*Gambling.*

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, COR-ner 36th-av. and 52d-st., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Bible Class at 8, and preaching at 10½ A. M.; Sunday school at 2, and preaching at 7½ P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATION-al Church.—Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Rev. J. R. THOMAS, of Washington County, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats free. Public invited to attend.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTE-rian Church, between 7th and 8th avs.—Services, God willing, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. SCOTT, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. A. H. KELLOGG, of the University Church.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER HIS popular lecture, for the first time this season, on *Fact and Fiction,* at the Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 28, 1869. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening lecture on *Wordsworth, the Christian Poet.* Galleries free.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 45th-av., above 45th-st.—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector; Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. DR. HALL WILL PREACH Before the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia College, in the 5th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 19th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 25, at 7½ o'clock.

ELIJAH MESSAGE.—JOSEPH THACH-ER, of Derry will preach SUNDAY, April 25, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, at 10½ A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M., and Room No. 18 at 7½ in the EVENING.

REV. DR. DIX WILL PREACH AT Trinity Chapel, SUNDAY, 7½ P. M. Third lecture of the course on the Incarnation: Subject—*The Ritual of the Church the Visible Exponent of Her Doctrine.*

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. GEO. L. TAYLOR, (the Pastor) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL Preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening, fourth lecture to young men. Subject—*The Young Drunkard,* by request.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, IN THE Astor hall, free preaching on SUNDAY, April 25, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. G. W. BRIGGS, of Cambridge. All persons are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner 47th-st.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., Rector, will preach his farewell sermon prior to his visit to Europe, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (Episcopal,) in Miasko Hall, corner of 54th-st. and 6th-av., (entrance on 54th-st.) Divine services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 o'clock. The Rector, Rev. J. E. HOMANS, will preach.

BEHOLD THE SIGN!—BISHOP SNOW of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Sign of the Son of Man.* Matt. xxiv., 30.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSO-ciation, No. 161 8th-av., corner 19th-st.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Young men and the public generally invited. L. BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

FORTIETH-STREET PRESBY-terian Church, near Lexington-av.—Rev. CHARLES W. MACY, of Newark, N. J., will preach in this church on SUNDAY, the 25th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, Fifth Universalist, 30th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. MORNING at 10½ o'clock. EVENING, 7½. Sunday School, 2 P. M. Strangers invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach.

THE FIRST MORAVIAN PROTESTANT Episcopal Church, Rev. A. A. REINKE, Pastor, will hold Divine service in the Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., at 10½ A. M.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP SOUTHGATE will administer Confirmation in the Church of the Redeemer, corner of 4th-av. and 32d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 25. Service at 7½ o'clock.

A FREE CHURCH, AT THE CORNER OF Market and Henry sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats all free.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 274 8th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FREE SERVICE.—THE CHUCH OF THE Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., will be open on SUNDAY EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock, until further notice, for a free service. All seats free.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, 74th-st. Yorkville, corner East 77th-st. and 2d-av., will be opened on SUNDAY, April 25, for Sunday School and religious purposes. Eminent clergymen and earnest Sunday School workers will be present throughout the day to deliver addresses, &c. Services at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. E. K. PIERCE, D. D., Chaplain of the House of Refuge, will preach at 7½ P. M. GEO. HOLLIS, W. ROSS, Pastors; JOSEPH LONGKING, Superintendent of Sabbath School.

THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.—NOW ready: The "Girl of the Period" and the "Fashionable Woman of the Period." Reprinted from the *Saturday Review.* Price 10 cents. For sale by book-sellers and news agents. The trade supplied by the American News Company.

J. S. REDFIELD, No. 140 Fulton-st.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST MIS-sion.—Rev. W. E. GIBBS, of Newark, N. J., will preach in Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

IN YORKVILLE.—A PRIVATE FAMILY have a large room and bedroom, furnished, on second floor, which they would let to two or three gentlemen with board, on reasonable terms; location the pleasantest in the City; family small and quiet; references required. Inquire at 92d-st., south side, eleventh house west of 3d-av.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PA-lor and bedroom heretofore occupied by a member of the Union Club, to let to a gentleman, with or without breakfast. At No. 249 4th-av., near 20th-st. Also a small upper room.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, a suite of rooms on second floor, either furnished or unfurnished; delightfully located, in the vicinity of Madison-av. and 36th-st.; references required. Address C. H. T., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

NO. 145 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY Park.—Handsomely-furnished second floor, consisting of four rooms, with ample closet and bath-room; suitable for a family, with board; location desirable

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, en suite or singly, with every convenience, handsomely furnished, from the 1st of May; location desirable for gentlemen; apply after 3 o'clock; references exchanged.

WANTED—BY A CHRISTIAN AND COM-panionable middle-aged lady, a home in the vicinity of New-York; a moderate price will be paid for board, or its equivalent in services rendered; would make a desirable lady's companion at home or abroad. Address A. B., New-Brunswick, N. J.

BOARD WANTED—IN CITY OR COUN-try, for a young lady of education and refinement; location must be pleasant and table first-class; prefers being the only boarder; state price and particulars as to family. REFINEMENT, Box 116 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO GENTLEMEN, a front sitting-room and bedroom, on the second floor; also, front room on the third floor, nicely fitted up; has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 13 East 20th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN, By an elderly gentleman, his wife and two daughters, in a respectable private family or private boarding-house; good references given and required.

NO. 29 WEST 32D-ST.—HANDSOME suites of rooms to let with board; permanent arrangements at Summer terms; house first-class in every respect; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A NICELY-FURNISHED room, with board, for a young gentleman or gentleman and wife, for $15 a week, in the first-class house 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NO 45 BOND-ST.—A HANDSOME BACK parlor and extension room furnished to let, to gentlemen only, without board, to a permanent party very reasonable.

NO. 1 IRVING-PLACE.—VERY PLEAS-ant and desirable rooms for the Summer season, with unexceptionable board, can now be secured by early application.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF parlors on first floor, three rooms furnished, bath, &c.; also, one or two single rooms overlooking Madison-square; board if desired.

TWO LARGE AND ELEGANT ROOMS, (en suite,) suitable for gentleman and wife or gentlemen. Private table if desired. Highest references required. No. 41 West 18th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS EN SUITE or single for gentlemen, with a lady occupying her own house. Apply at No. 151 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN AN ENGLISH basement house, a Reception-room, with closet, suitable for two persons, and a hall bedroom. Apply at the house, No. 22 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, board in a genteel family, in 2d-av., below 16th-st. Is only; references given and required. Address X. Y., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 38TH-ST., near Broadway, will let a second floor, beautifully furnished, to one or two gentlemen, without board. Address A. B., Station G.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 997.—THE ENTIRE SEC-ond floor to let, with private table or without board. Reference exchanged.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 997.—THE ENTIRE SEC-ond floor to let, with private table or without board. References required.

BOARD WANTED—COUNTRY AND CITY. For several families. Address BOARDERS' DIRECTORY, No. 737 Broadway.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Second floor to let, with or without private table; references exchanged.

HOBOKEN.—SPLENDID ROOMS, WITH board, for a first-class private family, at No. 109 River Terrace; a delightful location.

NO. 20 WEST 15TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Several very pleasant rooms, nicely furnished, to rent with or without board. References exchanged.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, Without board, to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 18 WEST 25th-st., one large front room on second floor; one suite on parlor floor, with large closets.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—A furnished parlor and bedroom to rent, without board, to one gentleman.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED, BE-tween Yonkers and Cutchill, for a family of six, (four adults and two children, 11 and 9 years,) where there are but few boarders; easy of access either by boat or rail; if location and table satisfactory, a reasonable price will be paid. Address, with full particulars and reference, F. R. E., Box No. 1,504 New-York Post Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND BOARD at the country residence of a City family, on a farm, a short distance north of Llwellyn Park, New-Jersey, under the Orange Mountain, where every comfort and luxury desired can be enjoyed; trains every hour; one hour from Barclay-st. Inquire of W. M. BALDWIN, Room No. 7, No. 128 Broadway.

BOARD IN ORANGE—IN A PRIVATE family; one or two small families can be accommodated with board in a genteel house, surrounded by extensive grounds, with plenty of shade; near depot. Address A. B., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND FIRST-CLASS board, at Orange, N. J.; one hour from foot of Barclay-st., and three minutes' walk from depot. Address Post Office Box No. 229, Orange, N. J.

RAHWAY, N. J.—THREE MINUTES walk from depot; choice rooms, every comfort, first-class table. Mrs. MARY WATSON, Main-st., Rahway.

BOARD IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION on the shore of Seneca Lake; a mineral spring near; price $6 per week. Address Post Office Box No. 99, Geneva, N. Y.

FOREST HOME—AT THE BASE OF CATS-kill Mountains.—Board can now be secured for the season. City references given. Address H. C. CRAPSER, Acra, Greene County, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—HOUSE Open on and after April 15, 1869. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.

Terms for the month of June, $3 50 per day, or $21 per week.

SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

WASHINGTON ROCK HOTEL, Plainfield, N. J., opens May 1. The above favorite Summer resort is situated on the line range of the Watchung Mountains, possesses all the advantages of more inland places in the temperature and purity of its atmosphere, delightful shade, drives, view, &c.; one hour and a quarter by rail. Address JOHN WOOD, Dunellen Station, New-Jersey.

GLENWOOD HOUSE, DELAWARE Water Gap, is now open for the reception of visitors, either transiently or for the Summer. Apply to SAMUEL ALSOP, Proprietor.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

TO AMERICAN TRAVELERS

IN SWITZERLAND.

GRAND HOTEL BEAURIVAGE, GENEVA.

This splendid new first-class establishment, facing the beautiful Lake and MONT BLANC, is the only hotel in Geneva with TERRACE, GARDEN AND VERY HANDSOME SITTING-ROOMS.

Rendezvous of the American families.

MILLINERY.

LOOK.—HALF PRICE REAL LACE BON-nets; also straw bonnets, hats, all kinds French flowers, ribbons, &c.; cheapest place in the City. Millinery No. 773 Broadway, above 9th-st.. Cut this out. Call. Mme. A. BINNS.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND LADIES' Spring bonnets; elegant assortments THIS DAY, at bargains; real lace bonnets, guimpure bonnets, birds and flowers. L. BINNS' millinery, largest in the world, No. 427 Broadway

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDON-DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

DACIAN.....April 24 | CALEDONIA.....May 12
BRITANNIA.....April 28 | EUROPA.....May 15
IOWA.....May 1 | INDIA.....May 22
COLUMBIA.....May 8 | DORIAN.....May 25

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY hereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $27. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Day-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, May 1
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSEAU.....SATURDAY, May 15
ST. LAURENT.....AMARIE.....SATURDAY, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, June 12

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO REST OF HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA.....WEDNESDAY.....April 28
SIBERIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 5
SCOTIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 12
CHINA.....SATURDAY.....May 15
CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 19
AUSTRALASIAN.....WEDNESDAY.....May 26

Passage money payable in gold.

Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN.....2,965 tons.....April 28, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, (new,).....3,000 tons.....May 5, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA.....2,965 tons.....May 12, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....3,125 tons.....May 19, at 12 M.
COLORADO.....3,015 tons.....May 26, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)...$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI.....May 6 | ASIA.....May 13
PALMYRA.....May 6 | MARATHON.....May 20

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT—CUNARD steamer TARIFA, to sail SATURDAY, 24th April; cabin passage $100. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, April 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Saturday, May 1, 10 A. M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, (via Halifax).....Saturday, May 4, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$36
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, GRACE, WEDNESDAY, April 21, at 12 M.
VIRGINIA, FORBES, SATURDAY, April 24, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK.....May 1
CITY OF DUBLIN.....May 12

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin	$100, Currency	Cabin	$80, Gold
Steerage	35, Currency	Steerage	35, Gold

For further information apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COM-PANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.
Outside. $275 | Inside. $150 | Second Cabin. $150 | Steerage. $75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Mail 1.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

Steamer leaving May 11 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco June 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, April 30. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E.L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN.....May 8
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS.....May 29

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS. No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, THURSDAY, May 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage, apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....April 29
COLUMBIA. Capt. E. VAN SICE.....May 6
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.....May 13

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA,

Carrying the United States Mails.

The well-known side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, May 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON.....GAGE.....Saturday, April 24
CORTES.....NELSON.....Saturday, May 1

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to F. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER, On SATURDAY, April 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent. No. 174 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, sued by J.B. NONES, Passport Agent, 39 Broad'way

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three times a week.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamships, SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 24, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 27, from Pier No. 16 East River at 2 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, April 29, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent. No. 93 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 72 William-st. The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail May 5.

FOR SALE.—ANY PARTY WANTING AN unexcelled iron sea steamer, 400 tons register. This steamer will be sold a bargain if applied for immediately. Apply to JAMES M. LINNARD, No. 41 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BU-REAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States District Clerk's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN TIME.

ONLY ONE DAY'S STAGING BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN DAYS TRAVEL FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

For through tickets and full particulars apply to WELLS FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.

J. M. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DE-pot foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry, as follows, viz:

8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermedi

MORE BARBARITIES AT SEA.

Outrages upon an American Crew by Drunken Officers.

The Men Beaten and Maimed with Brass Knuckles and Axes—Two of them Jump Overboard to Escape—Flight of the Captain and Mate.

Yesterday afternoon another ocean horror was brought to light in this City, which, if it does not equal that connected with the ship *James Foster, Jr.*, for actual manslaughter, surpasses it for the long-continued, unrelenting brutality exercised over the victims. As the sufferers have not yet had an opportunity of instituting legal proceedings against the perpetrators of the outrage, we will give the unmistakable evidences which they carry with them on their persons, and which they allege were placed there by Captain WILLIAM H. ROBINSON and Chief Mate RICHARD HOFFMAN, of the American ship *Richard Robinson*, now lying at Pier No. 44 East River.

ROBERT McDONALD, aged 22 years, born in Scotland, has two front teeth knocked out by brass knuckles, holes in his head from being kicked, and various cuts and bruises on his body, inflicted with brass knuckles, kicks, &c.

JAMES BROWN, aged 32, born in Maryland, has a hole in the head made with an ax-handle, and his hands paralyzed from being hung up to the "gallows" by his wrists for three-quarters of an hour at a time. He also has bruises on his body, and a portion of his hair torn out.

CHAS. H. TUTTLE, aged 22, born in Boston, has three gashes on the head, made by the brass knuckles, and a hole through the under lip, inflicted with a pointed instrument.

DONALD McKEE, aged 26, born in New-York, has his nose broken and three cuts on the head, inflicted with a piece of grating while standing at the wheel.

EDWARD WILLIAMS, aged 24, born in Norway, has a wound on the right eye, inflicted with a piece of iron grating, hair pulled out, bruises in the face from being kicked, and other injuries made with clubs, belaying pins, &c.

RICHARD KONKIE, aged 22, born in Denswick, Prussia, has bruises on his face from being kicked, and others on his back, made with an ax-handle; also portions of his hair pulled out.

JAMES BLUNDELL, aged 30, born in Manchester, England, has his body horribly bruised, and was laid up, unable to move, for fourteen days. His hair has also been pulled out.

FREDERICK JENSEN, aged 25, born in Hamburg, has wounds inflicted with the brass knuckles, and bruises on nearly every part of the body, and was prostrated for several days, unable to move. He was beaten so many times that he cannot tell the number.

THE SHIP AND ITS OFFICERS.

The *Richard Robinson* is an American vessel built like a packet, and is owned by her Captain's father, now living in this city. She does a general business in the transportation of freight, and on Saturday last she arrived at this port with a cargo of crockery, having sailed from Queenstown, England, on the 20th or 22d of March. Captain ROBINSON, who is from Boston, is a man of medium height, aged about 30 years. The chief mate, HOFFMAN, who belongs in Williamsburg, L. I., is a beardless young man, aged about 23. The Captain and chief mate abandoned the ship the moment that she reached this port and escaped, leaving the vessel in possession of the fourth officer and a few hands, mostly apprentices. The victims whose names have been given were a part of the crew of twenty-one, and were taken on fresh in Liverpool in January last. They are unusually young and intelligent seamen, and, but for their bruises and mutilations would be a fine lot of able-bodied men. They have all received some education, and McKEE was in the late Union Army, where he had a finger shot off in battle.

HOW THE OUTRAGES WERE COMMITTED.

The ship having taken in her cargo at Liverpool, was hauled off into the river on the 29th, and on the 2d day of February she started on her voyage to New-York. The Captain having laid in several cases of liquor before leaving port, he and the first mate had imbibed so much that they had been in a state of beastly intoxication for several days, but remained comparatively quiet up to the time of putting to sea. They then came on deck and interferred with the men's work so that the crew were compelled to resist them. The two chief officers hourly became worse, and continued to drink so much that they apparently became maddened. They were both armed with revolvers and knives, and the sailors having nothing but their sheath-knives were obliged to submit to the outrages which now began to be inflicted upon them. The ship went on to Cusca, and then, owing to the bad management, became "land-locked." Extricating herself after twenty-four hours delay, she put off again, but in compliance with an order of the inebriated Captain, the engineer and carpenter cut away the "bobstay" with their axes to make an excuse for going back to Hollyhead for repairs. In passing the breakwater near Hollyhead two of the crew, named respectively ANDERSON and SULLIVAN, having been beaten so terribly by the Captain and second mate, jumped overboard to escape being killed. It is known that one of them reached the land, but the other is supposed to have been lost. The one who reached the shore reported at the Police Station, and the Captain hearing that he was to be arrested, immediately ordered the ship to sea again.

THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE.

The only female aboard was the Captain's wife, a young woman, who had great influence over her husband when sober, and owing to whose exertions and importunities the bodies of the crew were, as they allege, saved from destruction by the captain and mate. She kept a constant watch over the two drunken officers following them about during their beastly carousals, day and night, until she became afraid that her own life would be endangered, and left the ship while in the channel, taking a steamer and reaching the land. The Captain, determined not to proceed without his wife, stopped at Queenstown, and remained there for two weeks until his wife joined him again, and the ship resumed her voyage. The Captain still remained night and day in the same state of mad intoxication, and his conduct toward the crew increased in brutality, except as to the apprentice hands, who seemed to be favored for the purpose of keeping them on the side of the officers.

PRIZE-FIGHT AMUSEMENTS.

EDWARD WILLIAMS, one of the victims, says "they frequently made us fight between ourselves. If we refused they would beat us with clubs. When we fought the Captain and mate would 'second us' with sponges and whisky in their hands. They would make us strike each other in the face and make each other bleed. If we refused they would prick us and beat us. They usually made us fight ten or fifteen minutes, and when one gave up the Captain and mate would pitch in and fight both." Nearly every one of the men were compelled to fight at different times for the amusement of the two officers.

FREDERICK JENSEN says: The Captain used to call us aft and cut off one side of our hair, tar our face and hair, and then make us sing songs which they dictated to us. They stood behind us with a needle stuck in the end of a stick, and when we would not sing they pricked us; this was done quite often.

THE BRASS KNUCKLES.

The same victim says: The Captain struck me on the head with his fists, on which were brass knuckles, a great many times. He beat me several times a day, almost every day during the voyage from Liverpool to Queenstown. My head was cut in several places, my eyes blackened, my face cut and my body bruised all over, so much so that I was unable to raise myself in my berth without assistance from the other seamen. The Captain used to take hold of my hair and force my head down almost level with his feet, then kick me in the face and body; he kicked me a great many times. I was dreadfully sore and sick from his ill-treatment, and I spat blood for some time. The brass knuckles went on all the fingers of one hand. Each ring had a sharp point about one-fourth of an inch long. They only had one pair, and sometimes the Captain wore them, and sometimes the mate wore them. McKEE's nose was broken with the brass knuckles.

OTHER KNOCKS AND BRUISES.

ROBERT McDONALD says: The Captain struck me in the head and in the face with his fists, on which were brass knuckles, cutting my head and face very much; he hit me several times, knocking me down, and then kicked me in the face several times; he held my head down by my hair, and kicked me in the face, knocking my teeth out and cutting my face. The chief mate struck me on the back with an iron-bound block, weighing about thirty pounds, and beat me one night with his fists in the face.

BROWN says: The chief mate struck me in the side with an ax-handle, and then on the head with it, stunning me and cutting my head very badly, at the time threatening to knock my brains out.

BLUNDELL says: The Captain took me by the hair of my head, and pulling my head down he then kicked me in the face; he kicked and beat me so much that that I could not help myself in any way. I was laid up at Queenstown for two weeks on account of my injuries.

McKEE relates his experiences in the following strain: The Captain kicked me in the face and on the head several times; beat me in the face with his fists, with brass knuckles on, breaking my nose, cutting my face and head in several places; he has beaten me several times with belaying-pins; the chief mate struck me with an ax-handle on the head several blows, and has thrown a block at me which struck me on the shoulder; has knocked me down, and stuck a pen-knife into my legs several times.

TUTTLE experienced about the same pleasures. He says: The Captain kicked me in the face, he also kicked me severely in the stomach and beat me on the head with the ship's compass while I was at the wheel, cutting my head in several places.

MORE AMUSEMENTS.

Another way adopted by the Captain and mate for pleasantly whiling away the time during the long day of debauchment was to seize the men and "hang" them. BROWN states that he hid himself in the hold for days because he was afraid they would kill him; and when he was found, they tied him up to the gallows for forty-five minutes, with his hands in irons, the irons cutting into his hands and causing dreadful pain while hanging up. His feet were about one and a half feet from the floor. His hands are still paralyzed from the effects of the punishment.

THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE SAVES THE LIVES OF THE CREW.

A few days after leaving Queenstown the last time, the Captain's wife gained access to the stock of liquors, and, dragging out two cases of whisky and one of rum, threw them overboard. She had constantly kept her eyes on the Captain, and many times when he was committing the outrages and threatening to take the lives of the men she interfered and checked him. The men state that up to the time that the woman discovered the spirits and threw them overboard, the Captain and mate were daily getting worse, and that some of them would surely have been shot or beaten to death before the end of the voyage had she not saved them in this way.

FOOD, DRINK AND WAGES.

While the ship was stopping at Queenstown, the men allege that the steward sold all the pork from off the vessel, and that their only food during the passage was "rotten" beef. Instead of coffee, they were given a fluid which none of them could name, as it was made of burnt biscuit and a mixture of other substances, but they were glad to get even that, if they could drink it without being persecuted by the Captain and mate. They allege further that they were not paid a cent of wages during the passage.

ESCAPE OF THE CAPTAIN AND MATE.

The men having threatened to have the two officers arrested as soon as the ship reached port, both the Captain and mate made good their escape before the vessel reached the dock. The mate jumped off into the steam tug soon after passing Quarantine, and the Captain escaped immediately as the ship reached the dock, and has not been heard from since.

THE CASE TO COME BEFORE THE COURTS.

The men being finally landed in New-York, and found accommodations for living at the Sailor's Home, then proceeded to put their case into the hands of the firm of SMITH & ROWNAN, proctors and advocates in Admiralty, at No. 4 Chambers-street, who have since been engaged in taking the affidavits of the complainants, preparatory to bringing the case before the Courts in its proper shape. A civil case will first be instituted in the Marine Court to compel the Captain or owner of the ship to pay damages which are laid at a large amount. Mr. GEORGE H. SMITH, who has immediate charge of the case as counsel, will probably secure the arrest of both the Captain and mate to-day on warrants from either the State or United States Court.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, April 23.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Great Western Insurance Company. Also, the charter of Firemen's Trust Insurance Company. Relative to the Brooklyn Club. To define and amend the law relative to abandoned canals.

Mr. O'DONNELL moved to take from the table the Broadway Surface Railroad bill, which was carried as follows;

YEAS—Messrs. Bradley, Campbell, Chapman, Crowley, Folger, Hall, Hubbard, Humphrey, Kennedy, Morgan, Morris, Murphy, Nichols, Nicks, O'Donnell, Parker, Stanford, Thayer, Van Patten, Williams—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Banks, Cauldwell, Creamer, Edwards, Genet, Graham, Mattoon, Pierce, Tweed—9.

Mr. HUMPHREY moved to recommit, with instructions to amend the bill so that the Company shall pay $2,500,000 into the City Treasury in five annual payments.

Mr. CREAMER moved to lay the bill on the table until the 4th day of July next. Carried by a vote of 22 to 7, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Bradley, Cauldwell, Chapman, Creamer, Crowley, Edwards, Graham, Hale, Hubbard, Kennedy, Mattoon, Morgan, Murphy, Nichols, O'Donnell, Palmer, Parker, Pierce, Stanford, Thayer, Williams.

NAYS—Messrs. Campbell, Folger, Genet, Humphrey, Nicks, Tweed, Van Patten—7.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the Governor's veto of the Plattsburg and Whitehall Railroad bill was called from the table.

The question "shall the bill pass notwithstanding the Governor's objections?" was discussed at length.

Messrs. HALE, MURPHY and BEACH favored overriding the veto, and Messrs. NICHOLS, CREAMER, MORRIS and HUBBARD opposed it.

The question on passing the bill over the Governor's veto was lost. The vote is as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Beach, Cauldwell, Genet, Hale, Morgan, Murphy, Nicks, Stamford, Thayer, Van Patten—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Bradley, Campbell, Chapman, Creamer, Crowley, Edwards, Folger, Graham, Hubbard, Humphreys, Kennedy, Mattoon, Morris, Nichols, Norton, O'Donnell, Palmer, Parker, Pierce, Tweed, Williams—21.

BILLS PASSED.

Enabling the International Bridge Company to consolidate with any Canadian Company. Relating to the Jordon Academy. The New-York County Tax Levy.

REPORTS.

Incorporating the Williamsburg Safe Deposit Company. To amend the charter of the Commercial Warehouse Company of New-York. Relative to Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn. To amend the charter of Poughkeepsie. Relative to the Wallabout improvement. Incorporating the Sixth-avenue Savings Bank of New-York. Relative to the fire limits in Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

Continuing Fifth-avenue, Brooklyn, to Atlantic-avenue. To amend the charter of Brooklyn.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

Incorporating the Stuyvesant Savings Bank of New-York. Incorporating the Franklin Library Society of Brooklyn. To amend the charter of of Elmira. Incorporating the Village of McGrawville. Establishing an asylum for orphans and illegitimate children of the German origin. Incorporating the Oneida County Savings Bank of Rome. Incorporating the American Trust Company of New-Ynrk. Incorporating the Oriental Savings Bank of New-York. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. MOSELY presented a minority report in the case of McLEOD *vs.* HALPIN, favoring the incumbent (HALPIN.)

BILLS PASSED.

To facilitate the construction of railroads in the Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus and Wyoming. To incorporate the Brooklyn Baptist Union. To incorporate the Dime Savings Bank of Suffern. Relative to the Equinnunk Bridge Company. To incorporate the New-York and Williamsburg Bridge Company—74 to 31.

The bill regulating brokers' business was killed.

On motion of Mr. HITCHMAN, the bill to widen Broadway between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets was reconsidered. On motion of Mr. KIERNAN, the bill was amended so that no property east of Fourth-avenue, and, on motion of Mr. BURNS, none south of Fourteenth-street, shall be assessed for the same, the bill was then passed.

Incorporating the Excelsior Savings Bank of New-York. For the appointment of Commissioners to lay out roads in Kings County. To close that portion of the Jamaica Plank-road lying in the City of Brooklyn. Incorporating the Great Neck Dock Company.

REPORTS.

Incorporating the Veterans' Ninth Regiment. Adversely to appropriating Reservoir-square for armories for the Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments. Mr. MURPHY dissented, and presented a favorable report thereon, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. HEGEMAN called up the report in the HALPIN and McLEOD contested-seat case.

Mr. KIERNAN moved to lay it on the table, which was lost, 52 to 61.

N. B. SMITH moved the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. HUSTED moved the previous question.

Mr. HITCHMAN appealed from the decision of the Chair recognizing Mr. HUSTED.

The Chair was sustained, 65 to 2. The question was then on the adoption of the majority report. The majority report, giving the seat to McLEOD, was adopted. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. ALEXANDER McLEOD took the constitutional oath of office.

The bill regulating judicial sales of real estate in Brooklyn was lost.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to ferries—compelling boats to run every hour after midnight. Regulating the election of Coroners in Erie County. Incorporating the Veteran Corps of the Washington Greys Cavalry. To discontinue part of McDougall-street, Brooklyn. To authorize the Comptroller of Brooklyn to issue registered bonds. To amend the Metropolitan Police law. Relative to the inspection of steam boilers. To incorporate the White Plains Savings Bank. To amend the charter of the Insurers' Indemnity Company of New-York. To authorize the removol of the Mutual Savings Bank of Brooklyn. To incorporate the Clyde Water Works. For laying out the Eastern Boulevard at Westchester. For an additional almshouse at Brooklyn. For the Schenectady fair and parade grounds. Relative to the Court of Oyer and Terminer of New-York. Relative to the publication of legal notices, by a vote of 69 to 15.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. FLAGG, (concurrent)—That the Army of the Potomac flags, now in the Bureau of Military Statistics, be loaned for use on the 5th and 6th of July next, at the celebration in New-York. Adopted.

By Mr. CHASE, (concurrent)—That the State Constitution be amended. That the Commissioners of the Canal Fund borrow, not exceeding ten millions dollars for the improvement of the canals, under the direction of the Legislature. Also that such amendment be referred to the Legislature chosen at the next general election.

Mr. CHASE also presented a unanimous report of the Canal Committee on the resolution of the New-York Produce Exchange heretofore published, and numerous petitions from all portions of the State indorsing the same. The Committee recommend an enlargement of all the canals of the State, to meet the existing demands of commerce, and the adoption of the above constitutional amendment to carry out such object. The Committee also recommend the appointment of a commission of three civil engineers and two civilians, to examine the capacity of the canals and report at the next Legislature what is necessary to be done regarding them. Ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

The Great Velocipede Feat—Fifty Miles on a Velocipede in Four Hours.

The feat of riding fifty miles on a velocipede within six hours, which was accomplished in Boston a couple of weeks ago, by WALTER BROWN, the noted oarsman, was again performed by him yesterday at the Jersey City Velocipedrome, in the presence of a large assemblage of interested spectators. The judges appointed on the occasion were Dr. GREGORY and Judge MARTINDALE, of Jersey City. The distance to be ridden required no less than 731 circuits of the hall, there being fourteen circuits and a fraction over to a mile. Some idea of the fatigue involved in the accomplishment of the task may be formed from the fact that the rider had to make *twenty-five thousand two hundred and nineteen* revolutions of the driving-wheel, and as the rider had to take two steps or movements of each foot to each revolution, the number of distinct measurements of each leg was 50,428!

WALTER BROWN is a man of fine *physique* and possesses an intelligent countenance, and is not only gentlemanly in deportment, but never drank a drop of liquor or used tobacco in any form in his life. The impression he made yesterday on all was extremely favorable, and when he had accomplished the task he was greeted with loud and well-merited applause.

The time occupied from the start to the close was five hours and forty-six minutes. The actual time occupied in riding, however, was but four hours and twenty minutes, within three minutes of the time occupied in riding the same distance in Boston. At the Jersey City Rink, however, he had to ride the circuit of the hall 158 more times than at the Boston Rink, so that he really did better riding here than in Boston. Moreover, owing to an error of calculation by the surveyors, he was obliged to ride the circuit of the rink an additional number of times, going in all a distance equal to 53 miles. Taking these facts into consideration, he outdid his Boston time considerably. His last mile in Boston was ridden in 4:17. His last mile yesterday was done in 3:55; and after he had accomplished his feat, he rode half a mile against time in 1:55. On to-day week he is to ride five miles on the Riverside Course against a horse, the latter to trot ten miles.

Free Public Baths.

In pursuance of a public notice, some ladies and gentlemen interested in the establishment of public baths in this City, met last evening in Room No. 18 Cooper Institute. The number, however, of those present was by no means in proportion to the admitted importance of the subject. Colonel BATTERSBY occupied the chair, and DAVID P. HOLTON, M. D., acted as Secretary. After a long address from the Secretary on the subject, others present participated in the discussion. The doctor urged the importance of an immediate petition to the Common Council to withhold the lease about to be granted by that body to ISAAC HALL for the privilege of a private bath at the Battery, and to establish there a public bath as the initiatory one of a series to be established at convenient points around the City. Colonel BATTERSBY urged the establishment also of fresh-water baths at convenient points throughout the interior of the City, in which children of the public schools and others might freely and safely pass through the cleansing process.

Mr. G. NICHOLSON proposed, in addition to both the former, the establishment of floating baths anchored in the centre of the North and East Rivers, with a current passing through, and at which the ferry-boats could stop to land and receive passengers.

Mr. ROGERS earnestly advocated the proposition, and proposed to contribute $100 toward carrying out the object, if the corporate authorities of the City should fail to do so.

Dr. HOLTON said he owned eighteen lots in this City, the rapidly-increasing value of which embarrassed and frightened him, and all of which he tendered toward the same object. Indeed, all the gentlemen present were lavish in the tender of their means, if necessary, in the event of failure of the Common Council to act favorably in the matter.

The meeting concluded by the unanimous adoption of a form of petition to the Common Council, requesting them to donate a basin at the Battery to the use of a public bath to be constructed thereon, and also take measures to establish baths at such other points and in such numbers as the authorities may deem necessary to the convenience and health of the citizens.

Dinner of the St. George's Society.

The St. George's Society held its anniversary dinner at Delmonico's last evening. The banqueting hall was appropriately decorated with the arms and colors of England, Scotland, Ireland and the United States. Behind the President's chair was placed a fine full-length portrait of Queen VICTORIA.

At 7 o'clock about 150 gentlemen sat down to dinner, of which, it is only necessary to say, that it was served in DELMONICO's best style. Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul at this Port, and the President of the St. George's Society, presided. Among the guests were the Vice-President of the St. Andrew's Society, Mr. STEWART, President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick Society; Mr. CHOATE, President of the New-England Society; The Presidents of the St. David's and St. Nicholas Societies; General IRWIN McDOWELL, Rev. Dr. VINTON, Captain WARD, R. N., and General LLOYD ASPINWALL.

After the cloth had been drawn the President made an eloquent speech, in which he referred in feeling terms to the death of Sir EDWARD CUNARD, and spoke of the objects of the Society and the good it is effecting. He then announced the following regular toasts:

"The day and all who honor it."
"The Queen, God bless her."
"The President of the United States."

None of these were responded to, but in place of speeches, a quartette club gave some appropriate vocal music from "Hatton's Part Songs," which appeared to be fully appreciated.

The other toasts were, "The Memory and Genius of SHAKESPEARE;" responded to by Mr. DE CORDOVA, in a humorous and eloquent manner; "Our Sister Charitable Societies," to which Messrs. STEWART, CHOATE and others responded; "The Armies and Navies of England and the United States," responded to by General McDOWELL and Captain WARD; "The Press," and "The Ladies."

At a late hour, after enjoying a most pleasant evening, the guests separated.

The Mulberry-Street Affray—Death of the Victim.

Yesterday morning we published an *ante-mortem* examination, taken by Coroner SCHIRMER, which gave the details of an affray which occurred at an early hour of Thursday at No. 82 Mulberry-street, in which PATRICK McCORMACK received a stab wound in the abdomen at the hands of WM. NICHOLSON. The wounded man, it will be remembered, was immediately conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he died last evening at 8 o'clock. The assailant, who is a youth of 19 years, and resided at No. 49 East Broadway, was arrested at the time of the affray by Officer McGRATH, of the Sixth Precinct, and is now in custody in the Franklin-street Station-house, to answer for the crime of murder, which, it is alleged, has resulted from his act. The details of the affray are fresh in the public mind, and it is not necessary to now recapitulate this last, and in some respects one of the most horrible, homicides in the annals of the Sixth Ward. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest this morning, and the case will be again thoroughly investigated.

Billiards.

An audience of about 500, comprising all the prominent City players, as well as those from distant places whom the tournament has called here, assembled last night to witness the contest between MELVIN FOSTER and JOHN DEERY. The stake was $250 a side, and the game French caroms, 300 points up, played wth 2⅜-inch balls, on a standard American four-pocket table—the same table as will be used in the tournament, the pocket jaws being reduced one-half inch from the usual size. FOSTER, who was the favorite, took the lead at the start, and kept it to the end. He reached the first 50, 43 ahead; the first 100, 47 ahead; the third 50, 85 ahead; the second 100, 95 ahead, and the third and last, 117 ahead. If the result of the contest was in doubt before the first 100 points were reached, it never was afterward. At times the playing was superb, and elicited hearty applause; occasionally it was merely commonplace, and a surprise to the *cognoscenti*. The chief runs were—Foster, 10, 11, 11, 12, 16, 18 and 18; Deery, 8, 9, 12 and 14. The winner's average was a fraction over 2 4-5. HENRY RHINES, of Chicago, officiated as referee.

The Germans and the School System.

The German Republican Central Committee held a special meeting at the Steuben House last evening. Mr. MARCUS OTTERBURG presided, and a memorial advocating a complete reform of the existing school laws was discussed at great length, and ordered to be published. The memorial is to be presented to the Legislature, and proposes a reorganization of the schools of this State on the plan of the school systems of Germany and Switzerland, with the German language as one of the main branches of education; and also proposes the establishment of a State University and the introduction of gymnastic and military exercises in the public schools, besides other numerous reforms in education. The memorial was prepared by a committee especially appointed for that purpose, and is very sweeping in its character.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

It is expected that Judge PIERREPONT will take the oath of office as United States District-Attorney on Monday. His list of appointees is not yet ready for publication.

The Young Men's Christian Association hold their stated monthly meeting on Monday evening next, at No. 161 Fifth-avenue. Admission is not confined to members.

The fourth anniversary of the National Temperance Society and Publication House will be held in the large hall of Cooper Institute, on the evening of May 12. Hon. WM. E. DODGE, President of the Society, will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Dr. F. R. LEES, of England, Rev. J. D. FULTON, of Boston, and others. There will also be singing by the TREMAINE Brothers and Mr. PIERSON. The annual meeting for the election of officers and for the transaction of business will be held at the rooms of the Society, No. 172 William-street, on the afternoon of the same day, at 2 o'clock.

A very large audience gathered last evening to witness the exhibition of cartoons of the Bible at Stoinway Hall. It is one of the most pleasing as well as instructive exhibitions that has been placed before the public for some time. The paintings are upon touching themes of the New Testament, and are life-like as well as brilliantly illuminated. Many of the paintings are exquisitely drawn. Among the number, "David's Return from Battle" deserves special mention. It will undoubtedly remain in New-York for some weeks.

Rev. W. FERRIE lectured upon "Scotland" last evening at Dodworth Hall.

Mrs. WOODWARD, of No. 14 West Thirteenth-street, was severely burned on Thursday by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

ELIZA MOREHEAD, while intoxicated, jumped from a fourth story window of the premises No. 655 Water-street, but escaped with slight injuries.

JOHN CORKEY, of No. 6 Staple-street, fell through the hatchway of the premises No. 51 Greenwich-street, and sustained severe injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Coroner KEENAN was notified yesterday of the death of WM. H. WALTON, a native of England, aged 26, at St. Luke's Hospital, in consequence of a fracture of the skull. Deceased had been of intemperate habits, and was an inmate of Bellevue Hospital for treatment, and soon after his discharge he received the injuries which caused his death. An inquest will be held to-day.

WM. KANE, a fireman on board the steamship *Morro Castle*, at Pier No. 4 North River, fell overboard yesterday and was drowned. The remains were recovered, and an inquest was held by Coroner FLYNN.

WM. KILLIAN, Captain of the sloop *Hannah Maria*, fell overboard from his vessel when it was off the foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

ANTOINE MULLER fell through the hatchway of the sugar-house corner of Vestry and Washington streets on Thursday evening, and sustained such injuries that death ensued yesterday at the New-York Hospital. Coroner FLYNN held an inquest.

FREDERICK GOPPEL, a German, fell through the hatchway of the packet ship *Hedrick*, at Pier No. 5 North River, and was so severely injured that he was taken to the Staten Island Hospital.

The remains of an infant were discovered yesterday in the East River, near Grand-street, and subsequently removed to the Morgue.

JOSEPH KENNETT, a German, of No. 216 Third-avenue, fell from a scaffold on the new County Courth-ouse yesterday, and had both legs fractured. He was removed to the New-York Hospital.

Brooklyn.

PATRICK VAUGHAN, a United States marine, in an oyster saloon in Hudson-avenue, near York-street, the other evening, accidentally dropped a $500 five-twenty bond. On returning to the saloon and asking HUGH McGOVERN, who had waited on him, if he had seen anything of the lost bond, the latter replied in the negative. VAUGHAN said he would pay $100 for the recovery of the bond, but McGOVERN laughed at him and introduced some "roughs," who beat him in a fearful manner. McGOVERN was arrested by Detective WONDERLY, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, yesterday, and held for examination.

ANDREW ARCHER, a young man until recently employed by S. & J. C. BURLING, grocers, at the corner of Sands and Gold streets, was arrested yesterday by Detective CORWIN, and taken before Justice BUCKLEY, charged with embezzling his employers' money to the amount of at least $500, at various times. The accused was sent to the Penitentiary at Flatbush for six months.

MARY FITZGERALD, four years old, fell from a third story window of the residence of her parents, at the corner of Willow and Pacific streets, yesterday afternoon, and sustained fatal injuries. She was conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital.

SAMUEL BOYD, FRANK KEARNEY and EDWARD MACKEY were arrested yesterday on a harge of burglary, and taken before Justice DELMAR. They are all boys who seem to know what they are about. They were held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The residence of Mr. E. P. GILBERT, No. 102 Carroll-street, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning, who carried off a quantity of plate of the value of $60.

CHRISTOPHER DOYLE, 34 years of age, residing at No. 406 Hicks-street, committed suicide on Thursday night by swallowing two ounces of laundanum. He had been in low spirits, superinduced by the death of a brother about a week ago.

The receipts of the Union Ferry Company for the month of March amounted to $54,293.

New-Jersey.

SARAH WATSON, a middle-aged woman, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by throwing herself off a canal boat near the Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, into the water. The woman had been prowling about the locality during the night, and had imbibed a considerable quantity of drink. About 8 A. M. she became very drunk, and while in this state attempted to drown herself. She was taken in charge by an officer, and now lies in custody.

EDWARD GRIFFIN, residing at No. 261 Garden-street, Hoboken, was fined yesterday morning by Judge POPE for having ridden a velocipede on the sidewalk.

Mr. NOAH D. TAYLOR's beautiful yacht, christened *Adeline Taylor*, in honor of the daughter of Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, of New-York, was launched on Thursday from the Bayonne Yacht Club house.

A number of enterprising Jerseymen are taking lessons every day from a prominent Quaker of Jersey City, who instructs them in all the formula connected with the everyday life of the members of the Brotherhood of Love. They have so far progressed as to renounce swearing, and anticipating a strike among the hatters, have already purchased a few cases of broad-brims. They expect to be ready in a few weeks to present to the President their claims for a few of the vacant Indian bureaus.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, April 23—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅛ for money and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet and steady at 80¾. Railway Shares steady; Erie, 22¾; Illinois Centrals, 98½.

FRANKFORT, Friday, April 23.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 87⅛@87¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 23—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firmer, but not quotably higher; Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 50,000 bales, of which 8,000 were taken for export and 4,000 on speculation. The stock in port and on shipboard is estimated at 393,000 bales, of which 167,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 1d. ₱ cental for California White, and 8s. 4d.@8s. 5d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 21s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 27s. 3d. ₱ quarter for New Mixed Western. Oats, 3s. 5d. ₱ bushel. Barley, 5s. ₱ bushel. Peas, 39s. ₱ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 105s. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 90s. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 72s. ₱ cwt. Cheese, 81s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 62s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. ₱ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 16s. for Fine. Petroleum, 9d. ₱ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 9½d. for Refined. Tallow, 45s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Turpentine, 29s. 6d. ₱ 100 cwt. Linseed Oil £31 ₱ ton.

LONDON, Friday, April 23.

Linseed Cakes, £9 15s.@£10 ₱ ton for thin oblong for feeding. Sperm Oil, £103 ₱ ton. Whale Oil, £37 ₱ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 59s.@59s. 6d. Sugar, 39s. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

ANTWERP, Friday, April 23.

Petroleum, 53¼f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Friday, April 23.

COTTON—Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 145f. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Friday, April 23—1:30 P. M.

The Stock market is steady; Illinois Centrals, 98¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 23—1:30 P. M.

Manchester advices are less favorable for Yarns and Fabrics, and a dullness is caused here. The stock of Cotton afloat, bound to this port, is 451,000 bales, of which 153,000 are American.

Breadstuffs are declining. Corn, 27s. ₱ quarter for New. Peas, 38s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 104s. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 91s. ₱ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess.

HAVRE, Friday, April 23.

Low Middling Cotton, afloat, 141½f. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Friday, April 23—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅛ for money, and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 80¾. Stocks steady; Erie, 22¾; Illinois, 98¾.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 23—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d.; the sales of the day have footed up 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—California Wheat, 9s. 2d. ₱ cental.

PRODUCE—Common Resin, 4s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

PROVISIONS—Cheese buoyant.

LONDON, Friday, April 23.

Tallow, 46s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, £31 ₱ ton. Spirits Petroleum, 8¾d. ₱ gallon. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 59s. Sugar easier, both on the spot and afloat; No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, 38s. 9d. ₱ cwt.; do., afloat, 38s. 6d.

FRANKFORT, Friday, April 23.

United States Five-twenties closed firm at 87⅜ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Friday, April 23.

Bourse steady; Rentes, 71f. 15c.

HAVRE, Friday, April 23—Evening.

COTTON—Market closed firmer for both stock on spot and to arrive; Low Middlings, to arrive, 141½f.

HAVANA, Friday, April 23.

The SUGAR market is quiet, with a small business doing at unchanged rates; offers were made to-day on the basis of 8¼@8¾ reals ₱ arroba for No. 12 Dutch Standard, but holders are firm. EXCHANGE—On London, 11¾@12¾ ₱ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, ¾@1½ ₱ cent. premium; short sight, 3½@4¼ ₱ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Friday, April 23.

EXCHANGE on New-York quiet at 1-10 off buying, and par selling. FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $4 90@$6. WHEAT moderately active; No. 1 at $1 12@$1 13; No. 2 at $1 03¾@$1 04. CORN dull at 56c.@56½c. for No. 1 and 54c. for No. 2; New, 44½c.@45c.; nothing doing this afternoon. OATS firmer and advanced ½c.: sales of No. 2 at 55½c.@56c. RYE more active at a decline of 1c.; sales at $1 17 for No. 1 and $1 16 for No. 2. BARLEY dull and nominal at $1 45@$1 50 for No. 2, in store. Mess PORK firm and advanced 25c.; sales at $31. LARD steady, 17¾c.@18c. BULK MEATS firm; Rough Sides, loose, 14c.; Dry Salted Shoulders, loose, 11½c.; Short Rib Middles, loose, 14c.; Dry-salted Bellies, packed, 14¾c. BACON—Clear Sides, packed, 17½c. Live HOGS active at $9@$10 for Fair to Good. CATTLE dull at $5 25@$5 75 for Cows and Stockers; $6@$7 25 for Fair to Choice Shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat; 57,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 225,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 bushels Rye, 1,100 bushels Barley, 7,500 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 23.

COTTON—Receipts to-day, 1,452 bales; for the week, gross, 9,053 bales; net, 8,039 bales. Exports to-day, 3,832 bales; for the week, Liverpool, 10,348 bales; Continent, 14,784 bales; coastwise, 2,031 bales; stock, 92,417 bales. Sales to-day, 1,200 bales; for the week, 16,000 bales. Market irregular; Middlings, 28¼c. GOLD, 134¾. Sterling EXCHANGE 144¾; New-York Sight, ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. premium. SUGAR dull; Common, 9c.@10½c.; Prime, 13½c. MOLASSES—Fermenting, 50c.@55c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 70; Double Extra, $6; Treble, $6 50. CORN firmer at 70c. OATS firm at 70c.@72c. BRAN, $1 50. HAY; Prime, 28. PORK firmer, asking $32 50. BACON firm at 13¾c.@17½c.@17¾c. LARD dull; tierce 18c.@19c.; keg, 19½c.@20½c. WHISKY depressed and nominal. COFFEE unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 23.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON quiet at 26¾c.@27c. FLOUR dull. WHEAT—Red Fall, $1 36@$1 70; Choice and Fancy, $1 80@$1 90; strictly Prime to Fancy White, $1 70@$2; Spring, $1 06@$1 06½ for Good to Choice. CORN dull at 54c.@58c. in bulk; 63c.@64c. in sacks. OATS dull at 62½c.@65c. RYE unchanged. WHISKY dull and unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK $31@$31 50, the latter for heavy. BACON—Jobbing sales at 13¼c. for Shoulders, 17c.@17¼c. for Sides; sales, 200,000 lbs. of Clear Rib Sides, buyer last half of May, at 17¼c. LARD firm at 17¼c. for good Steam, 18c. for Choice Kettle. CATTLE unchanged. HOGS unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 4,800 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Friday, April 23.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firmer and scarce; No. 2, $1 37. CORN scarce; sales at 68c.@70c. RYE declining; sales at $1 38. OATS advancing; quoted at 67c.@71c., the latter for Prime White. COTTON firmer; Middlings, 27¼c.@27½c. WHISKY firm and in demand at 90c.; holders ask 91c. PROVISIONS firmer. Sales Mess PORK at $31; held at $31 25. BULK MEATS firmer; Shoulders, 12¼c.; Sides, 14¼c.@14¾c., the latter for extra heavy, which rates are a shade above the views of buyers; transactions small. BACON firm; Shoulders offered at 13¾c.; Sides sold at 16¾c.@17c., which rates are ¼c. above the views of buyers. Sugar-cured HAMS, 18¼c.@18½c. LARD nominally 18¼c.@18¾c. GOLD, 133¾. EXCHANGE steady. MONEY close.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, April 23.

COTTON—Net receipts for the week, 6,378 bales Uplands; 16 bales Sea Island; coastwise, none; total, 6,394 bales. Exports to Liverpool, 281 bales Sea Island; 7,572 bales Uplands; to other foreign ports, 1,944 bales; coastwise, 358 bales Sea Island; 1,125 bales Uplands. Stock on hand, 25,542 bales Uplands, 1,227 bales Sea Island. The market is quiet but steady; sales 325 bales. Middlings, 27¼c.; sales 408 bales; exports to Liverpool, 2,280 bales. Sales of the week, 2,500 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, April 23.

COTTON—Net receipts of this week, 1,925 bales; coastwise, 1 bale—total, 1,926 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,577 bales; to other foreign ports, 952 bales; coastwise, 1,222 bales; stock on hand, 10,653 bales. The market is dull and ¼c. lower; Middlings, 27¼c.; Sea Island, 60c.@$1; sales of the week, 1,400 bales; to-day, 100 bales; receipts, 320 bales; exports to the Continent, 300 bales; coastwise, 164 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, April 23.

TOBACCO—Sales 219 hhds., at $5@$5 80 for Common and Good Lugs; $11@$11 50 for Shipping Leaf. FLOUR, $5 50@$6. WHEAT, $1 45@$1 55. CORN, 65c.@68c. OATS, 66c.@69c. Mess Pork, $31 25@$31 50. LARD, 18½c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Sides, 17c.@17½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 12¼c.; Sides, 16½c. WHISKY, 91c. COTTON, 27¾c.@28c.

TOLEDO, Friday, April 23.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; Amber, $1 45; White Michigan, $1 46½; No. 3 Red, $1 18. CORN quiet; No. 1 at 65c. and No. 2 at 62c. OATS firm at 65c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 9,500 bushels Oats.

MOBILE, Friday, April 23.

COTTON—Receipts of the week, 3,653 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 8,827 bales; to other foreign ports, none; coastwise, 2,094 bales. Stock on hand, 35,590 bales. Sales of the week, 1,730 bales; to-day, 300 bales. The market is firm, and demand limited; Low Middlings, 26½c.; receipts, 995 bales, exports, 609 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, April 23.

Spirits TURPENTINE firmer at 44½c.@45c. RESIN steady at $1 85@$5 25. Crude TURPENTINE a shade better at $1 70@$4 25. TAR a shade better at $2 40. COTTON quiet at 25¾c.@26½c.; receipts of the week, 130 bales; total exports, coastwise, 200 bales; stock on hand, in store and on shipboard, 280 bales; sales of the week, 30 bales.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, April 23.

FLOUR more active; Choice Wisconsin and Iowa at $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 at $1 10½; No. 2, $1 03¼. OATS firm at 55c. for No. 2. CORN firm; new 54c. RYE firm at $1 10@$1 12. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Friday, April 23.

COTTON quiet; Middlings, 27c.@27¼c.; receipts, 512 bales; exports, 847 bales; receipts of the week, 2,095 bales; exports, 4,984 bales; stock, 20,177 bales. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 50. CORN, 80c. OATS, 80c. PORK, $32. LARD, 19¾c. BACON dull at 13½c.@17¼c. BULK MEATS unchanged.

GALVESTON, Texas, Friday, April 23.

COTTON—Receipts of the week, 3,084 bales; exports—to Liverpool, 2,508 bales; to Breman, 1,848 bales; to New-York, 726 bales; to New-Orleans, 172 bales; to Boston, 325 bales; stock, 8,010 bales; market dull, without demand; prices weak; Good Ordinary, 19½c.; sales, 1,528 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, April 23.

COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 1,583 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,746 bales; stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared, 1,622 bales; market quiet; Low Middlings, 26¼c.@26½c.; sales of the week, 179 bales.

AUGUSTA, Friday, April 23.

COTTON—The market is quiet, and demand light; sales 91 bales; Middlings, 26c.; receipts, 101 bales.

DETROIT, Friday, April 23.

WHEAT moderately active; Extra at $1 75; No. 1 at $1 55; No. 2, $1 37.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 23.

Stocks strong; Pennsylvania State Fives, 106⅛; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 47 9-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 59⅝. Gold, 132⅞.

[Advertisement.]
A WORD OF ADVICE TO THE PUBLIC.
USE HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.
Price $4 50 per dozen. No. 2½ Murray-st.

[Advertisement.]
YONKERS, March 17, 1869.
E. Holmes, No. 7 Murray-st., New-York:
DEAR SIR: I am ever ready to commend the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. I consider it the best protector, the best watch-dog, the best police, one can possibly employ. It is invaluable.
WM. T. COLEMAN, Office No. 117 Front-st.
Look out for worthless infringements upon my patent, claimed as improvements. Each case of vending or using will be dealt with to the full extent of the law for such cases provided.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

[Advertisement.]
'Tis an old saying, but not more old than true, that "one might as well be out of the world as out of fashion." Every person acknowledges the correctness of this. Thus, for instance, as grim old Winter gives way to incoming, cheerful Spring, and "the face of all nature looks gay," all cast aside their Winter habiliments and clothe themselves in a suitable attire for the season. No gentleman's suit is complete without a STYLISH HAT, and there is no better place to obtain one of the latest fashion and most becoming shape than at KNOX's well-known and greatly popular emporium, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. The most particular cannot help being suited at this establishment.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
City of Paris	April 14	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Antwerp	April 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	April 24	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR HAVANA.			
Rapidan	April 24	New-York	Havana

Departure of Foreign mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Rapidan*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M. Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the *City of Antwerp*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 09 | Sun sets.... 6 48 | Moon sets.. 4 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 59 | Gov. Island. 6 48 | Hell Gate.. 8 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 23.

Arrived.

Steamship Rapidan, Mallory, New-Orleans via Havana April 18, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Left New-Orleans on the 12th, and on the 3 following ds. experienced strong N. E. winds, with a heavy sea. April 22, lat. 36 40, lon. 74 30, exchanged signals with steamship Rising Star, hence for Aspinwall. 23d, 4 A. M., passed steamship General Barnes, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Bellona, (Br.,) Pinkham, London March 26, via Havre 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Ship Arcturus, (of Kennebunk,) Edwards, Havana 9 ds., with sugar to order.

Bark Brave, (of Jersey,) Lucas, Yokohama 126 ds., with tea, &c., to John Caswell & Co. Passed Anjier Jan. 8, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 19, sighted St. Helena March 2, and crossed the equator 19th, in lon. 30. Has had light winds during the past 30 ds. Jan. 14, lat. 8 05 S., lon. 102 39 E., spoke ship Elmstone, (Br.,) from Shanghae for London.

Bark Archer, (of Portland,) Tibbetts, Buenos Ayres 55 ds., with hides, hair, &c., to Howe, White & Co. March 23, lat. 19 9 S., lon. 35 40, spoke brig Glen, from Rio Grande for Falmouth, 22 ds. out.

Bark Isabel, (Arg.,) Moody, Buenos Ayres Feb. 12, and Montevideo 14th, with hides, wool, &c., to Howe, White & Co. Crossed the equator in lon. 37, and had calms and light winds. April 15, lat. 30, had a very heavy gale from W. S. W., shifting suddenly to W. N. W. Feb. 20, lat. 36 30 S., lon. 51 30, was in co. with wh. ship Reindeer, of New-Bedford.

Bark Cleta, (of London,) Middleton, Foo Chow 104 ds., with tea to Peabody, Willis & Co. Had light and steady N. E. monsoons down the China Sea; passed the Straits of Java Jan. 21, and Straits of Sunda 24th; had fine steady S. E. trades in Indian Ocean; passed Cape of Good Hope Feb. 27; from thence to the equator had very light and unsteady trades; crossed the equator March 27, and had fine weather, with light, variable winds to Cape Hatteras, off which we encountered a hard gale from S. W. to W., lasting 12 hours, accompanied with much rain, thunder and lightning.

Bark G. P. Brown, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Valpey, Hamburg via Queenstown March 22, with mdse. to E. D. Cook & Co. Put into Queenstown Dec. 31, leaking and with loss of spars, sails, &c. Has experienced strong N. N. W. and S. W. gales to the westward of the Banks; stove boat, bulwarks, &c.

Bark Brazileira, (N. G.,) Wessels, Rio Janeiro 37 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co. Crossed the equator April 2, in lon. 41, and had fine weather.

Bark Eroe, (Ital.,) Martellone, Cardiff 47 ds., with railroad iron to order. Has had strong northerly and westerly gales from lon. 60.

Bark Evanell, (of Stockton,) Colcord, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Walsh & Carver.

Bark Bertha, (N. G.,) Schwartz, Newcastle, Eng., 63 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Has had moderate weather on the passage.

Bark Amoy, (Swed.,) Norberg, Rio Grande 58 ds., with hides to Funch, Meincke & Co.

Bark Aukathaw, (Norw.,) Henrichsen, Bordeaux Feb. 24, and the river March 4, with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Co.

Bark Antelope, White, St. Croix 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Roche Bros. & Coffey.

Brig Harry & Aubrey, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Hammond, Humacao 19 ds., with molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to T. T. & F. A. Dwight.

Brig Hebe, (Swed.,) Vanselow, Rio Janeiro 59 ds., with rosewood to Edye & Brock. Experienced heavy southerly gales in the Gulf Stream, during which stove bulwarks, &c.

Brig Rising Sun, (of New-Haven,) McCarthy, Aguadilla, P. R., 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Sussex, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Davis, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar and 4 passengers to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Louis C. Madeira, (of Philadelphia,) Moslander, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Regina, (of La Have, N. S.,) Rodenheiser, Mayaguez, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Brig Excelsior, Mayor, of and from Bermuda 6 ds., with produce, &c., to Duncan McColl.

Brig Hattie, (of Bangor,) Grant, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Alexander Milliken, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Durfee, Sagua 6 ds., with sugar and molasses to Fowler & Jova.

Brig Hamden, (of Bangor,) Perkins, St. Pierre, Mart., 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Charles Heath, Pendleton, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Brig Robin, Hopkins, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Richard Hill, (of Brookhaven,) Homan, Tampico 23 ds., with hides, skins, &c., to Brugiere & Thebaud—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Naonta, (of Bangor,) Smith, Demerara 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Margaret, (of Bath,) Nichols, Ponce, P. R., April 11, with molasses to Samuel C. Loud & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Valencia for New-York, and Juno, for Baltimore.

Schr. Mary S. Lunt, (of Newburyport,) Brown, Baracoa 10 ds., with pineapples to J. & T. Pearsall. Left in port, schr. Norwester, for New-York in 3 ds.; schr. Azelda & Laura, for do. in 5 ds.

Schr. Ella, (of Boston,) Montgomery, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with cedar to Rafael Barthold—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Mary Ann Grier, Fleming, Fredericksburg, Va., 5 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. Hattie E. Dodge, (of Providence,) Freeman, Barbados 16 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr. Martha P. King, Brockway, South Amboy, for Portland.

Schr. Mindora, Higgins, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Schr. Horizon, Newman, Rondout, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Signal, Miller, Albany, for Deep River.

Schr. Wm. Tice, Tice, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Louisa, Hall, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Honest Abe, Carbury, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Napoleon, Rulon, Virginia.

Schr. F. R. Jones, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Hattie Jane, Showell, Virginia.

Schr. Exertion, Forbes, Virginia.

Schr. Ellie Bodine, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. M. A. Hyer, Etheridge, Virginia.

Schr. Florence N. Tower, Bisbee, Providence.

Schr. Wm. Boardman, Willard, New-Haven.

Schr. Julia E. Willetts, Bailey, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah J. Hoyt, Cranmer, New-Haven.

SAILED—Steamships Merrimack, for Rio Janeiro; Mexico, for Indianola.

WIND—At sunset, light S. E., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 23—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; ship Dexter, from Liverpool; brigs Abby, from Cienfuegos; R. M. Tinker, from Cuba; schrs. Georgiana, from Port de Paix; Isabella, from Galveston; Clara, from Mobile; Collins, from Darien.

CHARLESTON, April 23—Arr. ship R. C. Winthrop, from Liverpool; schr. James Jones, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamers Oriental, for New-Orleans; Prometheus, for Philadelphia; Falcon, for Baltimore; brigs Cecelia, for Constadt; E. N. Johnson, for Darien, Ga.; Schrs. Frank and Emily, for Warren, Ga.; E. F. Cabada, for Jacksonville.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 23—Arr. schr. Ida May, from Port of Spain, for Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 23—Cld. ship Spandon, from Liverpool; schr. M. H. Combs, from New-York. Weather warm.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 23—Arr. steamship Gany, from Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Molocka—ship, standing N. E., April 19, lat. 32 8, lon. 70 10.

McLeod—Br. brig, bound S., April 4, lat. 19 34, lon. 55 10.

Stord—Norw. brig, from Port Elizabeth for New-York, 26 ds. out, March 21, lat. 7 53 S., lon. 24.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., April 11, barks Reindeer, for New-York, ldg.; Josephine, (Br.,) for do. next day; schr. Grand Master, for do. in 6 ds.; schr. Webster Beman, for do. do.

At Cardenas, April 15, brig Isabel, for New-York next day; bark Tantavy, for New-York, ready to sail.

At Barbados, April 6, brig Evening Star, for New-York, loading.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

PLYMOUTH, England, April 23.—The steamship Hammonia, Captain Meier, of the Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company's Line, which left New-York on the 10th inst., arrived here at 1 o'clock P. M., and sailed this evening for Hamburg via Cherbourg.

GLASGOW, April 23.—The steamship India, from New-York, arrived in the Clyde yesterday.

REMOVAL.
V. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.
beg to announce that they have removed their place of business from *No. 2 Maiden-lane*
TO
NO. 652 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
(between Bleecker and Bond sts.,
and offer, from their Spring importations, a complete and elegant assortment of their specialties in
WATCHES,
HORSE-TIMERS,
JEWELRY,
BRONZES, MUSICAL BOXES
AND
FANCY GOODS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
NARDIN WATCH.

CEDAR CAMPHOR
The best defence against Moths. Sold by druggists. New size, 50c. THEOD. S. HARRIS, Boston.

BEEBE'S RANGES
The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JANES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

TIFFANY & CO.,
SILVERSMITHS,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Having their own factory, are prepared to manufacture
PRESENTATION, YACHTING, RACING AND SPECIAL ARTICLES IN SOLID SILVER,
FROM ORIGINAL AND FRESH DESIGNS.
TIFFANY & CO. are in daily receipt of new styles of household silver,
FORKS,
SPOONS,
FANCY ARTICLES,
WEDDING PRESENTS,
TEA SERVICES AND COMPLETE
DESSERT AND DINNER SETS.

CLOTHING.
FREEMAN & BURR
ARE SELLING OFF THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING, SUITABLE FOR ALL SEASONS AND ALL OCCASIONS OR OCCUPATIONS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
OVERCOATS..........worth $40, for $30
OVERCOATS..........worth $20, for $15
OVERCOATS..........worth $15, for $10
SUITS..........worth $30, for $20
SUITS..........worth $20, for $15
SUITS..........worth $15, for $12
BOYS' SUITS..........worth $12, for $8
BOYS' OVERCOATS..worth $10, for $6
☞ NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS. Call and examine.
Gentlemen in all parts of the country are ordering their Clothing direct from us with entire satisfaction. Perfect fitting guaranteed in all cases by our NEW RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT. Rules for measurement, price list and samples of goods mailed free on application.
FREEMAN & BURR,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
No. 124 Fulton and No. 90 Nassau sts., New-York.
Will Remove May 1,
TO THE
LARGE AND COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSES,
NOS. 138 AND 140 FULTON-ST.

AMERICAN YOKE SHIRT.
PRICES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK MILLS, TO ORDER, $36 per dozen.
NEW-YORK MILLS, FROM STOCK, $33 per dozen.
MAXWELL MILLS, FROM STOCK, $30 per dozen.
ANDROSCOGGIN MILLS, FROM STOCK, $27 per dozen.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY,
OFFER A NEW AND CHOICE VARIETY OF
SILVER WARE,
IN CASES FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
THE "ARABESQUE"
FORK AND SPOON.
ENTIRELY NEW.

TOWNSEND & KING,
IMPORTERS,
Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.,
OFFER TO THE TRADE THE BEST MAKE OF
BLACK ALPACAS
IMPORTED TO THIS COUNTRY.

GAS FIXTURES.
ELEGANT STYLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
McLEWEE & PUTNAM,
NO. 561 BROADWAY.

Pyle's O. K. Soap,
THE
BEST HOUSEHOLD SOAP IN AMERICA.
USED BY
The President, Vice-President, Ex-Secretary Seward, Hon. Gerritt Smith, Gov. Hoffman, Rev. Drs. Tyng, Cuyler, H. W. Beecher, and scores of such, are aware of its utility in their Laundry Departments. But let the economical try it for themselves, and judge accordingly. Sold by Grocers generally.
JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer,
No. 350 Washington-st., N. Y.

WHERE?
WHERE SHOULD YOU GO FOR YOUR
HOUSE FURNISHING,
China, Glass, Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, Refrigerators, &c.,
BUT TO
BASSFORD'S,
COOPER INSTITUTE?
THE BEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK TO GO.
EVERYBODY GOES THERE.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Examine the stock of
FRENCH CHINA
DINNER AND TEA SETS,
CROCKERY, CUT AND PRESSED GLASSWARE offered at
POPULAR PRICES.
McLEWEE & PUTNAM,
No. 561 Broadway.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
is offering daily, cheap for cash, in quantities to suit everybody, teas, coffees, sugars, spices, syrups, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, hams, mackerel, foreign fruits, flour, choicest brands in market. One price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 291, April 23, 1869.
49, 8, 51, 70, 75, 3, 39, 18, 43, 9, 45, 5.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 292, April 23, 1869.
34, 51, 8, 38, 69, 46, 54, 11, 44, 29, 7, 43.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 315, April 23, 1869.
35, 8, 50, 6, 24, 43, 48, 21, 16, 64, 67, 37.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 316, April 23, 1869.
71, 56, 28, 47, 63, 46, 16, 49, 74, 3, 1, 66.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIMEVAL MAN.

PRIMEVAL MAN: An Examination of Some Recent Speculations. By the Duke of ARGYLL. New-York: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS. 1869.

In this production, which is too modest and unpretending to challenge the austerities of criticism, the Duke of ARGYLL touches one of those profound and difficult inquiries that so strenuously tax the thought of our modern age—a question which, from its very nature, is hard to compass, and which has been further obscured by theological prejudices and metaphysical prepossessions, now, happily, fast dying out. The Duke of ARGYLL, we say, *touches* this question, and this is all that can rightly be said, for he does little more than play around the superficies of the subject with the deft tact of a semi-scientific amateur, while he gives proof neither of the intellectual emancipation needed to guide the methods, nor of the thorough research requisite to supply the material, for the solution of this novel, complex and far-reaching problem. At the same time, we ought to state that the work is composed in a very readable and interesting manner, that it opens up some new lines of thought and expresses a variety of acute and suggestive truths;—and we make this acknowledgment regarding the book with sincere pleasure, because we may be obliged to dissent from some of the reasonings and conclusions of its accomplished though not always profound writer.

The theme, "Primeval Man," suggests three inquiries—the origin of man, the antiquity of man, the law of his physical and historical development.

A profound longing to read the riddle of *creation* has always been felt, and all the geneses testify to the ardor of explaining the inexplicable phenomena of the beginnings of earth and man. From this imperious craving to solve the problem of man's origin arose the antique cosmogonies. All genetic conceptions necessarily assume the historical form, and the ancient nations shaped, each for itself, a theory of creation under the guise of a narrative of actual events. It is, however, impossible to regard the cosmogonies of the Egyptians, Hindus, Hebrews, &c., otherwise than as idealisms; or, to be more precise, as attempts on the part of those peoples to reduce their dim divinations of man's origination to the conditions of history—a view in which we are confirmed by the fact that, manifestly, the special genius of each race expressed itself in the color and contour of its cosmogony: so that with the Greeks it became a poetic-mythologic, with the Hindus a philosophic-mythologic, and with the Hebrews a religious-mythologic, *genesis*.

If we find these heritages of antique intuition and lore powerless to draw aside the vail which shrouds man's beginning, we discover also that the methods of science are scarcely more potential. In regard, therefore, to the first inquiry, namely, that respecting the creation of mankind, we are met at the threshold by that limitation of the Positive Philosophy which admonishes us that all origins elude search, and that, in consequence, the genesis of man is not a scientific question. Nevertheless, in spite of this restriction, speculation upon this theme continues, and so long as the results are recognized to be in the nature of hypotheses, and therefore provisional in their character, we can imagine no ill as likely to come from the freest speculation.

The most important of these hypotheses is that which seeks to trace the origin of man, by development, from lower animal organisms; and of this hypothesis the Duke of ARGYLL treats, in his first chapter, in a discursive way, though we must state that he does not accept the doctrine, but adheres (as we gather rather through inference than from his own avowal) to what is known as the "orthodox" view of creation. The Duke's disquisition on this subject is not marked by very complete knowledge, nor, we regret to add, by that absolute candor which should characterize the searcher after truth.

The doctrine of the origination of man from lower animal forms connects itself with the general hypothesis of Development as applied to the entire series of organisms past and present. But the hypothesis of Development has assumed a new and most interesting form in that statement of the doctrine which has been given by DARWIN in his *Origin of Species*. An adequate treatment of the problem of the origin of man in the light of those secondary causes which Darwinism claims as the agencies in the production of all existing and preëxisting types of life would, we believe, open a new epoch in biological science. Unfortunately, Mr. DARWIN has not carried the application of his doctrine up to the human species, and we cannot recognize in the Duke of ARGYLL's attempt to do this for him a very powerful effort of scientific construction. It is difficult enough to bridge over the gulf which separates the highest type of quadrumana from the lowest type of man—difficult enough to conceive how "Natural Selection" could have supplied the intermediate links—without embarrassing the problem, as does the Duke, by conditions extraneous thereto.

Professor HUXLEY has proven that the anatomical differences between the human frame and the higher types of the anthropoid apes, such as the gorilla and chimpanzee, are not such either in kind or in degree as to justify the assertion that man belongs to a different "order" from those creatures. He shows on the authority of Professor SCHAAFHAUSEN that some Hindu skulls have as small a capacity as 46 cubic inches, while those of the largest gorillas contain upward of 35 cubic inches. This represents a difference of volume of less than 11 cubic inches. But the difference between this Hindu skull and the largest European skull (114 cubic inches) amounts to no less than 68 cubic inches! Upon this the Duke of ARGYLL observes: "Nevertheless, the significance set by the facts of nature upon that difference of 11 cubic inches between the gorilla and the man is the difference between an irrational brute confined to some one climate and to some limited area of the globe,—which no outward conditions can modify or improve,—and a Being,"—and then he follows with a highly-colored portrait of the "being," whom he endows with all the qualities of a NEWTON. But is it not manifest that the expounder of the doctrine of Development would demand that the approximation be made, as it ought in fairness to be, between the lowest form of human and the highest form of sub-human life—between the anthropoid quadrumanæ and, say, the savage Australian aborigines; or, better still, between the quadrumanæ and the prehistoric races: for instance, the makers of those rude flint implements which, in French diluvian "drift," have been found associated with fossils of the mastodon, elephant and crocodile? Again, says the Duke: "The difference between the hand of a monkey and the hand of a man may seem small when they are both placed on the dissecting table; but in that difference, whatever it may be, lies the whole difference between an organ limited to the climbing of trees or the plucking of fruit, and an organ which is so correlated with man's inventive genius that by its aid the Earth is weighed, and the distance of the Sun is measured;" but surely the hand of the creature of that human type between whom and the monkey the student of Development would wish to make his comparison, is hardly the hand which weighs the Earth and measures the distance of the Sun: it is a hand of little more cunning than is involved in "climbing trees and plucking fruit," and which is correlated with an "inventive genius" of no greater scope than is requisite to supply the rudest wants; while if we recognize between that creature and the highest type of developed man an essential human oneness, it is, we believe, that agency known to Science as "Natural Selection" which must supply the key that will unlock this mystery; and not alone the mystery of the physical differentiation of the races, but the secret of that advancement in mental organization which has raised the very lowest races of men so far above the brutes, (though differing marvelously little from some of them in physical structure,) and which, working in subtle ways, through great periods of time, has produced those modifications that separate the noblest type of cultured European races from the wretched savage Dyak, Alfourian or Tasmanian.

As we are touching on this part of the subject, we may say a word regarding another point, upon which we believe the Duke of ARGYLL to have misapprehended the application to the question of man's genesis of the Darwinian doctrine of "Natural Selection." He calls attention to the direction in which the human frame diverges from the structure of the brutes—that is to say, it diverges in the direction of greater helplessness and weakness—and he essays to show that this is a divergence which it is impossible to ascribe to "Natural Selection." He reasons that, as, *ex hypothesi*, the prehistoric man must have had bodily powers and organs more like those of the beasts, "the continual improvement and perfection of these would be the direction of variation most favorable to the continuance of the species," that is to say, the creature would, under the action of "Natural Selection," become constantly more and more of a brute. But this seems a most unwarrantable conclusion: it wholly ignores the intellectual element in the problem, and leaves altogether out of appreciation the manner in which "Natural Selection" would operate in this regard. It must be manifest that, in the struggle for existence, what would be most favorable to the continuance of the species would be the growth of those capacities of reasoning and reflection, or, to put it in its meanest form, those powers of craft and cunning, which would enable man to supplement his bodily weakness by artificial aids. Thus, under the influence of "Natural Selection," every slight variation in the mental structure of the supposed rude types of primitive man which would enable them better to guard against adverse circumstances and combine for mutual comfort and protection would be preserved and accumulated; and this would be operative not alone as between primitive man and the brutes, but between the various specimens of the human race, for "Natural Selection" ever works in the ascending scale: so that the higher and better types of the race would increase and spread, while the lower and more brutal would give way and successively die out.

And now, having dwelt at some length on this branch of the inquiry, we desire to state that we commit ourselves neither to the so-called doctrine of Development nor to that biological hypothesis known as Darwinism. We believe, however, that they merit the most candid consideration; and we further believe the latter to be a speculation of the deepest interest and of the most important bearings on the problems discussed by the Duke of ARGYLL, whose rather thin satire proves that it is much more easy to misrepresent than to understand the Darwinian theory. Let us now follow the author in his dissertation on the antiquity of man—in entering on which subject, as the Duke correctly states, "we pass from almost total darkness to one which is comparatively accessible to reason and open to research." For, while we are hopelessly barred from the knowledge of man's apparition on the planet, modern research has opened a series of legitimate scientific inquiries of surpassing interest regarding those secondary causes under which (man being created) the ethnological and intellectual differentiation of the races took place, and, from rudest beginnings, finally grew language, religion, arts, society and civilization.

In ascending to the early and earliest periods of man's presence and action on the earth we have two guides: the first is History; the second is supplied by Archæology, Comparative Philology, Geology, &c. These furnish each a chronology, but each furnishes a separate sort of chronology, and the Duke of ARGYLL marks between these respective kinds of chronology a distinction which (though we shall have occasion to show that he has sought to draw from it a use beside its legitimate scope) is a real and a useful distinction. The former gives Time measurable by years; the latter, Time measurable only by an ascertained order or succession of events; or, as the Duke formulates it, the one Time-absolute; the other, Time-relative. "Among all the sciences which afford us evidence on the Antiquity of Man," says he, "one, and one only, gives us any knowledge of Time-absolute, and this is History: from all others we can gather only the less definite information of Time-relative—they can tell us of nothing more than of the order in which certain events took place."

Now, it is to be remarked that Chronology in Time-absolute, that what is known as the historical period, is, even in its farthest stretches, but a beggarly span, compared not alone with the æons in which nature works, but with the sweep of time required for the growth of the great organic creations of man. Greek annals beyond the Olympiads (776 B. C.) are more than uncertain; the Jewish Scriptures contain no connected chronology prior to Solomon, (1017 B. C.,) and none whatever prior to Abraham, (about 2,000 B. C.) Nevertheless, there is definite historical evidence to show that the Monarchy of Egypt had been founded at a period long before the time of Abraham—at a period which the most moderate computation (that of R. STUART POOLE) carries back to 700 years before the visit of the Hebrew Patriarch. This places the beginning of the Pharaohs in the twenty-eighth century B. C. Yet the acceptance of even this dating hopelessly entangles one with the old-time orthodox chronology of Archbishop USHER, who decided—and a still unrepealed act of the British Parliament legalized the decision—that the heavens and earth were created at 6 o'clock Sunday morning, in the month of September, at the equinox of the year B. C. 4004. For, according to the Archbishop's system, the date above assigned as that of the beginning of the Pharaohs would be some 400 years before the Flood! On the other hand, a difference of 800 years is allowed by the chronology which is founded on the Septuagent version of the Hebrew Scriptures. But the fact of this difference tells in two ways; and in respect of the consequences that follow therefrom, we cannot but agree with the Duke of ARGYLL: "A margin of variation amounting to eight centuries, between two versions of the same document, is a variation so enormous that it seems to cast complete doubt on the whole system of interpretation on which such computations of time are based. And, yet, it is more than questionable whether it is possible to reconcile the known order of events with even this larger estimate of the number of years. The founding of a monarchy is not the beginning of a race. The people among whom such monarchies arose must have grown and gathered during many generations. * * * It is not possible to suppose that some 450 years before the foundation of the Egyptian monarchy is a period long enough to account for the few facts which are implied in the Mosaic narrative itself repecting the dispersion and geographical distribution of Mankind." This is a certainly sufficiently cautious statement of a conviction on which scholars are now all but universally agreed—to wit, that no reliable chronology is deducible from the Pentateuch.

If, then, we are to account the Third Millenium B. C. as the outer margin of what the Duke names Time-absolute—as the most distant dating supplied by the chronologies of the eldest historical nations—we may appreciate how confined is the known historical period, and how vast a background must be allowed for that unknown pre-historic period, in the suite of whose flowing epochs are embraced the slow gestation of the primeval races, the processes of speech-formation and the evolution of the antique cultures. For it is to be noted that at the very commencement of the so-called historic period we are presented with the spectacle of radically distinct types of mankind, of fully-developed civilizations, of groups of highly-elaborated languages—in a word, we have the spectacle of an ancient world and of old Man. And, indeed, modern research reveals a radiating descent of races, running back to geologic periods. Man, doubtless, looked in on mastodon and megalonyx. Beyond Egypt, beyond the Semites, beyond the Indo-European nations, abundant traces have come to light of other race-strata, cropping out, here and there, through the superposed humus of our historic civilizations, and hinting of long lines of anterior life. We ascend through these six or eight thousand years, led by the staggering yet irrefragable datings of Egypt; but here chronology becomes helpless: back sweep the oldest works of man—pyramids, Cyclopean walls, Celtic and Scandinavian "barrows;" back sweep the antique myths, the vast suggestions of language, the crania of extinct races, the flint implements in the diluvian drift of France and Italy,—till man is met and linked on with the geology of the planet, and history is whirled away and lost in the steep-descending mazes of the origins of the world.

It is now very generally conceded that a liberal chronology must be allowed for the growth of the phenomena of knowledge and art, religion and mythology, law and custom with which history opens. But, in addition to this, a liberal chronology means intellectually a great deal. If it merely meant this date or that, it would scarcely be worthy of serious attention. But the law of one's historic classification is involved. Language and religion and arts and society and civilizations are either to be regarded as things ready made to hand—which we cannot consider a rational view; or they are to be regarded as organic embodiments of the creative activity of man; and if we look upon them in the latter light, then they were developed in time and in great periods of time, and a vast antiquity of man on the earth is by necessity postulated.

On this subject the Duke of ARGYLL evinces a sufficiently catholic spirit. He states that he "knows of no one moral or religious truth which depends on a short estimate of man's antiquity," but that, "on the contrary, a high estimate of that antiquity is of great value in its bearing upon another question, namely, the unity of the human race." He then proceeds to allude—he does little more than allude—to the evidence bearing on the high antiquity of man on the earth which is afforded by Ethnology, Comparative Philology, Geology, &c. In the latter department—which might properly be called the science of Geological Archæology—investigation has, in particular, been pushed with great success ever since it was opened, a quarter of a century ago, by M. BOUCHER DE PERTHES, ("*Antiquités Celtiques et Antédiluviennes: Memoire sur l' Industrie Primitive et les arts à leur origine*," vol. 1, 1847, vol. 2, 1858,) whose startling discovery remained for nearly twenty years utterly ignored. Far below the surface—at depths of twenty and thirty feet, where traces of man had never been dreamed of—overlaid by beds of sand and gravel and the growth of forests, and associated with fossil elephants, mastodons and crocodiles, M. DE PERTHES exhumed numberless vestiges of human industry, such as flint axes, hammers and knives, weapons, utensils and amulets. Since that time this mine has been vigorously worked in France, Switzerland and Italy, by RIGOLLET and PRESTWICH and LUBBOCK and LYELL, and from all these researches there has grown the assured conviction that the existence of man on the planet must be relegated to the palæontologic period. The testimony of the other lines of investigation all tends in the same direction, and from these studies there has resulted, as the Duke of ARGYLL states, "a weight and concurrence of authority in favor of a long chronology, which grows and increases in the minds of all who have studied any one of the separate branches of inquiry."

While, however, the Duke of ARGYLL shows himself thus liberal and enlightened in respect of the question of human antiquity—a question on which, it is pitiful to declare, it still requires some intellectual courage to avow one's acceptance of the inevitable conclusions of science—he, as we venture to think, fails to apprehend the real logic and *rationale* of this antiquity. If the greatly enlarged chronology of man on the planet, which modern science demands, be not postulated on the ground that its vast, though unmeasured and unmeasurable epochs were filled up with processes of growth, development, amelioration—in a word, of Progress—then we see no claim to a high antiquity of man on earth. On this subject the Duke of ARGYLL expresses opinions which are not, as we believe, in harmony either with science or our highest conceptions of the workings of Providence in history. These views the author sets forth in his concluding chapter, which is devoted to an examination of "Man's Primitive Condition." Our limits quite forbid our entering upon any discussion of this branch of the inquiry; but, in a general way, we may state that the Duke holds the doctrine of degradation or degeneracy; that is, he believes Primeval Man to have been at a high moral and intellectual elevation, from which, in process of time, he lapsed—he believes that savages are only fallen specimens of prior civilized men. This view of the matter was a few years ago developed with great vigor by the late Archbishop WHATELY, who contended that mere savages—that is to say, "men in the lowest degree, or even approaching to the lowest degree of barbarism in which they can possibly subsist at all—never did and never can, unaided, raise themselves into a higher condition." Therefore, "according to the present course of things, the first introducer of civilization among savages is and must be man in a more improved state." But, as "in the beginning of the human race there was no *man* to effect it," this must have been the work of another Being. "There must have been, in short, something of a revelation made to the first or to some subsequent generation of our species."

Though in a figurative way, we are willing to accept the *spirit* of this statement, we cannot look upon it as the utterance of a scientific doctrine, but, on the contrary, regard it as turned awry from the actual philosophy of civilization, whose animating principle is now, and ever has been, Progress. It is true the Duke of ARGYLL considers the theory as expressed by WHATELY to be carried rather too far; but the whole tenor of his own argument goes toward the same end; and he occupies a considerable part of his book in combatting the ground taken by Sir JOHN LUBBOCK in his *Pre-Historic Times*, that "the primitive condition of mankind was one of utter barbarism;" that from this condition certain races have independently raised themselves; and of course that instead of existing savages being the degenerate descendants of ancestors who were more advanced, all races now civilized are the children of men who were once in the same low condition.

Now, although we are not prepared to give in our adhesion to the above-stated form of *this* theory, we must avow that it is far more in consonance with our deepest belief of the Divine ordainment of the world than is the doctrine of degeneracy. The thought which gives splendor to history is that the mighty heritages—language, religion, civilization, liberty—are organic growths; that arts, sciences, society, literatures, issue from the structural action of the human brain. It is pitiful not to be content with this high truth, and to want magic or miracles—as though this were not the most marvelous of miracles: the long preparations and accretions, the scheme never baulked, ever advancing! We are not disposed to enter into any discussion of the Duke's revival of the frivolous question as to what sort of a savage the primitive race was, and whether it had as its progenitor a monkey who had lost his tail. It becomes the wisest to speak with modesty as to so novel and difficult a problem as that of human beginnings. But we believe that, in pursuing those darkling paths of man's origination and primal condition, which modern research is daily so wonderfully lighting up, science will lose its surest clue when it drops the conviction that the roots of all achievement are in our race itself; that humanity, infinitely free, rich and varied, goes forth and embodies itself in institutions and cultures, polities and civilizations; that the law of progress is ever toward the betterment of man's estate; that, in fine, to borrow the splendid lines of TENNYSON:

> "Through the ages, one increasing purpose runs,
> And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

THE WEST.

Opening of the Pacific Railroad—Distribution of Offices—Young Men's Christian Association Anniversary—Crime and Criminals—Soft Spring in a Garden City.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 13, 1869.

The good people of Chicago are looking forward to the celebration at an early day of the opening of the Pacific Railroad. This great work has been pushed forward, as the country knows, with marvelous rapidity, till but a few links in the stupendous chain to bind the Atlantic to the Pacific remain to be forged. The Common Council of the city have taken time by the forelock in their preparations to celebrate the completion of the road, on a scale proportioned to the importance and grandeur of the work. At a recent meeting the following preamble and resolutions were passed, which, as indicating the enthusiasm of the city's representatives at the view of their city's greatness as connected with that of the Pacific Road, and showing also how grand projects inspire generous hospitality, your readers may like to peruse without curtailment:

Whereas, It is understood that the Pacific Railway will be completed within the next few weeks; and

Whereas, An event so auspicious to the commercial, the social and the political interests of the nation, grander in its conception, more expeditious in its execution, and more beneficial and far-reaching in its influence upon the progress of mankind, than any similar achievement in the history of the race—the first great highway for traffic and travel by steam opened across any of the continents of the world—should be appropriately celebrated; and

Whereas, The City of Chicago, the financial and the commercial capital of the Mississippi Valley, desires properly to recognize and honor so grand an event in the world's history; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of His Honor the Mayor and five members of the Common Council, to be chosen by ballot or appointed by the Mayor, be appointed to confer with a Committee of citizens and of the Board of Trade to prepare a plan for the appropriate celebration of the opening of the great continental railway.

Resolved, That said Committee be authorized to invite, at such times as the managers of the Central, the Union Pacific and the Northwestern Railways shall appoint to bring the guests to Chicago, the Governors and their staffs of the States of California, Oregon and Nevada, and of the Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Dakota, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado; the members of the Legislatures of the several States and Territories above named and Judges of their several Courts; the Mayors and Common Councils of the cities of San Francisco, Sacramento, and of such other cities as they may select in California; of the City of Portland, in Oregon; of Virginia City, in Nevada; of Denver, in Colorado, and the Mayor and Councils and leading citizens of such other cities in the States and Territories above named, as said Committee of this Council and citizens shall deem best and most appropriate.

Resolved, That the said Committee be requested to invite the President and Vice-President of the United States, with his Cabinet, members of both Houses of Congress, Judges of the Supreme Court, the Generals and other leading officers of the army of the United States, Governors of Illinois and the several States, and such other distinguished gentlemen as they shall deem best, to meet our fellow-citizens from the Pacific States and the central Territories of the Republic, and to unite with us and them in celebrating the opening of the Pacific Railroad.

Resolved, That the hospitalities of the city be cordially tendered to its guests on this auspicious occasion.

Resolved, That this Committee be requested, in due time, to report to this Council an estimate of what appropriation will be required to pay the necessary and appropriate expenses of the celebration.

This is certainly spreading invitations over a broad space, both territorially and socially. Of the "potent, grave and reverend seignors" embraced in the programme, the greater part, no doubt, will contrive to grace the august occasion with their presence. These will bring others from far and near, who will come to see, if not to participate in, the actual festivities; so that, while the hospitalities proffered will be tested to the utmost, the day promises to witness the most memorable gathering that this city, renowned for its Conventions, has ever known.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

Amid the throng of applicants for office revolving in a little circle around the White House, for several weeks at least after the inauguration, seekers from Illinois were far from being the least conspicuous. Changes were looked for in nearly all the city offices here, candidates who proposed and hoped to fill them being plentiful and about as industrious as bees in a freshly-flowered clover field. At the opening of the present month, and before any change had been made, one of the city papers had the following announcement from its Washington correspondent: "A story is told of the President and your member, Mr. JUDD, to this effect: Mr. JUDD called on the President with his list of appointments in his hand. The President received him with his usual not unkindly reserve. Mr. JUDD spoke of the coming men, 'as he saw it,' for the places to be filled. The President interrupted him by saying: 'Mr. JUDD, I have agreed to appoint General WEBSTER as Assessor, General CORSE as Collector, Colonel EASTMAN for Postmaster, General SWEET as Pension Agent. Dr. ROGERS will remain in the Marine Hospital, and I have not yet decided as to the Collector of the Port—Judge SCATES (now the incumbent) will remain for the present. I suppose these appointments will suit you, Sir.'" The "story," as thus told, was pronounced altogether "apochryphal" by one of the evening papers of Chicago, but the result, thus far, has proved the story to be quite authentic and trustworthy. For three of the gentlemen whose names are given above, viz., Colonel EASTMAN, General WEBSTER and General SWEET, were really nominated a short time after, for the offices specified, the first having been confirmed as Postmaster, and the other two, though failing of confirmation, with many others, in consequence of the adjournment of Congress, will, no doubt, reach their commissions by the close of the Executive Session of the Senate. It is fair to infer that the remaining part of the Presidential programme will be carried out as strictly as the former part has been, agreeably to the "story" related above, and that the present incumbents, all of whom are decided GRANT men, and estimable gentlemen as well, will not be disturbed in the offices they so worthily fill.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The eleventh anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated in Farwell Hall on Sabbath evening last. This is one of the noblest halls in the country, being able to accommodate, with its double galleries, an audience of upward of 3,000. It was densely filled on the occasion in question, and one rarely sees a more inspiriting spectacle than that presented by the sea of human faces gathered there. The former building of the Association was burned in the early part of last year, and the present more commodious and comely one has only been completed a few months. The Association, whose members are composed of the various evangelical bodies of the city, has grown to be a living power in the community. From the President's report it appears that between 600 and 700 persons were employed the past year in carrying the Gospel to the homes of the people, the number of visits made being estimated at 144,000. Immense numbers of tracts, small books, Bibles and Testaments, were distributed among the German and other foreign peoples, as well as among the native-born. The city is divided into fifty-seven districts, which receive systematic visitation, the number of people reached by the process being fully equal to the attendance upon all the Protestant churches in the city. In the burning of the former hall, the Society lost 2,000 volumes. These have been replaced, and when the orders now issued for books are filled, the library of the Association will contain not less than 6,000 volumes, embracing poetry, travels, biography, history, *belles lettres*, theology, philosophy, art and science. All these books will be standard works, and of the latest editions, the selection being intrusted to competent hands. The net proceeds of lectures for the past year was about $3,500, and it is proposed to establish for the coming year, in addition to paid lectures, a system of free lectures, in order to bring this means of instruction within reach of the most impecunious. The number of persons furnished employment the past year was 2,039 males and 1,070 females distributed among a dozen nationalities. In addition to this there are committees to provide board for young men coming freshly to the city and exposed to its temptations, committees to visit saloons and gather into the meetings of the Association wandering and unwary youth, and committees to manage a system of open-air meetings; the reports of all which committees show the success that earnest, persevering effort to elevate and benefit man is sure to achieve. An association having such high aims in view, and able to point to such salutary results, is well worthy of the commendation and support, not of its special partisans only, but of all who value the true welfare of society.

Addresses were made at the recent meeting by Rev. W. ALVIN BARTLETT, of Plymouth Church, lately of Brooklyn, N. Y., and H. A. MILLER, President of Young Men's Christian Association of Cincinnati. The HUTCHINSONS, who are giving concerts here, sang two sacred pieces with surpassing delicacy and power of execution, and after a collection, amounting to upward of $400, the anniversary exercises were over.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

The criminal statistics of Chicago do not vary remarkably from those of most large cities. Her reputation at the East certainly is not very high on the score of exemplariness in virtue and morality, and some scruple not to set her down as extraordinarily depraved. But one fails to discover in her criminal records glaring evidence of her being much, if any, worse than sister cities of the land, some of which make much louder pretensions. Her being a Western city, of a Jonah-gourd like growth, filled with adventurers and schemers from all parts of the land, and people of nearly every nationality from beyond the sea, attracted by the advantages which her suddenly swollen importance is supposed to offer, might seem very adverse to her holding a fair record in the matter of law, order and morals. But apart from a reprehensible laxity in the matter of granting divorces, there is but little difference between her and other populous places all over the land. Her newspapers teem, it is true, with accounts of murder, suicide, arson, burglary, and various high-handed crimes, which deface and afflict society. But so do papers everywhere—so that the reader is not surer to find in his daily paper the account of how gold is selling than he is to find the record of dire and atrocious acts committed by man against man—a kind of reading, by the way, which a certain class of readers gloat over, while others "supped full of horrors" turn away from with a sickening satiety. Here is a case of homicide, or murder as most honest people would call it, which occurred here in broad daylight and on a public thoroughfare about a fortnight ago. A man named ARTHUR DEVINE, keeping with his brother a boiler shop on Polk-street, with a number of men in his employ, had occasion to discharge one named FRANCIS MCVEY. Certain arrears due the latter were unpaid, and he called several times upon DEVINE by appointment to receive his dues, but failed to get them. The last time he declared he would not call again, and rough words passed between the parties. A scuffle ensued, and blows were given, when the men were separated by parties present, and MCVEY took his departure. DEVINE hastily entered his shop, snatched up a pistol, returned to the street, and fired at MCVEY, killing him almost instantly. It is said that on committing the act, DEVINE exclaimed, "I thank God there is no law for hanging in Illinois!" He was committed on a warrant for manslaughter, and admitted to bail afterward in the sum of $20,000. A meeting of workingmen was subsequently held, and money raised to prosecute the perpetrator of this dastardly and horrible act, who, within a day or two, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for murder. The deceased was a Scotchman, who supported aged parents in his native country by his honest toil, and is spoken of as an industrious, inoffensive man. His murderer has money to release him from the clutches of the law, or from its worst penalties. And should he be so released, it will only be a result the like of which, while the murder-loathing and justice-loving deplore, has happened and is happening in other localities besides the Garden City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bridges across the Chicago River and its branches, stationary till within a week or two from the cold, are beginning to "swing round the circle" as briskly and persistently as a certain peripatetic orator who writes his initials A. J. Hosts of masts and pipes of steamers glide lazily through the chasms made by the revolving bridges, while greater hosts of humans stand "shivering on the brink" on either side, waiting with what patience they can, till the connection with the opposite bank is restored. The word "shivering" is no misnomer, though April is half through. Bleak piercing winds from lake and prairie have blown like the trade winds for constancy almost from March 1 to this writing. The first weeks of the former month gave weather most of the time at zero, some days several degrees below. The Spring, which is present nominally, seems almost as far off as ever, for neither leaf, blossom, bud, nor even green grass appears to cheer one, on which side soever one turns his eyes. No note of robin or bluebird, to say nothing of "the voice of the turtle," is yet heard in the Garden City. The papers here are often jubilant in praise of everything Chicagoan, while they sonorously dispraise by comparison sundry rival cities having the presumption to claim equality. I have found no papers boasting of the superior beauty and comfort of a Chicago Spring. I infer from this that they really believe there *are* some places in North America where the Spring at least is more bland and enjoyable, and are willing that the palm, in one solitary particular, should be yielded to people dwelling in a softer clime. C. V. S.

INDIANA.

The Spring Elections—Extra Session of the Legislature—Criminal Affairs—Business and Crop Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Saturday, April 17, 1869.

Contrary to the expectations of the Democrats, the results of the Spring elections show in nearly all parts of the State very heavy Republican gains. A great many townships, which last Fall gave overwhelming Democratic majorities, have now either gone Republican or been carried by the Democrats only by greatly-reduced majorities. The Republicans have elected their candidates in nearly every town of importance in the State, and their aggregate majority can hardly fall short of 30,000. If anything were wanting to prove that fraudulent means were resorted to last Fall for the purpose of reducing the Republican majority in Indiana, these Spring elections would have done so. As a matter of course, the satisfaction which the people of this State feel very generally at the course hitherto pursued by the Administration of General GRANT, and the exceedingly judicious and praiseworthy manner in which the Federal patronage has been distributed in Indiana, contributed much toward swelling the Republican vote on Monday last; but the fact is undeniable that there is a reliable Republican majority of from fifteen to twenty thousand votes in the State, and that it was reduced last Fall only by dint of the most glaring frauds.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The stormy scenes which, it was expected, would be sure to occur at the opening of the extra session of our Legislature, owing to the defiant attitude of the reëlected Democratic members of the State Senate and House of Representatives, have not taken place. After considerable hesitation on the part of the Democrats, and rather emphatic threats on that of the Republicans that the Legislature would organize without the Democrats and declare their seats vacant—a course which, not a few of our best lawyers assert, the Republican members of both Houses would have been perfectly justified in pursuing, according to the eleventh section of our State Constitution—the reëlected "bolters" qualified and took their seats, in consequence of a written pledge signed by a number of Republican Senators and Representatives to the effect that no attempt should be made to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment until toward the close of the session. A motion to postpone the consideration of the Constitutional Amendment until the 11th of May, was promptly adopted in the House of Representatives, but the State Senate has thus far failed to pass it likewise. The consequence of this surrender on the part of the Republicans (for, no matter what certain organs of the Republicans may say about it, it was a surrender) will be that Indiana will not ratify the amendment at the present extra session, inasmuch as the Democrats in both Houses of the Legislature will be certain to resign their seats previous to the 11th of May, when they may do so without rendering themselves again liable to the charge that they prevented the Appropriation bills being adopted, and will yet be able to thwart the purpose of their Republican opponents to pass the Fifteenth Amendment. The course pursued by the "weak-kneed" members of the Legislature in regard to this question is bitterly denounced by a great many of their political friends in this State, and some of the gentlemen who took a leading part in thus surrendering to the Democrats will no doubt lose their seats in the Legislature in consequence at the next elections. In justice to them, however, it should be said, on the other hand, that there were not a few reasons making it desirable that the Legislative conflict should be brought to a close at the earliest moment possible. The State institutions, such as the House of Refuge, the Lunatic Asylum, the asylums for the Blind and for the Deaf and Dumb, the two Penitentiaries, the Soldiers' Home, &c., had long since exhausted the funds appropriated for them, and in case the doors of the State Treasury had not been speedily unlocked most of them would have been closed, and their inmates would have been turned loose upon the community. The non-payment of so many claims for want of the necessary appropriations, at a time when the State Treasury was full to overflowing, caused a great deal of distress and grumbling; and some of the most influential leaders of the Republican Party urged their friends in the Legislature to make some concessions to the Democrats in regard to the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. However, since the Democrats have carried their point this time, I am afraid they will resort to the same trick, and, by resigning *en masse*, break up the quorum of the Legislature, whenever the Republicans attempt to pass bills distasteful to them and calculated to lessen their influence in the State.

CRIMINAL AFFAIRS.

The number of important crimes that have been committed in Indiana during the past two weeks has been comparatively small. Seven or eight murders have been committed in the course of the last ten days—a very marked decrease from the fearful state of affairs prevailing at the beginning of the present year, when, on an average, two persons daily were murdered in this State. The most painfully interesting of the bloody deeds lately perpetrated in Indiana, is that which took place a few days since at Cannelton, where two merchants quarreled and attacked one another, the fight resulting in the death of the one and the mortal wounding of the other.

The Lebanon authorities still refuse to give particulars about the arrest of the two men charged with having murdered the TODD family in Boone County. Your correspondent learns that they were neighbors of the murdered GEORGE TODD, and that the proofs of their guilt are perfectly overwhelming. The famous Mrs. CLEM has not yet been taken to the State Prison. She is still at the County Jail in Indianapolis, and pretends to be confident not only that the Supreme Court will grant her a new trial, but also that, in case it should refuse to do so, Governor BAKER would pardon her before she had passed many days within the walls of the Penitentiary. In a few days she will testify both in a civil suit brought against her, and at a criminal trial, that of ABRAMS, her accomplice in the murder of the YOUNGS, and these trials are in consequence looked forward to with much curiosity.

BUSINESS AND CROP PROSPECTS.

Business in Indiana has for some months past been exceedingly dull, and the Spring trade has thus far hardly fulfilled the expectations which our merchants entertained in regard to it. Money seems not to be so very scarce, but the roads have, in many parts of the State, for months, been in an impassable condition, and the uncertainty still prevailing in reference to the wheat crop causes the farmers to buy as few goods as possible. Signs of very substantial prosperity, however, are not wanting in Indiana. More houses will be built during the coming season in most of our cities and towns than ever before. Upward of fifteen hundred miles of new railroads will be constructed in the course of the present year, and our railroad system will ere long be equal to that of the States whose resources are best developed. The income tax lists which have just been published, show that there are more wealthy men in our midst than ever before; and, last, more emigrants are now settling in Indiana than have come to this State for several years past. W. C.

English Artisans to be Sent to Canada.

From the Montreal Gazette, April 17.

The British Government has determined to send the artisans who were thrown out of employment by the recent wholesale reductions in the Portsmouth Dock-yard, to this country by the troop-ships expected at Halifax and Quebec during the Spring and Summer. The London *Standard* editorially speaks in high terms of the skill and good conduct of these mechanics; and as they include carpenters, blacksmiths, shipwrights, moulders, finishers and the other trades employed on those two great wonder-workers of the nineteenth century—wood and iron—we should naturally hail their advent to our shores right heartily and with a cordial welcome. It was the strong arms, the cunning skill, the toiling brains of such men as those that gave England her present supremacy in the mart and on the sea; and let us hope that many more will follow, and help us to build up the great power which it is evidently the mission of the British and French races to establish under this northern clime.

RHODE ISLAND.

An Appeal from Mr. Sprague, Senator, to Mr. Sprague, Governor.

From the Providence Journal.

In Senator SPRAGUE'S extraordinary narrative of the battle of Bull Run and the conduct of the Rhode Island officers and soldiers therein, he says:

"Where was he who was placed in high command over this devoted and splendid body of men, whose equal has never before been brought together? For remember it was the vicious influence of only one or two men who were here. Where was he, I say? He had left, had deserted them. He sought safety in safe places. He was not there."

And again:

"With blanched face I was begged by the Commander, who was stupefied by the million dollars, to go to the rear and surrender the troops as he would not have them cut up. Twice, Sir, was I thus solicited. Did I spurn with contempt or not the miserable and cowardly proposition? Sir, we were disgraced."

The official character and position of the man who makes these assertions alone entitle them to consideration. There are hundreds of men about us who know whether they are true or false. But it may be worth while, without going back with the Senator to the Middle Ages, to glance at a little modern history, with a view of ascertaining whether Mr. SPRAGUE'S official conduct has been at all consistent with a theory that he knew the commander of the First Regiment to be a miserable and cowardly incompetent.

At a special session of the General Assembly, August, 1861, immediately succeeding the return of the First Regiment, after they had disgraced the State, as Mr. SPRAGUE now says, the following resolutions were passed unanimously, Mr. SPRAGUE at the time being Governor and leading spirit in the administration:

RESOLUTION of thanks to AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, late Colonel of First Regiment, Rhode Island Detached Militia.

Resolved, That the thanks of the General Assembly be and the same are hereby presented to AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, late Colonel of the First Regiment Rhode Island Detached Militia, for the prompt and patriotic manner in which he tendered his services to his adopted State at the call of the country for soldiers to protect its capital and sustain its Government under the National Constitution; for his assiduous care and skillful conduct of the soldiers of this State placed under his charge, and for the skill and generalship displayed by him upon the field of battle, which, we are pleased to learn, has been recognized and rewarded by the National Government.

Resolved, That through Colonel BURNSIDE we also tender the thanks of the General Assembly to the officers and soldiers of his command who volunteered so promptly for their country's service.

Resolved, That the General Assembly would be gratified to learn that the regiments raised by this State for the service of the National Government, were to be placed under the immediate command of General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to cause a copy of these resolutions to be communicated to Colonel BURNSIDE, and that Colonel BURNSIDE be requested to communicate the same to the officers and soldiers late under his command.

In transmitting the resolutions Governor SPRAGUE accompanied them with the following letter:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
PROVIDENCE, Aug. 21, 1861.

General A. E. Burnside, late Colonel Commanding First Regiment R. I. D. M.:

SIR: I herewith transmit to you the resolution of thanks to yourself and the officers and men late under your command, passed by the General Assembly at their recent session. It gives me pleasure to convey this testimonial of their appreciation of the services of yourself and your gallant regiment, and request you to communicate the same to your officers and men. The people of Rhode Island will long remember your services to them and to our common country. No man, I believe, in the history of the State has, in so short a time, more firmly entwined himself around the hearts of our people than yourself. I take this opportunity to tender you my sincere thanks for the cordial and patriotic spirit which has actuated you in all our intercourse since the commencement of the war. Wishing you every success in the new position to which you have been called,

I have the honor to be, your friend and obedient servant, WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

Is not this a very remarkable letter for a Governor to write to an officer who, only four short weeks before, abandoned his post of duty in battle and disgraced the State! If Mr. SPRAGUE'S statement in the Senate is true, then his conduct as Governor in 1861 is utterly indefensible.

We well recollect the morning in February, 1862, when, the General Assembly being in session, Governor SPRAGUE announced the reception of news by telegraph of the complete success of the expedition under General BURNSIDE, at Roanoke Island. Said the Governor:

"It is the crowning act of the war, its most successful exploit. From the very inception of this undertaking the fates have been unpropitious. It has had more adverse circumstances to contend against than any expedition since the war commenced. It was conceived at a time when the resources of the country did not afford suitable vessels for transportation. It was executed at a season of the year when navigation is most dangerous. From the period of its departure, it has encountered the opposition of the elements. It has seemed to us and the country impossible that it could ever reach the scene of operations for which it was designed. Nothing but the energy of its leader and the special interposition of Heaven could have enabled it to accomplish its mission, in the face of the obstacles and embarrassments that beset its path."

After inviting the Legislature to witness a parade of cavalry in honor of the victory and of General BURNSIDE, the Governor continued:

"There is another matter in which I would recommend the prompt action of the Senate. It is the presentation of a sword to the gallant leader of that enterprise, who, against all adverse circumstances, has been able to give to the country the most glorious victory of the war. I take pride and pleasure in making this proposition to the Senate. From my personal intercourse with that gallant and brave man, I know that there is no military officer in the country who has such care for his soldiers, and such an earnest and heartfelt interest in the welfare of every person under his command, as General BURNSIDE. I have seen him in the midst of danger, and have always found him one who would make every sacrifice for the well-being of his troops, ever ready to sustain them, to aid them, to comfort them and to console them."

The recommendation of the Governor was adopted unanimously, and we copy the following resolutions from the schedules of that session:

RESOLUTIONS for the procuring of and presenting a sword to General BURNSIDE:

Resolved, That agreeably to the recommendation of His Excellency, the Governor, he be authorized to procure a suitable sword for presentation to Brigadier-General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, for his recent victory at Roanoke Island, one of the most brilliant exploits of the war.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be requested to present the same to General BURNSIDE, with the thanks of this General Assembly to him and the gallant soldiers under his command.

RESOLUTION providing for the cost of sword to be presented to General BURNSIDE:

Resolved, That the State Auditor be, and he hereby is directed to draw his order on the General Treasurer for such sum as His Excellency, the Governor, may direct, in payment of the sword to be presented to General BURNSIDE, agreeably to a vote of this General Assembly.

The Governor, untrameled by the question of cost in the resolution, procured a splendid and appropriate weapon, caused it to be suitably inscribed, and dispatched it by special messenger to the General in North Carolina, writing also an official letter, dated April 10, 1862, of which the following is an extract:

"General MAURAN is charged with the delivery of the sword to you. Your gratification on its reception cannot be greater or more sincere than mine is, in being in any manner instrumental in executing the above resolution of our State Legislature.

As from the people of Rhode Island, therefore, you will please accept this gift, who doubt not that you will dignify it by pursuing the same course of honor and patriotism by which it has been gained. Rhode Island asks no other thanks, no other recompense and no other sacrifice."

Which position will the people of Rhode Island accept as the true one—that taken by the Governor in '61 and '62, or that assumed by the Senator in his place in 1869?

VIRGINIA.

Arrival of General Canby, the New Military Commander.

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 20.

Major-General CANBY arrived in this city yesterday evening by the Danville Railroad and put up at the Ballard House. He reaches Richmond at a critical period in the progress of reconstruction of the State. He finds the civil government in a state bordering on chaos, but a more quiet and orderly community we venture to say he never visited, whether with or without civil government.

The impressions made here already, by what we have heard of General CANBY, are quite favorable. He is a regular officer of the army, and the people of Virginia are inclined very much to trust them. With their purposes and intentions this people are not reluctant, in their condition of banishment from participation in the affairs of Government further than to bear its burdens, to submit their actions to the scrutiny of fair and candid men. They have been under the authority of two such officers, Generals SCHOFIELD and STONEMAN, who bore testimony to their decorum and law-observing character, and from a third, General WEBB, they have received nothing but considerate and judicious treatment during his brief command.

General SCHOFIELD said that the Virginians were the most easily governed people in the world—they so highly appreciated order. He declared that he needed no soldiers to enforce his authority. General STONEMAN added his testimony, precisely similar to that of General SCHOFIELD, and both said that under the iron-clad oath the State could not have a Government.

A published address, signed by G. K. GILMER, Chairman, and other ex-Confederates of Virginia, urges the people of that State to acquiesce in the Congressional reconstruction, and calls on them to act with the moderate Republicans and vote for WALKER.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, April 19, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Lysaght, Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

The minutes of meeting held April fourteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Daly—

Petition of the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church for a donation to pay an assessment levied upon its property for the work of opening Church-street.

In connection therewith the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Bentley, Treasurer of the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of two hundred and fifty-five dollars, as per the annexed bill, and accrued interest, as a donation to be applied in payment of assessments for the work of opening Church-street, charged against the property of said church, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Petition of the Trustees of the Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church for a donation, to reimburse their treasury for taxes and assessments on the church property paid in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Petition of R. L. & A. Stuart for a donation, to pay an erroneous assessment.

In connection therewith, the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, On the twenty-seventh of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, R. L. & A. Stuart paid an assessment on their lands, lying on Sixty-ninth-street, for opening said street between Madison and Fifth avenues, and it appears that said street, between the said avenues, was, several years ago, ceded to and accepted by the Corporation of the City of New-York, by James Lennox, Esq., and also that the Messrs. Stuart were not served with notice of the said assessment until a final notice was given, with a penalty of twenty-one dollars and sixty-one cents for delay; and,

Whereas, It would manifestly be an injustice, in view of such cession by James Lennox, Esq., to require the Messrs. Stuart to bear such assessment and penalty, and as no power vests in the Common Council to remit an assessment thus erroneously and unjustly imposed, except by the direct method of making a donation sufficient to reimburse the payment thereof to the party making the same; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. R. L. & A. Stuart for the sum of two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixty-one cents, ($290 61,) as per the annexed bill, with interest from May twenty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, as a donation in liquidation of a payment of an assessment made by the said R. L. & A. Stuart for the work of opening Sixty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, charged against the property of the said R. L. & A. Stuart, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Petition of James Lennox for a donation to pay an erroneous assessment.

In connection therewith the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, In February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, James Lennox paid an assessment imposed upon his lands lying on Seventy-first-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, of one thousand seven hundred and five dollars ($61,705) for the opening of said street, from the Fourth-avenue to the East River; also, in June, of the same year, he paid an assessment imposed upon his lands lying in Sixty-ninth-street, between the same avenues, of five hundred and thirty-four dollars ($534) for the opening of said street from Fifth-avenue to the East River; also, in August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, he paid an assessment upon his lands lying in Seventy-third-street, between the same avenues, of two hundred and two dollars ($202) for the opening of said street, from the Fourth-avenue to the Third-avenue; and,

Whereas, It appears that portions of these several streets, between the Fourth and Fifth avenues, had, several years prior to the imposition of said assessments, been ceded by the said James Lennox to and accepted by the Corporation of the City of New-York, and that, in consequence of such cession, it is unjust that the burden of the payment of said erroneous assessments should be borne by the said James Lennox; therefore, for the purpose of effecting such reparation in the matter as lies in the Common Council to effect, be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Lennox for the sum of two thousand four hundred and forty-one dollars, ($2,441,) with interest on one thousand seven hundred and five dollars ($1,705) thereof, from February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, also, on five hundred and thirty-four dollars ($534) thereof, from June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; also, on two hundred and two dollars ($202) thereof, from August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, as a donation in liquidation of assessments on his property in Seventy-first, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-third streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, for the work of opening Seventy-first-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the East River; also, Sixty-ninth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River; also, Seventy-third-street, from Fourth-avenue to Third-avenue, charged to and paid by the said James Lennox, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Petition of R. L. & A. Stuart and James Lennox that Sixty-eighth-street be opened from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

In connection therewith, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Sixty-eighth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, opened according to law.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

Resolved, That Stone-street, from Whitehall to Broad-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, be flagged full width, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Fifty-seventh-street, from Eighth to Tenth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Roberts—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Roberts—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William H. Campbell to erect bay-windows, of the usual dimensions, on the three houses now in course of erection on the southwest corner of Avenue A and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman John Reilly—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Seventh-street, from Avenue A to Avenue B.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson.

Resolved, That Tenth-avenue, between Seventy-first and Seventy-fifth streets, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Daly—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Fifth-street, between Avenues C and D, be flagged full width where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney.

Resolved, That Twenty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

Whereas, In other States and cities of the Federal Union regulations are enforced, whereby citizens of the State of New-York, acting as "commercial travelers" or "traveling agents," are compelled to pay a license-fee to such States or municipalities, while engaged therein in the fulfillment of their vocation; and,

Whereas, It appears to be the purpose of such regulations to repress and exclude the commerce of the City of New-York from such States and cities, with the view of advancing the commercial interests of certain cities and ports, such regulations being founded upon jealousy of the commercial prosperity of the City of New-York; and,

Whereas, Such regulations are sectional in character, discriminating in favor of one and against other sections of the Union, and impose a burden upon commerce, in addition to the tax levied upon it by Congress, through the medium of the internal revenue act; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby requested to communicate to the Common Council whether the regulations so established have been brought under judicial review, and decided with respect to their relation to the third subdivision of section eight, of article one, of the Constitution of the United States, which prescribes that it is the right of Congress "to regulate commerce among the several States," and if they have not been so brought under judicial review, whether, in his opinion the said regulations are in violation of the Constitutional provision herein specified.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Cregier—

Resolved, That Varick-street be extended in a straight line, from its southern terminus to its intersection with West Broadway.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

Which was carried.

By Assistant Alderman Roberts—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to have One Hundred and Fourth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Harlem River, opened according to law.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Whereas, Considerable inconvenience and annoyance has been experienced by the public, desiring to use the road known as the Second-avenue Railroad, for a number of days, in consequence, as is alleged, of the inability to procure drivers for the cars, while the difficulty evidently arises from the overworking or underpaying of that severely-taxed portion of our citizens in the amount of service required of car-drivers; and,

Whereas, Exactions of extreme amount of labor or insufficiency of compensation to a class, should not inure to the damage or inconvenience of the public travel, more especially when the grant of the City to the said Second-avenue Railroad Company contains provisions explicitly stating "that they run a car on said road for the convenience of public travel each and every day, both ways, as often as every fifteen minutes," &c.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the frequent occurrence of the stoppage of City travel from parsimony, or extreme exaction of service from employes, as is evidenced on the part of the Second-avenue Railroad Company at the present time, calls for prompt action on the part of the City authorities in accordance with the language of the grant, that the Common Council shall direct as to the running of the cars, and any other matter connected with the regulation of said railroad.

Which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Counsel to the Corporation, stating that the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the matter of the opening and extending of Madison-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to One Hundred and Twentieth-street, was confirmed by the Supreme Court on the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

In connection therewith, Assistant Alderman Lysaght presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the actual opening of Madison-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to One Hundred and Twentieth-street, in the City of New-York, take place on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Sixty-sixth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That gas lamps be laid, lamp posts erected, and street-lamps lighted in Eleventh-avenue, from Twenty-sixth to Thirtieth-street.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Ninety-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to public Drive, be regulated and graded.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the German Mission Association, for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation to the said Association.

Which was laid over.

Resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleuth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Forty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Seventeenth-street, from First-avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from number one hundred and forty-two to number one hundred and forty-three East Fourteenth-street.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Olwell, Treasurer of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New-York, for an amount sufficient to redeem the premises of said asylum, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, Fourth and Fifth avenues, from sales for assessments, and to pay all other assessments now on said premises.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Sixty-third-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Tenth-avenue, from Manhattan-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Fiftieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-eighth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given —— ——, to curb, gutter and flag in front of his premises on the west side of Avenue C, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, the same to be done at his own expense, and under the direction and supervision of the Street Commissioner.

(In Board of Aldermen, April nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, adopted.)

By unanimous consent concurred in.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That all avenues be renumbered, where not already done, under the direction of the Sreet Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—16.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton—3.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Goerck-street, from Rivington-street to Stanton-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Howard Potter to construct and maintain a bay window projecting from the side of his premises on East Thirty-seventh-street, said premises being situated on the northwesterly corner of Park-avenue and East Thirty-seventh-street.

Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of G. A. Sage, Treasurer of the Dutch Church, in Washington-square, for the sum of one thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars and forty-six cents, as a donation to pay assessment for Church-street extension and paving Washington-place, from Broadway to University-place, with Nicolson pavement; also, in favor of Samuel S. Palmer, one of the trustees of the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, for the sum of two hundred and eight dollars, as a donation, to pay assessment for Church-street extension; also, in favor of Francis L. Walker, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church in West Eleventh-street, for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars and fifty cents, as a donation to pay assessment for Church-street extension; also, in favor of David Douglas, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the United Presbyterian Church in Charles-street, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-two dollars, as a donation to pay assessment for Church-street extension; also, in favor of William Spelman, Pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, in Waverley-place, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-four dollars, as a donation to pay for assessment for Church-street extension; also, in favor of J. W. Mott, President of the Board of Trustees of the Jane-street Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-nine dollars, as a donation to pay assessment for the Church-street extension, the Comptroller to charge the amounts to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Fiftieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That the pay of the Inspectors on Sewers in the Croton Aqueduct Department be and the same is hereby increased from four dollars per day to five dollars per day, to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Daly, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—17.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Gibney—2.

Resolved, That the owners of the sunken and water lots on the Hudson River, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, be and are hereby required to construct a bulkhead on the exterior line of solid filling, and fill in behind the same, according to the terms of their grant and the ordinances of the Corporation.

Which was adopted by the following vote;

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Everett, Pastor of the Roman Catholic Church situated in Second-avenue, between Second and Third streets, for the sum of six hundred and forty-five dollars and forty-five cents, as a donation to reimburse said William Everett for moneys paid by him charged against the property of said Church for the Fourteenth-street trap-block pavement, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Brick Church Mission Chapel, in Thirty-fifth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Nineteenth-street, from Avenue A to the East River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Fifty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That Eighty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to River Drive, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That Forty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to North River, be renumbered.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Harlem River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Welch, Culkin, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—12.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Daly, Pettit, Haughton—6.

Assistant Alderman Jackson moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was again laid over.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Gibney moved that when the Board adjourns, the adjournment be until Monday next, the twenty-sixth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Assistant Alderman Hampson moved that the Board now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, twenty-sixth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

W. M. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers' use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.

Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on THE CITY BANK, MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. } LONDON.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

No. 19 William-st., New-York,

No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INDIANA STATE STOCK.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana five per cent. certificates of State Stock, that the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners will, on the 1st of July next, pay, pro rata to holders of said certificates, the amount of money then on hand belonging to said fund, estimated about thirty-five per cent. of said certificates outstanding.

Holders of certificates who desire to accept the per centum of principal which the fund set apart for the purpose will then pay, are required to notify the Agent of State, at his office, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City, on or before the 20th of June next, at which place, on the first day of July following, the payment will be made.

NATHAN KIMBALL, Treasurer of State,
JOHN D. EVANS, Auditor of State,
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State,
Ex-officio State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 9, 1869.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, April 23, 1869.

SALES OF GOLD.—By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the purchase of gold will be received at this office until noon of THURSDAY NEXT, 29th inst., when the same will be opened and the bids declared. Proposals will be received for sums not less than five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and payment may be made either in lawful money or three per cent. certificates. Successful bidders will be required to deposit five per cent. of the amount of the purchase on the day of the sale. Like proposals will be received on Thursday of each succeeding week until otherwise ordered.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY, April 14, 1869.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen trustees for the second class, whose term expires, and two trustees for the first-class, and two trustees for the third class, to fill vacancies; and also for the election of three inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 336 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG R. R., VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 12 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors give notice of their intention to increase the capital stock of the Company, as they are authorized to do by a vote of the stockholders, the same to be offered pro rata to stockholders of record on the closing of the books in June next. Circular notice will be mailed in time, stating conditions to all whose address is known. Those not receiving the same by 1st July, will please send their address to the Treasurer of the Company or to the undersigned,

MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 6, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore Railway Company will be held at the office of said Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 8th day of May next, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and adopting or rejecting a contract for the consolidation of said Company with the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, owning a railroad extending from Toledo, Ohio, to Chicago, Illinois, which was entered into between the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 6th day of April, 1869, and in the event of its adoption, to prescribe the manner and fix the day and place for holding the election of Directors and officers provided for in said agreement of consolidation.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th day of April, 1869, and reopened on the 16th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DAVID GROESBECK & CO., (JOHNSTON BUILDING,) NO. 30 BROAD-ST.

$50,000 ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA Railroad Company Second Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds for sale at 85 and accrued interest.

Coupons payable in New-York April and October. Principal payable 1885.

Length of road	142 miles
Capital stock	$2,000,000
First mortgage	2,000,000
Second mortgage	2,000,000

EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE Railroad Company.—Sealed proposals for the redemption by the Sinking Fund of Eighteen First Mortgage Extended Bonds of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad Company, issue of April 1, 1854, will be received till May 1, proximo, at 12 M., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. Awards to be made to the lowest bidders. Proposals should be addressed to R. G. Rolston, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and indorsed "Bids for Sinking Fund E. and C. R. R. Co."

JOHN INGLE, JR., President.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance and bank stocks; also a large variety of other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

NORTON & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 6 Rue Scribe, (Grand Hotel,) Paris; No. 5 Lothbury, (opposite Bank of England,) London; No. 4 Broad-st., (Dean McGinnis & Co.,) New-York. Letters of Credit issued. All letters addressed care of NORTON & CO. promptly delivered. Every attention paid to travelers.

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the first mortgage bonds of this Company maturing 1st May proximo will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after that day.

L. M. LAWSON, President.

WANTED—BONDS, STOCK AND PAST-DUE coupons of Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark; also all other stocks and bonds of Southern and Western railroads; highest market value will be paid by WM. A. GUEST, No. 26 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000 GOLD.

6 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD

OF MISSOURI.

Principal and interest payable in Gold. Coupons payable May 1 and Nov. 1 at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.

Total issue of Bonds $1,000,000, less than $14,000 per mile on 72¼ miles of road from the City of St. Joseph to Lexington, which is not more than half the amount per mile of mortgages on the principal railways of the country, making the bonds the cheapest, and one of the safest investments in the market.

The Council Bluffs and St. Joseph and North Missouri Roads, now completed, are connected by this road, forming a grand trunk through line from St. Louis to Omaha, 39½ miles nearer New-York than via Chicago.

The loan is being rapidly taken, half of which has already been sold.

Present price 87½ and accrued interest in currency, which must soon approximate par.

The interest is the same as the United States 5-20s, and payable the same time of the 62s, 64s and 65s; at present prices they are 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper than Governments, and we believe them to be equally as secure an investment.

Parties investing this month will make one per cent. on the May coupon.

The counties along the line are the most populous and richest agricultural districts in the State. The local traffic will be very profitable, and the through travel and freight must be as large as that of any Western road.

There are numerous excellent coal fields on the line, which will also be a profitable source of revenue to the road.

With great satisfaction we recommend this security to investors and trustees of estates as a first-class investment.

For further particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,

No. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,431,365 94
Commercial paper	$1,021,618 17	
Demand loans	293,114 00	
Indebtedness of directors	116,633 77	
Overdrafts		254 91
United States bonds to secure circulation		297,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		503,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages		152,650 00
Superintendent Bank Department, Albany		5,000 00
Due from other national banks		69,132 88
Due from other banks		419 00
Banking-house		75,000 00
Current expenses		11,949 24
Cash items		24,113 22
Exchanges for Clearing-house		227,948 37
Bills of other national banks		44,249 00
Fractional currency, including nickels		5,320 64
Specie, viz.: Coin	$5,533 00	
Gold Treasury notes	49,680 00—	55,213 00
Legal-tender notes		275,809 00
Three per cent. certificates		250,000 00
Total		$3,428,425 20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$800,000 00
Surplus fund		200,000 00
Discount	$24,382 88	
Interest	37,252 41	
Profit and loss	48,386 60—	110,021 89
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$266,600 00	
Less amount on hand	3,687 00	
Amount outstanding		262,913 00
State bank circulation outstanding		4,735 00
Dividends unpaid		1,313 75
Individual deposits	$1,600,743 12	
Certified checks	75,469 38—	1,676,212 50
Due to national banks		292,566 49
Due to other banks and bankers		80,662 57
Total		$3,428,425 20

I, G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier of the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

Correct.—Attest,

DENTON PEARSALL, JOS. BRITTON, JOHN N. HAYWARD, } Directors.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22d day of April, 1869. G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

[U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,250,883 70
Commercial paper	$1,439,296 20	
Demand loans on United States bonds	308,350 00	
Do. on other stocks and securities	503,237 50	
Bad debts (see section 38)	1,573 41	
Indebtedness of directors	180,837 50	
Overdrafts		2,680 16
United States bonds to secure circulation		672,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages (as per schedule)		2,700 00
Due from other national banks (as per schedule)		92,565 41
Due from other banks and bankers (as per schedule)		21,038 46
Banking-house		35,000 00
Current expenses	$12,251 62	
Taxes paid	9,891 80—	22,143 42
Cash items, including stamps (as per schedule)		39,911 97
Exchanges for Clearing-house		332,142 95
Bills of other national banks		40,091 00
Bills of State banks		285 00
Fractional currency, including nickels		3,994 40
Specie, viz.: Coin	$10,603 86	
Gold Treasury notes	117,240 00	
Checks on other banks payable in gold	23,216 28—	151,060 14
Legal-tender notes		358,552 00
Three per cent. certificates		300,000 00
Total		$4,325,048 61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$100,000 00
Surplus fund		311,197 56
Discount	$30,332 44	
Exchanges	951 11	
Interest	20,016 51	
Profit and loss	937 99—	52,238 05
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$594,800 00	
Less amount on hand	4,477 00	
Amount outstanding		590,323 00
State bank circulation outstanding		8,000 00
Individual deposits	$1,806,573 92	
Certified checks	135,421 18	
Uncollected checks	322,100 00—	2,264,095 10
Due to national banks (as per schedule)		70,467 87
Due to other banks and bankers (as per schedule)		27,187 03
Dividends unpaid		1,540 00
Total		$4,325,048 61

I, A. GILBERT, Cashier of the Market National Bank, of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

Correct.—Attest,

HENRY LYLES, Jr., GEO. B. WHITFIELD, B. N. FOX, } Directors.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22d day of April, 1869. THOS. HINWOOD, Notary Public in and for the County of New-York.

OFFICE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD, No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, April 19, 1869.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eleven bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 69, 73 and 75, of $500 each, and Nos. 310, 496, 500, 505, 561, 748, 763, 808, of $1,000 each, for redemption. By the terms of the Sinking Fund interest thereon will cease May 1, 1869.

The bonds designated will be paid with interest, so far as accrued, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., on presentation and surrender.

ISAAC H. KNOX, THEO. ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, secured by 1,632,000 acres of choice lands and by the railroad, its rolling-stock and franchises, and yielding in currency nearly TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

We recommend these bonds as a desirable investment for persons collecting MAY COUPONS. Holders of 5-20 BONDS can exchange at a profit of nearly TWENTY PER CENT., besides receiving one per cent. in gold additional income.

A limited amount for sale, and full particulars furnished, by

JAY COOKE & CO.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon.

The polls will be open from 12 to 2 o'clock.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th day of May, both inclusive.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, No. 18 Broad-st.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Association will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, April 27, and remain closed until May 5.

The annual election of Trustees will take place at the rooms of the Association on TUESDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon.

D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, April 21, 1869.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1869, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York.

E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

APRIL 22, 1869.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the New-York Amusement Company are now open at Tammany Hall. Office hours, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Association will be held at the banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FOR SALE—100 SHARES OF THE GOLD and Stock Telegraph Company stock. Address STOCK, Post Office Box No. 3,987.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, April 23, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	117	117⅛	5-20 Coupon, 67.	115	115⅛
Coupon, 1881	117⅜	117⅝	5-20 Coupon, '68.	115	115⅛
5-20 Regis., 1862..	112⅛	112¼	10-40 Regist'd..	105¾	106
5-20 Coupon, '62..	120⅞	121⅛	10-40 Coupon...	106	106¼
5-20 Coupon, '64..	116⅛	116¼	Gold	133⅝	133¾
5-20 Coupon, '65,	118⅛	118¼	U. S. Cur. Pac.	104⅝	105
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	115	115¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,846,580 69
Commercial paper	$516,157 38	
Demand loans	1,184,621 03	
Other overdue and suspended paper	35,510 02	
Indebtedness of directors	110,292 26	
Furniture and fixtures		5,197 92
Premium on Government bonds		27,000 00
Cash items, including revenue stamps		66,605 89
Current expenses		12,492 44
Taxes paid		10,019 26
Overdrafts		69,160 85
Rent		1,325 00
Exchanges for Clearing-house		7,343,962 01
Due from national banks		99,659 22
Deposits with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		1,036,000 00
Do. to secure deposits		53,000 00
Specie		58,551 00
Fractional currency		2,846 00
Legal-tender notes		91,745 00
Three per cent. certificates		445,000 00
Total		$11,172,145 28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000 00
Circulating notes		914,028 00
Individual deposits, including uncollected checks		8,512,465 79
Due to national banks		438,989 22
Due to other banks and bankers		33,048 59
United States deposits		1,838 49
Dividends unpaid		761 00
Profit and loss		271,014 19
Total		$11,172,145 28

I, J. H. STOUT, Cashier of the Tenth National Bank, New-York, in the State of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 22d day of April, 1869. C. M. HYDE, Notary Public for New-York State and County.

REPORT OF THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$571,694 67
Demand loans on United States bonds	$15,500 00	
Demand loans on other securities	32,000 00	
Overdue paper	3,150 00	
Indebtedness of directors	17,500 00	
Overdrafts		680 28
United States bonds to secure circulation		257,500 00
United States bonds on hand		51,000 00
Due from national banks		24,676 19
Banking-house		12,344 00
Current expenses		6,887 70
Taxes paid		3,249 81
Premiums		1,610 00
Cash items		2,527 88
Exchanges		99,614 55
National bank bills		21,613 00
Fractional currency		2,550 00
Coin	$1,494 46	
Gold Treasury notes	2,980 00	
Checks payable in coin	575 50—	5,049 96
Legal-tender notes		70,729 00
Three per cent. certificates (not stamped)		135,000 00
Total		$1,266,927 02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$250,000 00
Circulation	$225,000 00	
Less amount on hand	2,565 00—	224,435 00
Surplus	56,000 00	
Discounts	14,032 59	
Exchange	113 91	
Interest	7,042 43	
Profit and loss	14,206 63—	91,395 56
Individual deposits	684,216 07	
Certified checks	18,880 39—	703,096 46
Total		$1,266,927 02

I, R. HAMILTON, Cashier of the Bowery National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

Attest, LORIN INGERSOLL, H. P. DEGRAAF, CHAS. D. BAILEY, } Directors.

Sworn to before me, April 22, 1869. HENRY BISCHOFF, Notary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock, noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 12th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May next.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1869.

CAUTION!

The public are cautioned against negotiating the following bonds, stolen on the night of Monday, April 19, from the office of the Bigelow Blue Stone Company, Malden, Ulster County, New-York, viz.:

$800 Ulster County, (N. Y.,) Bounty Loan Bonds, Nos. 2,187, 2,188 and 2,189, 9th series, $100 each; No. 1,342, 12th series, $500.

$10,000 Bigelow Blue Stone Company Bonds, Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive, of $1,000 each.

$1,000 7 per cent. Brooklyn Local Improvement Bond, loan of 1861, No. 1, interest May and November.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 3d day of May ensuing.

The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 24, till the morning of May 4.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1869.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company due May 1, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on presentation at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

B. E. SMITH, President.

TRUSTEE CERTIFICATES OF THE American Express Company, representing the interest of stockholders in assets of the Company previous to December 20, 1868, bought and sold at the office of WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Nos. 40 and 42 Exchange-place, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, April 14, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent. in scrip, free of tax, convertible into bonds of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company at par, in sums of one thousand dollars, bearing interest from April 1, 1869, payable at the American Exchange National Bank on and after the 27th inst.

The transfer books will be closed for ten days from date.

The scrip will be convertible into bonds at the office of LYNDS L. JONES, No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 10.

By order of the Board.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, March 24, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 21) of Two and One-half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, for the quarter ending March 31, payable on and after Monday, April 26, proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Monday, April 12, at 2 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, April 27, at 10 A. M.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of TWO and ONE-HALF (2½) Per Cent., payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after May 1 next.

The transfer books will close on MONDAY, the 26th inst., and remain closed until MONDAY, May 3.

GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of tax, payable May 1. Transfer book closed from date to the 30th of April, inclusive.

JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been declared this day, payable on and after the 1st day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the 2d day of May. N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of May.

R. BRUCK, Cashier.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, rich and elegant designs. Over 500 mantels on hand at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Price list on application. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD STONES; latest designs; reduced prices. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES WRIGHT, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 23, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY WESTHEIMER and ISAAC LAUTERBACH, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Westheimer and Isaac Lauterbach, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of April, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ap17-1aw3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER V. YERANCE and GARRETT YERANCE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Peter V. Yerance and Garrett Yerance, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of April, 1869.

ap17-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHRISTOPHER L. WHITE, bankrupt.—No. 2,267.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Christopher L. White, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of May, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of April, 1869.

ap10-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC ROSENSTOCK and WILLIAM FELSNER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Isaac Rosenstock and William Felsner, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of March, 1869.

ap10-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERRMAN SCHLESINGER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Herrman Schlesinger, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1869.

ap10-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC SONENBERG and AARON AARONS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Isaac Sonenberg and Aaron Aarons, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ap24-1aw3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH E. HANLON, bankrupt.—No. 2,286.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph E. Hanlon, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act; and that the 17th day of May, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ap24-1aw3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB SEEBACHER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jacob Seebacher, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of May, 1869, at 11½ o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1869.

ap24-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES N. TOWNSEND and SAMUEL BAKER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James N. Townsend, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and Samuel Baker, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of the petition herein, in the City of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

ap10-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE VON SEYBOLD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 15th April, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ap17-1aw3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH JACOBS, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of Joseph Jacobs, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of March, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

ap10-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS LEVI, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Elias Levi, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of April, 1869.

WILLIAM A. ABBOTT, Assignee,

ap10-1aw3wS* No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark the 8th day of April, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE E. WARNER, of the City of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.

ap10-1aw3wSa* No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENNO DIAMART, HENRY WERNER, SALO DIAMART and LOUIS ETTINGER, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benno Diamart, Henry Werner, Salo Diamart and Louis Ettinger all of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of April, 1869.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,

ap17-1aw3wSa* No. 202 Broadway.

NO. 2,350.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE E. RING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George E. Ring, of the City of Newark, County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who carried on business in the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of April, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

ap24-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of JACOB NEW, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jacob New, in said district, duly adjudicated a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, 23d April, 1869.

ap24-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL MYER, bankrupt.—On this 23d day of April, A. D. 1869, on reading the petition for the bankrupt's discharge in the above matter, it is ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1869, at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that notice.

Witness the Honorable Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk of District Court for said District.

ap24-1aw3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY GERSTLE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of April, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Henry Gerstle, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

ap24-1aw3wSa*

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

CLINTON HALL, ASTOR PLACE.

Established 1853.

OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 TO 8.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.

Interest on deposits three months, May 1 to Aug. 1.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW DRAWS INTEREST FROM MAY FIRST.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before May 1 will draw interest from May 1.

R. H. BULL, President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $6,011,234 16.

REMOVAL.

ALLEN, EBBS & CO.,

Importers, Booksellers and Stationers,

HAVE REMOVED TO

NO. 436 BROOME-ST.,

TWO DOORS EAST OF BROADWAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF AND ALL other persons interested in the Bailey Manufacturing Company of the City of New-York:—At a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held at Chambers in the City Hall, in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 31st day of March, 1869.—Present, The Hon. A. Cardozo, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the Secretary and majority of the Trustees of the Bailey Manufacturing Company for a voluntary dissolution.—On reading and filing the petition of the Secretary and a majority of the Trustees of the Bailey Manufacturing Company and the schedules thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners and bearing date on the 30th day of March, 1869, whereby it appears that said corporation is insolvent; and on a motion of Charles H. Mundy, of counsel for the petitioners, it is ordered that all persons interested in such corporation, or having claims against the same, show cause, if any they have, why such corporation should not be dissolved, before Gratz Nathan, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 117 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of August, 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. And it is further ordered that said referee hear the proofs and allegations of the parties and take testimony in relation to the matters set forth in said petition and report the same to the Court with all convenient speed, with a statement of the property, effects, debts, credits and engagements of such corporation, and of all other matters and things pertaining to the affairs of said corporation.

[A copy.]

CHARLES E. LOEW, Clerk.

[U. S. Internal Revenue 5 cent. stamp canceled.]

ap24-1aw3wSa*

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE City and County of New-York.—LYDIA B. VAN ZANDT, plaintiff, against —— GIBBS, and WILLIAM C. GIBBS, her husband, defendants.—Summons.—For relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 48 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 15, 1869.

ROWLAND M. HALL and DAVID P. HALL, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 48 Pine-st., New-York.

[U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 50 cts., canceled.]

ap17-1aw6wSa*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES B. WHITMORE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 76 Chambers-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated Oct. 30, 1868.

o31-1aw6mSa* JOHN A. SWITZER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of Rockland County, in the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA E. FLEWWELLING, late of Nyack, Rockland County, State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 20 West 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1869.

ja16-1aw6mSa* WM. MACKAY, Executor.

MEDICAL.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of venereal disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, who have tried without benefit dozens of the most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. Inviolate secrecy in every instance. His great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of other remedies; cures in new cases in less than 48 hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by chemists, druggists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear.

What human being with any pretension to Christianity will say that this medicine should not be made known far and wide! Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City who has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $2 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York. One dollar will secure, by return mail, his medical work, 300 pages.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PRIVATE INSTITUTION.—FEMALES suffering from the effects of opium or stimulants of any kind seeking a speedy cure, are provided with handsome accommodations, on reasonable terms, in the City of Binghamton, 1½ miles from the Asylum. Apply to Dr. ALBERT DAY, Superintendent of the N. Y. S. I. A., Binghamton, N. Y.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

ALL PRIVATE AND SPECIAL COMplaints, from whatever cause produced, successfully and speedily cured without mercury by H. D. GRINDLE, M. D., No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st.

AFFLICTED PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES desiring confidential treatment and a certain cure, consult Dr. Evans, 116 Chatham-st. Consultation free.

$1,000 FOR ANY PRIVATE DISEASE Dr. EVANS' remedies fail of curing. His Elixir restores lost manhood. No. 116 Chatham-st.

UNFORTUNATES OF EITHER SEX guaranteed a sure cure, whatever the matter is, by Dr. EVANS, No. 116 Chatham-st., New-York.